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REPORT FOR 1922.

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REPORT ON THE

STATE OF BRUNEI

FOR THE YEAR

1922

BY

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BRITISH RESIDENT, BRUNEI.

KUALA LUMPUR:
PRINTED AT THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

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REPORT ON THE STATE OF BRUNEI FOR THE YEAR 1922.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The total revenue for 1922 amounted to $204,504 and the total expenditure to $188,250, giving a surplus of $16,254 on the year's working.

Abstracts of revenue and expenditure form appendices A and B to this report.

2. The revenue and expenditure for the past ten years are shown in the following table:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1913	165,082	138,665
1914	126,647	163,352
1915	118,972	114,518
1916	127,615	113,317
1917	126,301	106,011
1918	125,726	122,958
1919	162,020	138,844
1920	201,250	223,690
1921	161,520	197,469
1922	204,504	188,250

3. *Revenue.*—The total of $204,504 exceeds the previous record, viz., $201,250 in the prosperous year of 1920, but it includes the following extraordinary revenue amounting to $36,929:

Land Revenue	Arrears on Mining Rents ...	$20,510
Government Monopolies ...	Refunds by Straits Settlements Government ...	9,576
Posts and Telegraphs ...	Sale of Malaya-Borneo Exhibition Stamps ...	6,843
	Total Revenue Extraordinary ...	$36,929

4. The estimated revenue for the year was $162,883 and to facilitate comparison the actual revenue collected may be shown as follows:

	$
Revenue from Ordinary Sources	167,575
,, Extraordinary	36,929
Total Revenue from all Sources ...	204,504

It will be seen that revenue from ordinary sources exceeded the estimate by $4,692 and the revenue of the previous year by $6,055.

5. Compared with the revenue collected in 1921, the largest increases in 1922 occurred in receipts from Import Duties, Government Monopolies, Posts and Telegraphs and Land Rents.

The receipts from Export Duties and Court Fees were smaller than in the previous year.

6. *Expenditure.*—The actual expenditure for the year was $188,250 as against an estimated expenditure of $193,566 and an actual expenditure in 1921 of $197,469.

7. The decrease of $9,219 compared with the expenditure in 1921 is mainly accounted for by a reduction in Personal Emoluments. The chief decreases were: Police, $3,992; Public Works Department, $2,103; Temporary Allowances, $6,312.

There was a reduction also in the case of several items under Other Charges.

8. The Posts and Telegraphs Department on the other hand shows an increase of $4,428, which is mainly due to the fact that the Wireless Stations were only working for seven months in 1921 and not for a full year as in 1922.

9. *Public Works, Special Expenditure.*—Out of a total of $19,606, a sum of $16,815 was paid for wireless telegraph material supplied in the previous year.

The balance of $2,791 was spent on new Public Works.

10. The above figures do not include a loan of $20,000 granted by the Government of the Straits Settlements, which was expended on the purchase of Cession Monies.

The loan has been added to the Public Debt.

11. *Public Debt.*—The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year was $444,500. (Appendix C.)

12. The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1922, was $86,390.

As arrangements have been made to liquidate the Public Debt, the loans to this State are not shown in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities given in appendix D.

II.—TRADE.

13. The total volume of trade during the year was less than that in the previous year. This is wholly accounted for by the decreased exports of coal and cutch.

The total value of the chief exports and imports was approximately $969,000 as against $1,202,009 in 1921 and $1,900,000 in 1920.

14. *Exports.*—There was a marked increase in the exports of sago flour and raw sago, but exports of forest produce and live stock declined.

Imports.—Quantities were higher generally than in 1921 but values were lower. This was very noticeable in the case of rice. Approximately 14,900 pikuls were imported in 1921 as compared with 19,200 pikuls in 1922, while the total value dropped from $159,000 to $126,000.

15. The following table shows the principal exports and imports in 1921 and 1922:

EXPORTS.

Name of article.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
			$	$
Cutch ... ... Tons ...	2,499	1,726	240,740	172,600
Coal ... ... ,, ...	16,210	7,440	275,570	104,160
Plantation Rubber ... ... lbs. ...	243,977	316,989	82,217	91,104
Jelutong Rubber ... ... Pikuls ..	7,296	8,682	31,017	46,107
Raw Sago ... ... Bayongs ...	10,230	6,684	28,377	17,795
Sago Flour ... ... Pikuls ...	4,277	12,109	15,387	55,962
Forest Produce ... ... — ...	...	...	30,529	19,795
Dried Prawns ... ... Pikuls ...	1,069	1,027	47,464	44,974
Cattle ... ... Head ...	1,354	295	32,850	14,250
Pigs ... ... ,, ...	40	146	1,000	3,650
Poultry ... ... ,, ...	869	1,857	436	942
Hides and Horns ... ... Pikuls ...	301	303	4,571	5,249
Brassware (old) ... ... ,, ...	35	4	870	717

IMPORTS.

Name of article.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
				$	$
Rice	Pikuls	14,891	19,200	159,357	126,343
Tobacco	lbs.	46,867	49,045	49,931	55,552
Piece Goods	—	...	..	95,888	105,248
Sugar	Pikuls	1,849	2,632	30,097	30,996
Kerosene Oil	Cases	4,198	3,921	28,806	28,851
Coconut Oil	Tins	1,092	1,383	8,301	8,437
Matches	..	495	425	6,970	4,141
Salt	Pikuls	1,687	2,011	4,408	4,855
Preserved Provisions	—	...	...	15,027	18,093
Flour	Sacks	1,131	2,173	12,069	9,111

16. A comparative return showing the value of the chief exports and imports for the years 1918-1922 is given in appendix E.

A return showing the distribution of trade by district is given in appendix F.

17. The majority of the imports and exports of the country are shipped via Labuan.

The following figures give particulars of the trade between Brunei and Labuan for the last five years:

	Imports into Brunei via Labuan.	Exports from Brunei via Labuan.
	$	$
1918	187,654	587,574
1919	316,178	765,569
1920	585,306	917,629
1921	406,308	759,567
1922	303,683	431,030

III.—CUSTOMS.

18. The total receipts from Customs duties during the year amounted to $59,047 as against $58,994 in 1921 and $69,872 in 1920.

19. The collections in each district in 1921 and 1922 were as follows:

District.	Export duties.		Import duties.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
	$	$	$	$
Brunei	6,152	6,408	24,438	26,620
Belait	5,173	4,884	2,424	3,439
Tutong	4,893	4,661	3,938	4,679
Temburong	3,410	1,993	2,795	3,154
Muara	5,064	2,407	707	802
Total	24,692	20,353	34,302	38,694

20. *Exports.*—During the year a duty was imposed on prawn refuse which is exported for use as a fertilizer. From 1st November a minimum duty of two cents per pound was imposed on plantation rubber by rule under "The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, 1922." in place of the duty previously in force.

Imports.—The duty on spirits and native tobacco was raised and a duty reimposed on tinned and preserved provisions.

IV.—INDUSTRIES.

A.—COAL.

21. The manager at Brooketon Colliery reports that the gross output for the year amounted to 18,683 tons, of which 8,091 tons were consumed at the mines and 1,339 tons supplied to local steamers.

22. During the year 7,440 tons were exported as against 16,210 tons in 1921 and 17,000 tons in 1920.

The average price per ton obtained fell from $16 in the first quarter of the year to $13 in the last quarter.

B.—CUTCH.

23. The Island Trading Company exported 1,726 tons of mangrove extract during the year compared with 2,499 tons in 1921 and 2,090 tons in 1920.

The supply of ice from the plant installed by the company in 1921 was much appreciated, especially during the Royal visit.

C.—RUBBER.

24. The depression in the rubber industry lasted until the introduction of compulsory restriction at the beginning of November.

25. The Scheme of Restriction approved by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies was adopted by the State Council, and an Enactment was passed to enable the Government to bring the scheme into effect from the 1st November.

26. The effect of restriction was at once felt and, as soon as the price of rubber rose, tapping recommenced on all the small holdings as well as on the few larger estates which had temporarily ceased production.

A Restriction Committee for fixing the standard production of estates over 200 acres was formed consisting of the British Resident, as Chairman, and Messrs. T. J. S. Bogosoff, W. H. Doughty and A. B. Robertson.

There were two meetings in November and December.

The smaller holdings were dealt with by the British Resident.

27. The total amount of plantation rubber exported during the year was 316,989 lbs. as against 198,600 lbs. in 1921 and 342,800 lbs. in 1920.

The following figures give the approximate extent of the rubber plantations in the State:

	Acres.
Estates over 200 acres.—	
No. of acres (tapped)	1,488
,, ,, (not yet tapped)	1,197
Total number of acres planted ...	2,685

	Trees.
Estates and small holdings under 200 acres.—	
No. of trees (tapped)	202,300
,, ,, (not yet tapped)	191,700
Total number of trees planted ...	394,000

D.—OIL.

28. The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company continued their prospecting operations at Tutong.

In November the prospecting licence was renewed in the name of The British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited.

Thanks are due to the staff at Tutong for their hospitality and assistance during visits of the Resident and Chief Police Officer.

29. Pending negotiations with the British Malayan Petroleum Company, no work was carried out by the British Borneo Petroleum Syndicate at Belait, but operations are likely to be recommenced in 1923.

V.—LABOUR.

30. Owing to the depression in the rubber industry and in trade generally, there was no great demand for labour during most of the year, but a shortage was immediately felt when the price of rubber rose in November.

There is a general desire on the part of European managers to employ Tamils on estates and the Government has applied for sanction to recruit this form of labour.

31. The following table, showing the approximate number of coolies employed at the end of 1922, has been compiled from figures kindly furnished by the managers of the estates, etc.:

Race.	Five Rubber estates (over 200 acres).	Brooketon Colliery.	Island Trading Company (Cutch Factory).	Total.
Bruneis and Kedayans	296	292	450	1,038
Chinese	122	108	...	230
Javanese	77	...	...	77
Total ...	495 †	400	450 *	1,345

The number of coolies included in the estate population at the Census in 1921 was 777, of which 566 coolies belonged to Malay races and 195 were Chinese.

The general health of the coolies during the year was reported as being good.

VI.—LANDS AND FORESTS.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

32. *Padi.*—The padi was fairly good except in Tutong where the crop was smaller than in the previous year.

Returns of crops were obtained for the first time and the quantities of padi harvested in each district were given approximately as follows:

District.	Gantangs.
Brunei and Kedayan Kampongs	89,700
Muara	11,700
Temburong	22,600
Labu	15,250
Pandaruan	15,600
Tutong	107,200
Belait	87,950
Total ...	350,000

It is difficult to say whether the above figures are approximately correct as enquiries for returns of this nature frequently arouse suspicion of new taxation or some other bogey.

33. The samples of padi sent from Brunei to the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition were inspected by Mr. D. H. Grist of the Federated Malay States Agricultural Department who reported that the main objection to Brunei padi is that the varieties are very mixed in character. The following advice which he very kindly gave should certainly be kept in mind:

"The planters will obtain larger crops if they endeavour to plant areas with single varieties of padi. A mixed crop has padi of different maturation periods and different heights, and these points alone influence the crop. If the Brunei people harvest with the *tuai* as I expect they do, it is a simple matter for them to go through their crop at harvest time and collect the seed of good bearing plants of the same variety before they commence harvesting operations.

"Further work would be necessary to discover the best yielding varieties of padi. The padi results will improve when they depart from the custom of a great number of varieties of padi.

"The object should be to find the smallest number of good varieties which will suit the varying conditions in the State and get the Malays to keep to them."

* Includes 300 bark and firewood cutters.

† Includes 140 living in buildings not on the estates.

34. *Coconuts.*—Very little copra is exported at present.

The trees in the Brunei district have been badly attacked by beetles.

Small plantations in the Tutong and Belait districts appear to be growing well.

35. *Sago.*—The year was a good one for the sago industry and several new areas were planted up with palms in the Temburong and Belait districts.

36. *Manila Hemp.*—It is not yet certain whether the country is suitable for growing Manila Hemp. Some of the roots planted in the experimental gardens in 1921 have grown well, but other plants appear stunted. The results from roots planted on various estates are not very promising.

Cotton.—Experiments with different kinds of cotton were continued on some estates in the Temburong district. A sample of cotton from Batu Apoi Estate gained a prize at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition.

Kapok.—An attempt was made to increase the number of cotton trees (kapok) by raising some from seed and distributing the plants among the Kedayans. There is a fair demand for this cotton locally as well as in markets further afields.

37. *Cattle.*—A census of buffaloes was taken for the first time. The returns received which are probably under-estimated gave the following total:

Brunei District including Kedayan Kampongs ...	3,372	buffaloes
Tutong District	1,232	,,
Muara District	553	,,
Total ...	5,157	,,

There are comparatively few buffaloes in the other districts of Belait and Temburong.

The country appears to be particularly suitable for cattle-rearing but, beyond the herds of buffaloes which roam about almost in a wild state, no serious attempt has been made to breed cattle on a large scale.

38. *Agricultural Show.*—The first agricultural show ever held in the State was opened in the Malay School at Brunei by His Highness the Sultan on 25th February.

His Excellency the High Commissioner presented special prizes for the best exhibits of padi and His Highness the Sultan gave special prizes in the section for coconuts.

There was a variety of exhibits including over 200 samples of padi from all parts of the State, but entries were small in the sections for vegetables and fruits.

The judging was completed with the assistance of Mr. R. S. Douglas, the Resident of Miri, and Mr. F. F. Boult, the Resident of Limbang, who, together, presented a special prize for the best exhibit of rice.

Besides the sections mentioned there were exhibits of fibre and food products and also a section for poultry.

It is hoped that this show may become an annual event.

B.—FORESTS.

39. Timber was extracted in small quantities from the Temburong and Belait districts but no exploitation was done on a large scale.

Some excellent shingles (Kayu Lobak) were obtained from Belait for the new club building at Brunei.

The working of Jelutong rubber declined during the year owing to a fall in price, but conditions improved again towards the end of the year.

C.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

40. The Island Trading Company increased the area of its estate at Gadong.

Very little planting was done on small holdings and other estates during the year.

41. The general depression, which temporarily checked applications for more land, enabled the Survey Office to clear up practically all arrears.

Sixty-eight lots were demarcated with a total area of 7.103 acres and 76 title plans were prepared for the Land Office.

42. The number of titles and the total area of alienated land at the end of the year was as follows:

	No. of titles.	Acres.
Areas exceeding 25 acres	82 ...	16,529
Areas not exceeding 25 acres	1,931 ...	9,780
Total ...	2,013 ...	26,309

VII.—COURTS.

43. The total number of criminal cases heard during the year in the Courts of the Resident and of the Magistrates was 239 as against 317 in 1921 and 509 in 1920. Convictions were obtained in 173 cases.

There was one appeal to the Resident's Court in which the Magistrate's decision was upheld.

44. The civil suits heard numbered 487 (involving a total sum of nearly $54,000) as compared with 595 suits in the previous year.

45. The above figures include 78 criminal cases and 46 civil suits heard in the Resident's Court.

There was no appeal from this Court during the year.

VIII.—POLICE AND PRISONS.

46. The strength of the Brunei Police Force at the end of the year was one Chief Inspector, eight Non-commissioned Officers (seconded from the Straits Settlements Police Force) and 30 constables.

Chief Inspector G. C. McAfee was in charge of the Force throughout the year as Chief Police Officer.

47. Captain A. R. Chancellor, Inspector-General of Police, Straits Settlements, inspected the Force in June.

His inspection of all the Police Stations in the State in the course of a short visit was no easy task and thanks are due to him for his valuable suggestions and advice.

48. The Chief Inspector reports that discipline was good, considering most of the constables had only had about a year's service.

In order to encourage efficiency among the constables, a proficiency allowance is granted to those who can read and write. At present nine constables are drawing this allowance.

The health of the Force was good.

49. The Force was fairly well supplied with uniform and accoutrements during the year but further supplies have been ordered which will enable improvements to be made in 1923.

The old Sniders previously used were replaced early in the year by new short M.L.E. rifles.

50. During the period under review there was, as in the previous year, very little serious crime in the State.

There were 138 offences reported to the police during the year as against 156 in 1921 and 195 in 1920.

Out of 34 cases sent by the police for trial, 21 were for theft and 6 for voluntarily causing hurt.

The value of property reported to have been lost was $1,035 and the value of that recovered was $524.

51. Thirty-nine prisoners were committed to the Brunei Prison during the year as compared with 35 in 1921.

There were 16 prisoners undergoing sentence at the end of the year including 3 who are serving their sentence in the Singapore Gaol.

52. The Superintendent reports that the discipline was good, very few prisoners having to be punished and those only for minor offences.

The health on the whole was good. One prisoner died in Labuan Hospital from pulmonary tuberculosis from which he was suffering when committed to prison.

53. The prisoners were employed on road work during the first half of the year, and subsequently on earth and drainage works in the town.

54. Chief Inspector McAfee carried out the duties of Superintendent of Prisons throughout the year with the assistance of a Non-commissioned Officer in charge of the Brunei Gaol.

IX.—POST OFFICE.

55. The following statement shows the postal business done during the last four years:

Year.	No. of articles passed through Post.		No. of Registered articles.		No. of Parcels.	
	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.
1919	12,719	10,070	1,408	2,422	220	83
1920	17,180	11,792	950	2,070	225	84
1921	20,893	9,725	903	1,813	398	68
1922	16,675	7,597	929	1,996	652	84

56. The Money Order service shows that 119 orders were issued with a total value of $3,074.

The number of orders issued in 1921 and 1920 was 164 and 116, respectively.

57. A Cash-On-Delivery parcels service with the Straits Settlements was instituted in October and 28 parcels with a total value of $268 were received during the last three months of the year.

58. The Post Office revenue from ordinary sources was $4,183 as compared with $3,710 in 1921 and $4,478 in 1920.

In addition a sum of $6,843 was credited to revenue from the sale of Malaya-Borneo Exhibition Stamps. The total receipts of the department for the year amounted thus to $11,026.

X.—RADIO-TELEGRAPHS.

59. *General.*—Mr. P. H. F. George was in charge of the department as Wireless Engineer throughout the year with a clerk-operator at each of the three Wireless Stations at Brunei, Labuan and Temburong.

All these stations maintained an uninterrupted service throughout the period under review with the exception of that at Temburong, which, owing to the smallness of the staff, had to be closed on two occasions to allow an operator to take leave.

60. A direct service between Jesselton (British North Borneo) and Brunei Radio was started on 14th April, but only a little traffic has so far resulted from it.

61. On 16th September a direct service was commenced between Brunei Radio and Sarawak and has proved very successful.

At first communication was made with Kuching but Brunei Radio is now able to work direct with Miri Radio.

The cost of telegrams to and from Sarawak has by this means been considerably reduced.

62. During one period in June a break occurred in the cable between Labuan and Mempakul (B.N.B.), thus isolating British North Borneo telegraphically. The Labuan Radio was fortunately able to assist by communicating with Jesselton Radio and handling the traffic usually sent by cable. This traffic which amounted to 153 messages brought in additional revenue with a very little extra expenditure.

Since this occurrence an arrangement has been made with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to render assistance in the same way in the event of a similar breakdown of their cable in future.

63. *Traffic.*—The messages handled by the Radio Department totalled 1,901 as compared with 2,142 in 1921 (7½ months only).

The decrease is due to the fact that no press telegrams were handled during the year and the number of Government and shipping telegrams dealt with on the internal service decreased by over 40 per cent.

64. The following figures show details of traffic dealt with during the year:

INTERNAL TRAFFIC.

	Handed in at and transmitted from			Total number of messages dealt with.	Average number of messages per mensem	
	Brunei.	Labuan.	Temburong.		in 1922.	in 1921.*
Government	249	166	56	471	39.3	107.7
Public	155	142	64	361	30.1	37.3
Shipping	209	252	8	469	39.1	29.2
Total ...	613	560	128	1,301	108.5	174.2

EXTERNAL TRAFFIC.

	Handed in at and transmitted from			Received in Brunei			Total messages dealt with in 1922.	Average number of messages per mensem	
	Brunei.	Labuan.	Temburong.	via E.E.T. Co.'s Cable, Labuan.	from Sarawak.	from B.N.B.		in 1922.	in 1921.
Government ...	51	...	...	91	..	..	142	11.8	4.7
Public	158	3	13	160	17	6	357	29.75	19.6
Total	209	3	13	251	17	6	499	41.55	24.3

As regards public prepaid messages, although the internal traffic has slightly declined, it is satisfactory to note that the external traffic has increased, indicating the importance of the service as a feeder to the larger cable routes.

65. *Revenue.*—The revenue collected by the department during the year was $985, but this takes no account of Government and shipping messages for which no payments were received.

The total expenditure of the department amounted to $10,610, including personal emoluments.

66. *Efficiency.*—There was no occasion during the year when telegrams were delayed owing to breakdowns of any kind.

67. The average cost of fuel and lubrication oil per transmitted message amounted to 18 cents as compared with 23.69 cents in 1921.

This shows a decrease of 24 per cent. in the cost of fuel per transmitted message.

68. The cost of thermionic valves (both receiving and transmitting) works out at 16.5 cents per message.

No comparison can be made with the similar cost in 1921 owing to the fact that the valves used in 1921, which had been purchased at a cheap rate from the Disposals Board, were of a different quality to those used during the year under review.

* Excluding press messages.

69. A trial is being made with transmitting valves of a higher rating and the effect of these should be felt in 1923 in the reduced cost of transmitting valves used.

In the case of receiving valves a re-arrangement of receiving circuits has been devised and put into operation which enables the filament supply voltage to be reduced from six volts to four volts. The life of the valves should thereby be considerably lengthened, whilst working is considerably improved owing to higher efficiency of the circuits.

70. Atmospheric disturbance was found to be extremely strong and troublesome during May and June and again in September, October and November. During these periods reception was very difficult and called for a large amount of repetition by the transmitting station.

71. With the object of endeavouring to overcome this difficulty various and extended trials were carried out with frame aerials and the Wireless Engineer is to be congratulated on the very successful results obtained.

It has been found that, with a frame aerial of six feet side suspended from the ceiling of the operating room, good signals can be received from all the neighbouring stations with practically an entire absence of atmospheric disturbance.

Good loud signals can be read from such stations so far afield as Penang when that station, which is about 1,560 miles away, is using a continuous wave set.

Another advantage derived from this form of aerial is the elimination of jamming from neighbouring spark stations which at times becomes very trying and troublesome.

72. I wish to place on record an appreciation of the friendly relationship which has existed between the Radio Department and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company in Labuan and to thank the Superintendent, Mr. R. N. Gordon, and his successor, Mr. W. A. Rose, for the assistance and interest extended to this department.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

73. Captain H.M.S. Haughton was in charge of the Public Works Department until the end of September. During the remainder of the year the department was under the supervision of the Resident.

Mr. J. H. W. Park, Colonial Engineer, Straits Settlements, visited Brunei in July.

74. During the year quarters were erected for the Headmaster of the Malay school.

The rest-house and quarters for the Chief Police Officer and Wireless Engineer were improved by the construction of covered ways and cement drains.

75. A considerable amount of drainage work was carried out in the town of Brunei. The new padang was cleared and, at the end of the year, was noticeably improved as the result of drainage.

Most of the work was done by prison labour.

The water supply was further improved by erection of another standpipe in the town and by laying of separate supplies to the rest-house and adjacent quarters.

76. The site for a rifle range required for police instruction was selected and the land acquired.

Arrangements were made for clearing the land and constructing the jetty for approach to the site by water. The range should be completed in 1923.

77. In the outstations the Government buildings were repaired where necessary, but no new works were taken in hand during the year.

XII.—HEALTH.

78. *Population.*—The total population as given in the 1921 Census was 25,454 as against a total population in the 1911 Census of 21,718. The population in Brunei town and district has decreased slightly during the period.

No births and deaths have been registered, but a Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment was passed in November and is being brought into effect on the 1st January, 1923.

79. *Out-patients.*—A total of 1,314 patients were treated in Brunei town in 1922 as against a total of 1,139 in 1921. The principal diseases treated in 1922 were malaria 179, bronchitis 119, constipation 105 and diarrhoea 93.

In the outstations a total of 652 patients were treated in 1922 as against a total of 510 in 1921. There again the principal diseases were malaria 145 and bronchitis 90.

80. The more serious cases were sent to Labuan Hospital and 45 patients in all were admitted from Brunei during the year as against 41 in 1921.

As regards the 45 patients admitted in 1922 the chief diseases were malaria 14, abscesses 7, venereal diseases 5 and amoebic dysentery 3.

81. *Vaccinations.*—The total vaccinations done in the State in 1922 were 442 as against 612 in 1921.

The Kedayans are showing less reluctance to be vaccinated and it is hoped to increase considerably the number of vaccinations in 1923.

The officer in charge of the Medical Department writes:

"The danger of another epidemic of smallpox cannot be too greatly emphasised, but I am convinced that the next outbreak will not equal the 1905-1906 epidemic on account of the large number of vaccinations done previously. There must have been over 3,000 vaccinated in Brunei during the past four years."

82. *Particular Diseases:*

Malaria.—This disease as far as can be judged from the information available was rather more prevalent in 1922 than in 1921. A total of 179 patients were treated in Brunei town in 1922 as against a total of 129 in 1921. In the outstations 145 patients were treated for this disease as against 113 in 1921.

Eighty-seven children were examined for enlargement of the spleen and 16 showed definite enlargement giving a percentage of 18.39.

Ankylostomiasis.—This disease is undoubtedly present in Brunei to a considerable degree. The Medical Officer, Labuan, states that, of the four patients treated in Labuan Hospital for ankylostomiasis, three came from Brunei, and that there were many others from Brunei admitted to hospital for other diseases whose stools were found to be infected with Ankylostome Duodenale ova.

Beri-beri.—This is not common in Brunei, but there was one case from Brooketon during the year which was treated in Labuan Hospital.

Venereal Diseases.—It is impossible to say how prevalent these diseases are in the State as the natives do not come for treatment for gonorrhoea or primary syphilis.

Dysentery.—There were four cases from Brunei which were treated in Labuan Hospital in 1922.

83. *General Health.*—There were no cases of dangerous infectious disease in the State during the year. It is interesting to note that the last epidemic of such occurred in 1905-1906 when Brunei was decimated by smallpox.

84. At the beginning of 1922 there was an outbreak of "Cholerine" in Brunei town when many of the children died. The officer in charge reports on this as follows:

"On investigating this disease I found that many adults were attacked also by diarrhoea and vomitting and violent cramping pains, but in all such cases a high temperature was present also. Very few adults died however. The fruit season had just come in and fruit was plentiful at the time. All the cases I saw had eaten a lot of fruit."

85. Between March and May there was an epidemic of whooping cough in Brunei town and in the Temburong district, but the mortality was apparently very slight from it.

86. *Staff.*—Dr. T. C. A. Cleverton, Medical Officer, Labuan, was in charge of the department throughout the year paying routine fortnightly visits from Labuan. In addition Dr. Cleverton paid one or two urgent visits to Brunei and also saw patients from Brunei in Labuan when necessary.

His valuable advice and assistance in all health and medical matters connected with the State is much appreciated.

87. The Town Dispensary was in charge of Dresser Leong Ah Ng. Another Dresser visited the outstations regularly and also carried out vaccinations.

XIII.—METEOROLOGICAL.

88. The total rainfall in Brunei town for the year was 131.60 inches which was above the average. October and November were the wettest months and there were only four and six days in each respectively without rain.

The heaviest fall was 8.05 inches on 23rd August.

Rainfall returns which have been kindly sent in by managers of estates are included in appendix G.

89. The Mean Maximum shade temperature at Brunei town during the year was 86.99° and the Mean Minimum 73.85°, giving a Mean temperature of 80.42°.

The highest shade temperature recorded was 91° and the lowest 71°, giving an extreme range of 20°.

An abstract of thermometrical observations is given in appendix H.

Thermometrical readings are not at present taken at other stations in the State, but the manager at Temburong Estate states that from readings taken over a course of three years (1911-1913) the mean shade temperature on his estate was 74° at 6 a.m. and 86° at noon.

XIV.—EDUCATION.

90. There is still a fair amount of lethargy amongst parents in Brunei as regards the education of their children and if attendance is not made compulsory, it is improbable that the numbers at the school will materially increase.

The total number of boys on the register of the Brunei School at the end of the year was 103 which was about 20 less than the previous year.

91. Permission was kindly given by the Sultan to use his *Surau* as an additional school building, and in August this was occupied by the lower standards, thus relieving the overcrowding in the old school.

School gardens were started during the year and cultivated with great keenness by the boys.

92. Good progress was made in the school at Tutong where there were 45 boys on the register.

The attendance at the school at Muara declined slightly.

A teacher was trained during the year with a view to sending him to reopen a school at Belait early in 1923.

XV.—LEGISLATION.

93. There were four meetings of the State Council during the year.

94. The following Enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council:

No. 1.—Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment.
,, 2.—Indian Immigration Enactment, Amendment Enactment.
,, 3.—Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment.
,, 4.—Fish Protection Enactment.
,, 5.—Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, Amendment Enactment.

XVI.—MALAYA-BORNEO EXHIBITION.

95. The Exhibition was held in Singapore from 31st March to 17th April and was opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

When touring the Exhibition His Royal Highness was received in the Brunei Section by His Highness the Sultan and accepted a long Brunei Cigar as a memento.

96. Brunei was represented in the Arts and Crafts, Agricultural, Forestry, Minerals, and Zoological Sections and also entered two crews in the Sea Sports.

97. *Arts and Crafts.*—As long ago as 1908 Brunei sent some silverware, sarongs and weapons to an Exhibition in Kuala Lumpur and carried off many prizes, but previously to the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition no attempt had been made to exhibit the Arts and Crafts of the country on a large scale.

Everyone in the State from His Highness the Sultan to the peasants in the remotest kampong supported the appeal made for exhibits and the results far exceeded expectations.

The large and varied collection displayed at a preliminary exhibition in the large hall of the Government Offices at Brunei in February surprised even the natives of the country themselves.

98. His Highness the Sultan lent a fine exhibit of gold caskets and jewellery and also a very interesting set of ancient armour consisting of two coats of mail cunningly strengthened with plates of buffalo horn.

The large collection of silverware included specimens of old as well as modern work and showed a high standard of workmanship.

The brassware was best represented by a collection of gongs, betel-boxes, trays, etc., kindly lent by Dr. T. C. A. Cleverton.

In addition there were specimens of brass kettles and two large cannons of beautiful design.

A large collection of weapons, including spears, swords and krisses, formed a striking display on a shield standing about ten feet high.

The Brunei fabrics were much admired, especially the brilliant sarongs woven with gold thread.

Well woven sarongs of mercerised cotton were also displayed and a large number was sold during the Exhibition. In addition there were specimens of native dress worn by a previous generation some woven with designs in gold thread and others of flowered silk.

Embroidered mats, pillow ends and dish covers were also exhibited.

Many exhibitors sent models of boats, fishing traps and Malay houses, but one model, that of a Sultan's dancing hall, stood out beyond all the others. In this model there were over a hundred figures of Brunei girls illustrating a form of native dancing which in real life none but privileged persons are allowed to witness.

Amongst other exhibits there were various kinds of basket work and an interesting collection of dolls depicting the costumes and wonderful head-dresses worn by brides and bridegrooms in Brunei.

99. In addition to several diplomas and prizes, the following medals were awarded in this section:

Award.	Name of Exhibitor.	Exhibit.
Silver Medal ...	His Highness the Sultan ...	Gold Jewellery.
Bronze Medals ...	Pengiran Bendahara	Fabrics.
	Haji Usop	Silverware.
	Awang Jelaludin	Silverware.
	Dr. T. C. A. Cleverton ...	Brassware.

100. *Agricultural.*—Several samples of padi and other exhibits selected from the agricultural show in Brunei were entered in this section of the Exhibition at Singapore.

Brunei exhibitors obtained a first prize for Jelutong rubber, third prize for cotton and first prize for yams.

101. *Forestry.*—Owing to lack of staff, no attempt could be made to get together an exhibit fully representative of the resources of the country, but through the assistance of Mr. Whitwell, Manager of Labu Estate, a number of planks of the chief timbers found in Brunei were exhibited in this section.

102. *Minerals.*—The Manager of Brooketon Colliery sent a large block of coal as well as an interesting model of the mine showing the geological formation. A sample of the heavy oil obtained from the well on Berambang Island was also exhibited.

103. *Zoological.*—The State of Brunei was awarded a bronze medal for its Zoological exhibits which included three Proboscis Monkeys (one of which, an adult female, had been kept in captivity for three months), a large tiger cat, an Armadillo and two mouse deer.

104. *The Sea Sports.*—Two long sea-going boats with crews of twenty paddlers a piece were taken all the way to Singapore and had the honour of racing before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The two crews ran off with both the first and second prizes.

The following day the two crews raced over a long course out to sea and round H.M.S. "Renown" on which, as it happened, His Highness the Sultan was paying a special visit at the time. Both crews paddled well and gained further prizes.

105. *Stamps.*—In order to commemorate the association of Brunei with the Exhibition, sets of Brunei postage stamps were specially overprinted with the words "Malaya-Borneo Exhibition 1922" and had a large sale. A portion of the proceeds, as well as the profits from the sale of exhibits, were used to defray the expenses incurred by all sections.

106. The whole Exhibition entailed a considerable amount of work but this was compensated for by the successful results.

Thanks are due to the Government of the Straits Settlements for enabling Brunei to participate in the Exhibition.

The State is also much indebted to the Organising Secretary, Major J. C. Moulton, O.B.E., to Mr. M. E. Sherwood, M.B.E., and other officials in Singapore for their help and advice as well as to Mrs. L. A. Allen who was awarded a Bronze Medal for her assistance in the Arts and Crafts Section.

XVII.—THE ROYAL VISIT.

107. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Brunei on 19th May, accompanied by his staff.

108. His Royal Highness was met off Muara Island by Mr. M. E. Sherwood, M.B.E., representing His Excellency the High Commissioner and by the British Resident and proceeded up the Brunei River on the S.L. "M. Arthur".

On the arrival of the launch bearing the Royal Standard a salute was fired, and, having made a tour round the kampong on the water, the Prince landed at the Customs Jetty where he was greeted by the Sultan and his Chief Ministers. The European residents and representatives of the other races were then presented to His Royal Highness.

The Prince and the Sultan journeyed to the Audience Hall in a wonderfully carved litter of immense size borne by a dozen or more lusty bearers.

Large crowds assembled from all parts of the State to see the eldest son of the "Great Raja" and there was general rejoicing at the favour and honour conferred upon the country.

109. In the Audience Hall the Sultan honoured the Prince by inviting him to a seat on a beautifully carved and painted throne, behind which was set a large candle as a tribute to the exalted rank of the Royal Visitor

110. His Highness welcomed the Prince in a short speech, his first public speech in English, and His Royal Highness replied as follows:

"Your Highness—

"The fact that I am the first member of my family to pay a visit to this part of the world serves to enhance the pleasure I feel at being your guest in Brunei to-day, and I thank you sincerely for the welcome that you have extended to me on behalf of yourself and your people.

"This is not our first meeting, and I greatly appreciate the fact that the first time a Sultan of Brunei has, for many centuries, left the boundaries of the State, was to welcome me some six weeks ago.

"In expressing my sincere hope that a bright and happy future is in store for the people of the State of Brunei, I wish long life and health to its loyal and distinguished Ruler."

111. After the conclusion of the official portion of the programme, the Prince visited the Waterfall with his staff, and after lunch returned to the Customs Jetty where the Sultan and his Chiefs bade him farewell. The departure of His Royal Highness in the launch was a scene of great excitement not only from the crowds on the jetty but also amongst the various craft on the river.

XVIII.—GENERAL.

112. His Highness the Sultan continued to enjoy excellent health and took a keen interest in everything affecting the welfare of his people and of his State.

Early in January His Highness removed his entire household from the Astana long occupied in the kampong on the water and took up residence on his property ashore where a new Astana is being erected.

113. Mr. L. A. Allen was British Resident throughout the year under review.

114. The year was marked by several events of importance. Mention has already been made of some of these, namely, the Royal Visit to Brunei, the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition and the First Agricultural Show, but in the minds of the Bruneis themselves the great event of the year, coupled with the coming of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Brunei, was the visit of His Highness the Sultan to greet His Royal Highness at Singapore at the end of March.

115. His Highness and previously paid short visits beyond the State to Labuan, but had never been to Singapore before.

The Sultan, who was accompanied by the Pengiran Bendahara and Pengiran Pemancha, was absent 16 days from the State, and received a tremendously hearty welcome from his people on his return.

116. His Highness was present with His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak, His Excellency the Governor of British North Borneo and the Rulers of the Unfederated Malay States at the reading of an address of welcome to the Prince on his arrival at Singapore.

Subsequently there was a procession of Rulers to Government House where the Sultan had a private interview with the Prince. His Highness was present at the Banquet held at Government House and at the other functions held in honour of the Prince's Visit.

117. A submarine visited Brunei waters in February for the first time in history.

This was L. 5, one of a flotilla which, with H.M.S. "Titania", visited Labuan en route to Hongkong.

His Highness the Sultan was shown all over the submarine, which anchored off Muara Island. Before leaving His Highness and over 100 natives from Brunei had an opportunity of seeing the submarine submerge.

118. The year under review also witnessed what must have been the first flight of an air vessel over Brunei.

From various reports it would appear that a seaplane, probably Dutch, flew over the Tutong district early in August.

119. His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak visited Brooketon in May and took an opportunity of calling on His Highness the Sultan at Brunei.

120. Armistice Day was duly observed, the Sultan and the Chief Pengirans being present at a short ceremony.

121. At the close of the period under review it was clear that the worst of the depression, which had severely tried the State for two years, had been safely weathered.

Every credit is due to the private companies and individuals, including the Chinese shopkeepers, for their efforts in carrying on for so long under difficult conditions.

122. The depression was equally trying to the Government but through the loyal co-operation of its officers in effecting economies, the financial position had improved considerably by the end of the year.

Although plans for further opening up of the country had temporarily to be put aside, progress can be recorded in matters concerning the health and safety of the people.

123. The tranquillity amongst the various races in the country is now similar to that in the more settled States of the Malay Peninsula, and, with the commencement of registration of births and deaths, it is hoped that an opportunity will be given to extend considerably the benefits of medical assistance throughout the State.

124. In conclusion thanks are due to all officers, Europeans and others, for their willing and efficient work during the year.

BRUNEI,
9th March, 1923.

L. A. ALLEN,
British Resident, Brunei.

APPENDICES.

A. Revenue.

B. Expenditure.

C. Public Debt.

D. Assets and Liabilities.

E. Exports and Imports.

F. Distribution of Trade by District.

G. Rainfall, Brunei State.

H. Rainfall, Brunei Town.

Appendix A.

Abstract of Revenue.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	$	$	$
Class I.			
Duties, Taxes and Licences—			
Customs	69,872	58,994	59,047
Government Monopolies	35,481	26,632	40,001
Licences	20,637	12,082	13,788
Poll-tax	3,544	2,968	3,466
Municipal	1,667	1,596	1,694
Class II.			
Fees of Court and Office—			
Courts	5,179	3,625	2,535
Surveys	3,324	774	492
General	8,862	10,782	8,769
Class III.			
Posts and Telegraphs—			
Posts and Telegraphs	4,478	4,029	12,011
Class IV.			
Revenue from Government Property—			
Land Revenue	24,973	17,184	39,955
Cession Monies	20,038	20,238	20,525
Interest	3,195	2,616	2,221
Total Revenue ...	201,250	161,520	204,504
Repayment of Loans ...	5,003	4,370	5,198
Total Receipts ...	206,253	165,890	209,702

Appendix B.

Abstract of Expenditure.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan	13,325	13,439	13,485
Native Chiefs	12,000	12,000	12,000
British Resident	15,260	14,608	14,002
Treasury, Customs and Monopolies	6,126	6,034	5,349
Land and Surveys	6,305	6,112	5,764
District Offices	8,673	8,811	8,787
Education	1,381	1,673	2,389
Marine	2,443	2,366	3,730
Police and Prisons	39,545	24,690	20,698
Medical	3,105	3,150	3,229
Political Pensions	7,709	7,570	7,634
Headmen	1,011	584	842
Interest	17,590	17,347	17,094
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent ...	33,506	31,172	22,048
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure ...	10,907	6,771	5,771 *
Pension	600	624	624
Posts and Telegraphs	...	9,456	13,884
Public Works Department	5,234	4,872	2,769
Public Works, Annually Recurrent	9,256	6,519	5,698
Public Works, Special Services	19,964	17,018	19,606
Total ...	213,940	194,816	185,403
Repayment of Public Debt.	9,750	2,653	2,847
Grand Total ...	223,690	197,469	188,250

* Includes the following:

Visit of H.R H. the Prince of Wales	82,773
Purchase of Cession Monies	1,706
Passage, etc., of Wireless Engineer	875
Agricultural Show	

APPENDIX C.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCOUNT.

(A).—LOAN ACCOUNT (31ST DECEMBER, 1922.)

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
	$		$
By Loans—		To Redemption of Monopolies (1906-1908)	72,009
1906	200,000	To Purchase of Tulin (1906-1909)	7,045
1908 (December)	20,000	To Purchase of Cession Monies (1908-1914)	174,377*
1909 (September)	80,000	To Capital Expenditure—	
1911 (March)	100,000	Launch (1906) ... $ 20,000	
		Residency (1906-1907) 8,000	
1913 (June)	20,000	Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906-1907) ... 10,339	
„ (September)	13,000		38,339
1914 (April)	6,750	To General Purposes	106,980
		To Loan to His Highness the Sultan (made in 1909)...	41,000
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

(B).—REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.

		$		$
1-1-1920.	Total F.M.S. Loan ...	439,750	Capital Repaid	15,250
			31-12-1922 Balance due to F.M.S....	424,500
		439,750		439,750

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ACCOUNT.

LOAN ACCOUNT (31ST DECEMBER, 1922.)

		$		$
By Loans—				
1922 (October)		10,000		
1922 (December)		10,000	To Purchase of Cession Monies ...	13,546*
			Do. Political Pensions granted in Settlement of Tulin Claims	6,454
Total ...		20,000	Total ...	20,000

* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to $40,184.

Appendix D.

STATE OF BRUNEI.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1921-1922.

Liabilities.	31st Dec., 1921.	31st Dec., 1922.	Assets.	31st Dec., 1921.	31st Dec., 1922.
	$	$		$	$
Miscellaneous Deposits ...	7,473	8,332	Cash in Treasury and Bank	23,450	44,787
Land Office Deposits ...	354	475	Loans (secured)	31,647	27,449
Money Order Deposits ...	292	1,187	Advances	1,002	591
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	70,136	86,390	Suspense	2,136	3,557
			Investment (S.S. War Loan Bonds)	20,000	20,000
Total ...	78,235	96,384	Total ...	78,235	96,384

Appendix E.

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE CHIEF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1918–1922.

EXPORTS.

	Cutch.	Coal.	Plantation Rubber.	Jelutong Rubber.	Sago.	Forest Produce.	Dried Prawns.	Live Stock.	Hides and Horns.	Brass-ware.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1918	361,501	413,910	174,868	18,776	31,140	11,689	647	13,071	5,739	1,719	1,033,060
1919	304,249	296,621	243,596	98,983	80,920	18,388	58,249	18,753	5,625	1,480	1,126,924
1920	355,300	296,000	214,733	116,648	84,512	25,890	61,566	11,202	5,362	1,283	1,172,496
1921	240,740	275,570	82,217	31,017	43,764	30,529	47,464	34,286	4,571	870	791,028
1922	172,600	104,160	91,104	46,107	73,757	19,795	44,974	18,842	5,249	717	577,305

IMPORTS.

	Rice.	Tobacco.	Piece Goods.	Sugar.	Kerosene Oil.	Coconut Oil.	Matches.	Salt.	Preserved Provisions.	Flour.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1918	142,253	51,891	74,861	23,621	22,757	10,347	7,131	5,487	11,950	12,555	362,853
1919	312,820	55,751	126,347	42,769	30,422	9,710	7,786	4,468	11,044	12,944	614,061
1920	308,326	80,325	186,101	49,413	38,868	13,086	10 574	5,770	16,638	13,637	722,678
1921	159,357	49,931	95,888	30,097	28,806	8,301	6,970	4,408	15,027	12,069	410,854
1922	126,343	55,552	105,248	30,996	28,851	8,437	4,141	4,855	18,093	9,111	391,627

Appendix F.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICT IN THE YEARS 1921 AND 1922.

EXPORTS.

—	Plantation Rubber.		Jelutong Rubber.		Raw Sago and Sago Flour.		Forest Produce.		Cattle.		Pigs.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	$	$	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.
Brunei	75,992	124,650	33	...	151	423	8,233	4,854	2	4	34	113
Belait	...	...	5,811	4,599	891	4,923	3,188	4,589	8	4		
Tutong	...	...	1,086	3,138	2,227	2,445	10,619	3,824	1,138	238		
Temburong	167,985	192,339	366	945	14,858	14,444	6,722	6,187	...	1	6	7
Muara	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,767	341	206	48	...	26
Total ...	243,977	316,989	7,296	8,682	18,227	22,235	30,529	19,795	1,354	295	40	146

IMPORTS.

—	Rice.		Tobacco.		Piece Goods.		Sugar.		Kerosene Oil		Preserved Provisions.	
	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	1922.
	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	lbs.	lbs.	$	$	Pikuls.	Pikuls.	Cases.	Cases.	$	$
Brunei	9,917	12,727	26,596	31,801	50,064	56,767	1,171	1,574	2,428	2,172	9,666	11,973
Belait	430	999	4,443	3,676	2,316	6,434	185	274	326	377	708	1,492
Tutong	58	874	4,733	4,395	17,535	21,462	154	215	414	297	1,993	1,684
Temburong	1,129	1,445	6,500	5,394	15,607	12,647	131	198	199	297	1,724	1,575
Muara	3,357	3,155	4,595	3,779	10,366	7,938	208	371	831	778	936	1,369
Total ...	14,891	19,200	46,867	49,045	95,888	105,248	1,849	2,632	4,198	3,921	15,027	18,093

Appendix G.

ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT SEVEN STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1922.

Month.	Brunei District.			Muara District.	Temburong District.		
	Town.	Subuk.	Gadong.	Brooketon.	Labu.	Batu Apoi.	Biang.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January	15.51	15.62	10.47	5.62	14.90	21.35	17.12
February	3.67	3.27	3.10	12.06	4.46	7.33	8.27
March	4.25	4.57	5.35	3.75	12.22	9.13	11.89
April	6.37	5.67	5.19	9.20	12.08	15.05	12.56
May	5.66	8.33	6.84	3.67	6.35	9.99	13.04
June	9.18	10.46	8.46	6.55	13.43	12.51	15.13
July	4.13	4.24	4.56	3.78	4.30	3.13	3.41
August	18.89	21.00	14.52	12.91	10.99	10.67	13.01
September	8.03	12.06	9.12	10.48	19.94	11.57	16.10
October	20.08	16.32	18.01	17.79	38.19	28.60	30.68
November	20.56	19.28	14.33	16.03	15.15	18.86	13.65
December	15.27	15.05	9.68	18.59	19.18	11.40	12.40
Total ...	131.60	135.87	109.63	120.43	171.19	159.59	167.26
Average Annual Rainfall	115.18	121.37	...	121.35	176.57	171.87	172.17

Appendix H.

ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES (BRUNEI TOWN) DURING THE YEAR 1922.

Month.	Thermometer Mean.			Total Rainfall during the month.	Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours.	No. of days in month without rain.	Average Rainfall (1916-1922).
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.				
	°	°	°	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.
January	86.77	74.54	12.23	15.51	5.34	7	14.39
February	87.71	74.39	13.32	3.67	1.95	20	10.11
March	85.19	74.12	11.07	4.25	1.11	17	7.68
April	88.53	74.96	13.57	6.37	1.30	17	6.60
May	87.64	74.54	13.10	5.66	1.49	17	7.62
June	87.56	73.63	13.93	9.18	2.55	13	7.71
July	86.45	73.03	13.42	4.13	1.17	18	7.52
August	87.35	73.29	14.06	18.89	8.05	10	8.17
September	86.90	73.86	13.04	8.03	3.50	17	10.37
October	84.13	73.03	11.10	20.08	4.31	4	12.22
November	87.30	73.50	13.80	20.56	6.07	6	11.55
December	88.32	73.29	15.03	15.27	5.25	14	11.84
Mean Temperature	86.99	73.85	13.14				
	80.42						
Total Rainfall ...	...		...	131.60	Average annual rainfall		115.18

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1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
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1149	Mauritius	1921
1150	Sierra Leone	,,
1151	Uganda	,,
1152	Somaliland	,,
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate (April-December)	,,
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1158	Weihaiwei	1922
1159	Cyprus	,,
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1161	New Hebrides	1921 & 1922
1162	Nyasaland	1922
1163	Zanzibar	,,
1164	St. Helena	,,
1165	Sierra Leone	,,
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1172	Ceylon	,,
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1179	Mauritius	1922
1180	Swaziland	,,
1181	British Honduras	,,
1182	Uganda	,,
1183	Federated Malay States	,,
1184	Unfederated Malay States	,,

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No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
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86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
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STATE OF BRUNEI.

REPORT FOR 1923.

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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF BRUNEI

FOR THE YEAR

1923

BY

E. E. F. PRETTY,

British Resident, Brunei.

Singapore:

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Annual Report on the State of Brunei for the Year 1923.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The total Revenue for 1923 amounted to $221,767 and the total Expenditure to $189,208, giving a surplus for the year of $32,559. The estimated and actual totals are compared in the following table:—

	Estimated.	*Actual.*	*Difference.*
	$	$	$
Revenue ...	158,848	221,767	+ 62,919
Expenditure ...	183,572	189,208	+ 5,636
Difference ...	− 24,724	+ 32,559	

REVENUE.

2. The Revenue, which is a record, exceeded that for 1922 by $17,263, but whereas revenue extraordinary in 1922 amounted to $36,929 during the year under review it was only $8,074, so that the real increase is considerably greater than the bare figures show.

EXPENDITURE.

3. The total Expenditure exceeded that for 1922 by $960. This included a payment of arrears of salary amounting to over $4,500 which should strictly have been debited to 1922 accounts.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

4. The Surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $118,949, as compared with $86,390 at the end of 1922.

PUBLIC DEBT.

5. The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year was $440,000. As arrangements have been made to liquidate these loans they are not shown in the statement of Assets and Liabilities.

6. The following are shown in Appendices:—

Appendix *A*.—Abstract of Revenue, 1921, 1922 and 1923.
" *B*.—Abstract of Expenditure 1921, 1922 and 1923.
" *C*.—Loan Accounts.
" *D*.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities 1922 and 1923.

II.—TRADE.

7. With the Staff at present available it is impossible to furnish exact trade returns, but the volume of trade was much greater than that of the previous year.

The total value of the chief exports and imports was approximately $1,375,000 as against $969,000 in 1922, an increase of 42 per cent.

EXPORTS.

8. The greatest increase was in plantation rubber, but there were also notable increases in Cutch, Forest Produce and Livestock.

There was a marked decline in the export of Sago, which had shown an increase in the previous year.

The quantity of coal exported showed a very considerable increase, but the price was much lower than in 1922.

IMPORTS.

9. The most noticeable feature is the great increase under the heading of Preserved Provisions, which can be attributed largely to the increased European population of the State.

10. The following tables show the principal exports and imports in 1922 and 1923.

EXPORTS.

Name of Article.	—	Quantity.		Value.	
		1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
				$	$
Cutch	Tons	1,726	2,475	172,600	238,000
Coal	„	7,440	8,941	104,160	102,820
Plantation Rubber ...	Pounds	316,989	835,653	91,104	363,200
Jelutong Rubber ...	Pikuls	8,682	9,075	46,107	49,881
Raw Sago ...	Bayongs	6,684	1,750	17,795	2,057
Sago Flour ...	Pikuls	12,109	9,049	55,962	37,297
Forest Produce ...	...	...	...	19,795	37,296
Dried Prawns ...	Pikuls	1,027	735	44,974	35,390
Cattle	Head	295	524	14,250	19,971
Pigs	„	146	233	3,650	6,552
Poultry	„	1,857	3,143	942	1,563
Hides and Horns ...	Pikuls	303	287	5,249	3,642
Brassware ...	„	4	22	717	2,639

IMPORTS.

Name of Article.	—	Quantity.		Value.	
		1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
				$	$
Rice	Pikuls	19,200	22,845	126,343	157,991
Tobacco	Pounds	49,045	60,875	55,552	68,499
Piece-goods ...	...	...	...	105,248	100,298
Sugar	Pikuls	2,632	3,152	30,996	44,169
Kerosene Oil ..	Cases	3,921	4,937	28,851	29,251
Coconut Oil ...	Tins	1,383	1,521	8,437	9,817
Matches	„	425	382	4,141	2,969
Salt	Pikuls	2,011	1,782	4,855	3,788
Preserved Provisions ...	...	...	...	18,093	41,806
Flour	Sacks	2,173	3,321	9,111	11,874

11. A comparative return showing the value of the chief exports and imports for the years 1919 - 1923 is given in Appendix *E*.

A return showing the distribution of trade by districts is given in Appendix *F*.

III.—CUSTOMS.

12. The total receipts from Customs duties during the year amounted to $90,698 as against $59,047 in 1922 and $58,994 in 1921.

13. The collections in each district in 1922 and 1923 were as follows:—

District.	Export Duties.		Import Duties.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	$	$	$	$
Brunei	6,408	16,469	26,620	33,737
Belait	4,884	6,396	3,439	7,323
Tutong	4,661	7,076	4,679	5,153
Temburong	1,993	5,603	3,154	3,317
Muara	2,407	4,583	802	1,041
Total ...	20,353	40,127	38,694	50,571

DUTIES.

14. The export duty on brass was made uniform for both old and new brassware at 10 cents per kati. Formerly the rate had been 25 cents per kati for old brass while new brass was duty free, with the result that all the old brassware was being melted down for conversion into new articles.

An import duty of $500 per ounce was imposed on all morphine, cocaine and other dangerous drugs imported without special permission.

IV.—INDUSTRIES.

A.—COAL.

15. The Manager at Brooketon Colliery reports that the gross output for the year amounted to 19,329 tons as compared with 18,683 tons in 1922; 7,507 tons of this were consumed at the mines.

16. The amount exported was 8,941 tons, made up as follows:—

To Labuan	6,636 tons.
,, Sibu, Sarawak	5 ,,
,, Manila	2,300 ,,

17. Bunkers were supplied as below:—

Manila steamers	3,739 tons.
Local Launches and Sarawak Government Steamers	1,049 ,,
Total ...	4,788 tons.

18. The average price for which coal was sold at Brooketon was $11.50 per ton.

B.—CUTCH.

19. The Island Trading Company exported 2,475 tons of mangrove extract with an approximate value of $238,000, as compared with 1,726 tons in 1922.

20. This Company (incorporated in England) whose factory in Brunei was established as long ago as 1900 is the largest employer of labour in the country.

21. Towards the end of the year it sent out a Forestry expert for the purpose of negotiating an agreement with the Government with a view to the re-afforestation of mangrove areas which have been wastefully worked in the past.

C.—OIL.

22. The British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited continued prospecting operations in the Tutong District, but their efforts were handicapped by ill-health on the part of the staff and coolies.

23. On the 28th July, an agreement was concluded whereby the British Malayan Petroleum Company take over the interests of the British Borneo Petroleum Syndicate in the Belait District. Preliminary operations on an extensive scale were immediately put in hand and by the end of the year roads, railways, bungalows, wharves and offices were all nearing completion.

The drilling of two old wells was begun and the prospects of success are very bright.

24. These operations gave a great fillip to trade in this remote district and contributed indirectly in no small measure towards the all-round prosperity of the country.

25. Poorness of communications renders a visit to the oilfield a lengthy proceeding at present, necessitating a walk of 100 miles and an absence from headquarters of over a week if it is undertaken on foot.

Thanks are due to the Company in question for their courtesy in twice putting launches at the disposal of the Resident for the purpose of paying such visits.

D.—FISHERIES.

26. Nearly one thousand men are engaged in the fishing industry which is chiefly concentrated in the shallow waters of Brunei Bay.

The supply of fresh fish was always plentiful and the export of dried prawns was very considerable, though showing a slight falling-off from the previous year.

V.—LANDS AND FORESTS.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

RICE.

27. Returns of the rice crop in the different districts show a falling-off from 1922, but there was a notable increase in the Brunei District.

Many of the crops in Tutong and Belait districts were a total failure, partly due to drought and partly to the rat pest. Rat poison was obtained from the Agriculutral Department, Federated Malay States, during the year under review in the hopes of eliminating this cause of failure.

28. The following is a comparative return of crops for the last 2 years :—

District.	1922. *Gantangs.*	1923. *Gantangs.*
Brunei and Kedayan Kampongs ...	89,700	124,900
Muara	11,700	18,800
Temburong	22,600	20,000
Labu	15,250	25,900
Pandaruan	15,600	17,800
Tutong	107,200	59,100
Belait	87,950	41,500
Total ...	350,000	308,000

COCONUTS.

29. There are no coconut estates of any size in Brunei, nor are there any extensive areas of small holdings, although where these are found they seem to thrive despite the small attention which they receive.

SAGO.

30. The year was a disappointing one as regards the export of sago. Most of the old sago areas have been worked out and the new ones are still too young to be exploited.

MANILA HEMP.

31. Results obtained from experimental planting of Manila Hemp were poor.

ROSELLE FIBRE.

32. Seeds of Roselle fibre were kindly supplied by the Agricultural Department, Federated Malay States, for experimental purposes, and the fibre obtained therefrom was most favourably reported upon when sent for analysis to Kuala Lumpur.

There seems to be no reason why this plant should not be grown very successfully in Brunei.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

33. The Agricultural Show has now established itself as an annual event and it is pleasing to see how thoroughly the inhabitants have entered into the spirit of the affair, exhibits being sent from all the outstations, despite the difficulties of transport, for the show which took place on May 21st.

34. His Excellency the High Commissioner again showed his interest by kindly presenting a prize for the best exhibit of padi, while His Highness the Sultan gave a special prize for coconuts.

35. The Show proved a remarkable success and was visited by large crowds. The Acting Residents of Labuan and Limbang (Sarawak) assisted by judging in some of the sections.

B.—FORESTS.

36. There was a considerable increase in the revenue from Forest produce during 1923, largely due to the almost unprecedented crop of Illipe Nuts (Buah Engkawang) in the Belait District.

37. The State has valuable supplies of timbers in the interior which have been scarcely touched owing to the difficulties of transport.

The establishment of a Forestry Department will be necessary as soon as the country is properly opened up and can afford the expenditure entailed.

C.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

38. There were only 23 applications for permanent titles to land, all over small areas.

39. This is perhaps as well, since the Land Code is unsatisfactory, and it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the demarcation which has taken place in the country.

40. Twenty-four lots were demarcated covering an area of 227 acres. The number of lots awaiting demarcation at the end of the year was 4 only with an area of 64 acres.

VI.—LABOUR.

41. The utter inadequacy of the labour supply to the needs of the country was realised to the full when the price of rubber rose on the introduction of the Restriction Scheme and numerous holdings were tapped which had lain fallow during the lean years.

42. A revised Indian Immigration Enactment was drafted towards the end of the year and it is hoped that the introduction of Tamil Labour will be a reality in 1924.

43. The following table shows the approximate number of coolies employed by the chief employers of labour in the State:—

Race.	Brooketon Colliery.	Island Trading Company. (Cutch Factory).	British Malayan Petroleum Co.		Five European-owned Rubber Estates.	Total.
			At Tutong.	At Belait.		
Bruneis and Kedayans ...	364	484	32	204	455	2,030
Chinese ...		1	1	153	129	
Javanese ...		..	...	...	117	
Dyaks ...	...	...	...	104	...	104
Total ...	364	485	33	461	791	2,134

All employers report that the general health of coolies was good and the visits of the Government travelling dresser have been much appreciated.

VII.—COURTS.

44. The following return shows the number of cases heard in the Courts of the Resident and of the Magistrates in the various Districts of the State:—

—	Resident's Court.		Magistrate's Court.		Total.
	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	
Brunei	54	34	78	269	435
Temburong ...	10	...	31	23	64
Tutong	5	...	6	103	114
Belait	2	3	27	77	109
Muara	1	3	15	52	71
Total ...	72	40	157	524	793

45. The above figures include 2 cases under the Mohammedan Laws Enactment in which the British Resident sat as Judge with the Chief Kathi as Assessor.

46. The total amount involved in the Civil Suits was $65,647.

There were no appeal cases during the year.

VIII.—MUNICIPAL.

47. Brunei Town is the only town in the State which possesses a Sanitary Board.

48. The old system of farming out the Market was abolished in March and a more satisfactory and at the same time more remunerative system inaugurated.

49. Simultaneously a licence fee was imposed upon river hawkers in the Padian or floating market on the river, an innovation by which the river dwellers, comprising more than three quarters of the population of the Town were led to contribute something to the revenues of the State, whereas formerly they had been subject to no direct and practically no indirect taxation.

50. A Cinematograph-hall was opened in Brunei Town in May, but as soon as the novelty wore off, attendances became very small.

IX.—POLICE AND PRISONS.

A.—POLICE.

51. The strength of the Brunei Police Force at the end of the year was one Chief Inspector, one Sergeant Major, 7 Corporals and 36 Constables.

All the Non-commissioned officers except one are seconded from the Straits Settlements Police.

Chief Inspector, G. A. McAfee was in charge of the force throughout the year as Chief Police Officer.

DISCIPLINE.

53. The Chief Police Officer reports that discipline was fair. Arms and accoutrements were maintained in good order and the Force was well supplied with uniforms in which some improvements were made.

The new rifle range at Tumasik was completed during the year and all ranks fired their annual course.

HEALTH.

54. The health of the force on the whole was fair, though the barracks in Brunei Town are situated in rather an unhealthy spot and 24 out of 26 men stationed there were treated for malaria during the year.

BUILDINGS.

54. Police buildings were kept in fair order and repair. New barracks were completed at Kuala Balai (Belait), and will soon be required at Tutong and also at Brunei itself when the accommodation is at present inadequate and unsatisfactory.

FIREARMS.

55. Nine hundred and forty-eight firearms were registered in the State, mostly old muzzle-loaders, including some Tower Muskets; no trouble is now experienced in getting the people to register them.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

56. Four hundred and thirty weights and measures were tested by the Police Department in the Brunei, Muara and Temburong Districts.

MONEY-LENDERS.

57. Fourteen persons were registered as money-lenders under the Money Lenders Enactment.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS.

58. One thousand one hundred and thirty-three aliens were on the register at the end of the year and 316 had been granted exemption certificates.

CRIME.

59. There was one case of murder at Muara where one Chinaman aged 62, stabbed another who died of the wounds.

The sentence of death was commuted to penal servitude for life and the murderer subsequently died in prison.

60. There was no other serious crime in the State, though the Kedayans still indulge their ineradicable penchant for buffalo-stealing.

61. The following is a comparative statement of offences reported to the Police during the last two years:—

—	Offences.	Property Lost.	Property Recovered.
		$	$
1922	138	1,035	524
1923	219	1,855	855

The apparent increase in the number of offences is due to the fact that prior to 1923, summary arrests were not included in the list of offences reported.

B.—PRISONS.

62. Eighty-two persons were committed to prison during the year as compared with 39 in 1922, but this number includes all those who served sentences in outstation lock-ups; these have never been included in the returns of previous years.

63. Nationality of the prisoners was as follows:—

Chinese.	*Bruneis.*	*Kedayans.*	*Dusuns.*	*Javanese.*	*Tamils.*
36	23	11	1	10	1

There were 20 prisoners undergoing sentence at the end of 1923 in Brunei Prison and 3 in Singapore.

No prisoners escaped from the Prison during the year.

HEALTH.

64. The Superintendent reports that the health on the whole was good, a marked improvement being noticed after the system was introduced of administering quinine twice a month to all prisoners.

One prisoner died in Labuan Hospital from pthisis, and one in Brunei Gaol from old age.

The former was already affected when he entered the Prison; the latter was the Muara murderer, who after his sentence of death was commuted refused either to work or to eat, saying that he had been sentenced to death and wished to die.

DISCIPLINE.

65. Discipline was good (except in the case of the murderer above mentioned), very few prisoners having to be punished and those only for minor offences.

LABOUR.

66. In Brunei an average of 25 prisoners daily were engaged by the Public Works Department on extra-mural labour which consisted chiefly of reclamation work in the town, improvements to the Padang, construction of the Rifle Range and preliminary work on the trace of the new road to Tutong.

Basket making was started in the prison in January: coal,—earth—and wastepaper-baskets were made and found a ready market.

STAFF.

67. Chief Inspector McAfee carried out the duties of Superintendent of Prisons throughout the year with the assistance of a Non-commissioned officer in charge of Brunei Gaol.

Visiting Justices were appointed in April and inspected the Prison in couples once a month.

X.—POST OFFICE.

68. The Postal Revenue from ordinary sources was $3,744.50 as compared with $4,183 in 1922 and $3,710 in 1921. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1921.	*1922.*	*1923.*
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	20,893	16,675	17,380
Letters, papers and parcels despatched ...	9,725	7,597	9,707

69. The Money Order Service shows that 91 orders were issued with a total value of $2,393.

The number of orders issued in 1921 and 1922 was 164 and 129 respectively. The Cash on Delivery Parcel Service was very little patronized.

70. New printings of the 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 cent stamps were received during the year and two new values, 6 and 12 cents, were on order, the latter in a new design taken from a panoramic photograph of Brunei Town.

XI.—RADIO-TELEGRAPHS.

TRAFFIC.

71. The number of messages handled by the Radio Department totalled 2,250 as compared with 1901 in 1922. This figure is made up as follows:—

(*a*) Messages handled on the internal service ... 1,271

(*b*) Messages handled on the external service ... 979

These figures show a slight decrease in the internal service and this appears to be due to the smaller number of Government telegrams handled, since the public prepaid telegrams show a slight increase.

On the external service a considerable increase is shown in both Government and Public prepaid telegrams. This increase is largely attributable to the service carried on with Sarawak.

72. A table is appended showing the comparison between these figures and those for the year 1922.

INTERNAL TRAFFIC.

—	Handed in at and transmitted from			Total number of messages dealt with.	Average number of messages per mensem, in	
	Brunei.	Labuan.	Tem-burong.		1923.	1922.
Government ...	148	116	127	391	32·5	39·3
Public ...	165	176	76	417	34·7	30·1
Shipping ...	195	236	42	473	39·4	39·1
Total ...	508	528	245	1,271	106·7	108·5

EXTERNAL TRAFFIC.

—	Handed in at and transmitted from.			Received in Brunei.		Total number of messages dealt with.	Average number of messages per mensem, in	
	Brunei.	Labuan.	Tem-burong.	*Via* E. E. Tel. Co., Cable Labuan.	From Sara-wak.		1923.	1922.
Government ...	61	4	...	41	90	196	16·3	11·8
Public ...	263	98	26	215	191	783	65·2	29·75
Total ...	314	102	26	256	281	979	81·5	41·55

TRAFFIC DETAILS ON SARAWAK-BRUNEI SERVICE.

—	Total number of messages handed in and transmitted to Sarawak *via* Brunei.		Total number of messages received from Sarawak *via* Brunei.	Total messages dealt with.	Average Number of messages per mensem.
	Brunei.	Labuan.			
Government ...	23	4	90	117	9·75
Public ...	131	98	191	675	56·20
Total ...	154	102	281	792	65·95

EFFICIENCY.

73. There was no occasion throughout the year when telegrams were delayed owing to breakdowns of any kind.

Formerly only three periods of watch were kept at each Station, viz., 0830: 1130 and 1500. It was found that the period between each watch was unduly long and a further period has, therefore, been added and the times of watch re-arranged as follows:—

0730: 0900: 1130 and 1430.

It has been found that these periods are sufficient to clear all traffic.

74. The average cost of fuel and lubricating oil per transmitted message works out at 15·25 cents as compared with 18 cents in 1922.

75. The average cost of transmitting valves used per message was ·07 cents whilst that of receiving valves was ·63 cents, making a total cost of 7 cents per message for thermionic valves as compared with 16·5 cents in 1922.

This cost shows a considerable improvement on the previous year's working and is attributable to several factors:—

Firstly by the use of thermionic valves of a higher rated output for transmitting purposes.

Secondly the re-arrangement of receiving circuits which enabled lower filament voltages to be used on the valves in these circuits.

Thirdly the marked superiority in the manufacture of the thermionic valve of the present time.

GENERAL.

76. Mr. P. H. F. GEORGE was in charge of the department as Wireless Engineer throughout the year with a Clerk Operator at each of the 3 Wireless Stations at Brunei, Labuan and Temburong.

All these stations maintained an uninterrupted service except for a period of one month when the Temburong Station was closed to enable an operator to take leave.

77. On the 17th September, the State of Brunei acceded to the Radio Telegraph Convention of 1912 and all Stations were given international call signals.

78. Two apprentices were engaged during the year and their course of training has been carried out at the Brunei Station. Their progress has been quite satisfactory and they should in 1924 be able to take charge of any one of the stations in case of emergency.

This will overcome the present unsatisfactory method of closing the Temburong Station when an operator falls sick or requires leave.

XII.—MEDICAL.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

79. There were no epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases during the year.

POPULATION.

80. Registration of Births and Deaths became legally compulsory on 1st January in Brunei Town and on 1st April in the rest of the State. The causes of deaths are largely unreliable and no particular health figures can be based upon them. The death-rate in the State was roughly 40 per mille and the birth-rate 52·4 per mille as far as the figures available show.

The births exceeded the deaths by 326.

The total European population at the end of the year was 35, and their health was good.

PARTICULAR DISEASES.

81. *Malaria*.—This disease was less prevalent than in 1922: only 143 cases being treated in Brunei Town as against 179 in the preceding year and 110 cases in the Outstations as against 145.

The percentage of school-children showing splenic enlargement fell from 18·39 to 13·04.

No anopheline larvæ were found throughout the year in Brunei Town.

Ankylostomiasis.—The Medical Officer writes:—"The indications received of this disease did not show any great difference from that of last year, but until a proper campaign is undertaken, with routine and exhaustive examination, it will be impossible to estimate the prevalence of this infection. It must be borne in mind that the main native population live actually in huts erected over a tidal river, and the dejecta of more than ¾ of the population are passed straight into the river. There is thus not an urgent necessity to undertake a proper survey of this infection in Brunei".

Amœbic Dysentery.—The Medical Officer writes:—"Almost the same remarks apply in this case as in the case of Ankylostomiasis.

Very few cases of amœbic dysentery are seen in Brunei."

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The Medical Officer writes:—"Is fairly prevalent in the State, but it is almost impossible to get the natives to come for treatment. Judging from the cases of people suffering from other diseases who are seen by the Medical Officer and in whom Pulmonary Tuberculosis is found on examination it may be estimated that at least 3 per cent of the general population are harbouring active tubercle bacilli in their lungs."

VACCINATIONS.

82. The total number of vaccinations done in the State was 812 as against 442 in 1922.

The Medical Officer writes:—"This increase is due to vaccinations amongst Kedayans who previously had refused to be vaccinated.

The Brunei Malays do not like their children to be vaccinated until they are over a year old.

Vaccination is not compulsory in the State, but the desirability of getting their children vaccinated is strongly urged upon the parents. The hopes expressed in the 1922 report of increasing the number of vaccinations were fulfilled.

Work along these lines is at present of far greater importance than getting a Hospital in Brunei which might easily be empty many days during the year, since no external labour force has yet been imported into Brunei.

A couple of intelligent Malay Dressers who can live and work amongst the people—and who themselves are convinced of the value of European treatment—is the best means of educating the native population in health measures at present."

GENERAL.

83. The Medical Officer writes:—"The Brunei native is very conservative in the matter of health and treatment for ill-health. He is extremely reluctant to be seen by a European medical man, and when seen, he is still more reluctant to take the treatment prescribed. His prejudice against admission to Hospital is so deeply rooted as to make him rather lose his life than come to Hospital.

This applies in still greater force—if possible—to his female relatives.

There is no Hospital in Brunei, those requiring Hospital treatment, and who are willing to submit to such treatment—chiefly Government servants and Prisoners—are taken to Labuan Hospital, to which the Brunei Government pays a small annual subscription.

The Rubber Estates in Brunei almost entirely employ the Brunei Malays as their labourers, and these, as stated above, object to treatment by a European medical man.

There is no system of night-soil sanitation in Brunei apart from what has been stated above: even the Asiatic population living on the banks of the river use latrines which are built over the river and the dejecta are taken away by the tide.

The Sanitary Inspector sees that rubbish, etc., is properly collected and thrown directly into the river. The Town generally is very well kept and compares very favourably with even larger towns in the matter of drainage and cleanliness."

STAFF.

84. Dr. T. C. A. CLEVERTON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), the Medical Officer, Labuan, acted as Medical Officer, Brunei, as in previous years, paying altogether 17 visits of varying duration from Labuan.

Dr. CLEVERTON has won the confidence of the natives to a remarkable degree and his advice and help in all matters affecting the health of the population have been most valuable.

85. The Brunei Dispensary was in charge of Dresser LEONG AH NG who together with the Travelling Dresser ABDULKHAN treated a total of 2,249 patients during the year.

METEOROLOGICAL.

86. Meteorological returns are given in Appendices *G* and *H*.

XIII.—LEGISLATION.

87. There were three Meetings of the State Council during the year.

88. The following Enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council:—

No. 1.—The Petroleum (pipe-lines) Enactment, Amendment Enactment.

No. 2.—The Passport Enactment.

XIV.—EDUCATION.

89. There are now 4 Vernacular Schools in the State, one each at Brunei Town, Tutong, Muara and Belait.

The total number of pupils on the Schools Registers was 175, as compared with 193 in 1922. The falling-off is, however, actually greater than the figures show, since the School at Belait was only opened in February, 1923, and has an attendance register of over 30.

90. The poor attendance at these schools can be attributed largely to the revival of the rubber industry, children being taken by their parents to assist in the tapping and weeding of their small holdings.

91. The country is not yet ready for any elaborate educational schemes (since there are practically no openings for a well educated Brunei in his native land and he is loth to leave it).

XV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

92. This Department was throughout the year under the supervision of the Resident, with a Malay Overseer in charge.

93. The roads in Brunei Town and the bridle-paths in country districts were maintained in good condition.

94. Certain minor buildings were erected-in Brunei Clerks' quarters, in Tutong a new Rest House, and new Police Barracks in Belait, and all Government buildings were kept in as good a state of repair as possible.

95. Perhaps the most satisfactory event was the finding of a really good trace for the Brunei-Tutong Road, despite the reluctance of Muruts and Kedayans to disclose certain private tracks which were struck by chance and discovered to shorten previous traces very considerably.

96. Very considerable improvements were made in the system for Brunei Town's water supply.

97. Most of the Government buildings in outstations are fairly decrepit, but it is hoped to replace them with new ones in the near future.

98. The total expenditure on public works (personal emoluments excluded) only amounted to $11,360 or about 6 per cent of the total expenditure of the State.

XVI.—GENERAL.

99. His Highness the Sultan continued to enjoy excellent health throughout the year and was present at all local functions of interest, including the usual ceremony on Armistice Day.

100. His Excellency Major-General Sir NEILL MALCOLM, K.C.B., General Officer Commanding, Malaya, paid a brief unofficial visit to Brunei in the month of May.

101. Mr. L. A. ALLEN continued to act as British Resident until March 17th, when he departed on vacation leave and was relieved by Mr. E. E. F. PRETTY.

102. At the British Empire Exhibition, 1924, Brunei, will have a small space in the Arts and Crafts Section of the Malaya Pavilion at Wembley, and the collection of typical exhibits was completed by the end of November.

These comprised chiefly silverware, brassware and fabrics of modern manufacture.

In addition His Highness the Sultan kindly lent a fine collection of gold and silver articles of Brunei workmanship for the purposes of exhibition.

103. The year 1923 was one of undeniable prosperity for Brunei and the prospects of the future are still more bright.

A promising feature is the influx of Chinese traders.

104. The small Staff dealt with the continually increasing work in a most praiseworthy manner.

E. E. F. PRETTY,
British Resident,
Brunei.

BRUNEI, *28th February*, 1924.

APPENDICES.

A.—Revenue, 1921, 1922 and 1923.

B.—Expenditure, 1921, 1922 and 1923.

C.—Public Debt.

D.—Assets and Liabilities, 1922 and 1923.

E.—Exports and Imports, 1919–1923.

F.—Distribution of Trade by Districts, 1922 and 1923.

G.—Rainfall, Brunei State.

H.—Thermometrical Observations, Brunei Town.

I.—Technical note by the Wireless Engineer, Brunei.

APPENDIX *A*.

Abstract of Revenue.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	$	$	$
CLASS I.			
DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENCES—			
Customs	58,994	59,047	90,698
Government Monopolies ...	26,632	40,001	41,344
Licences	12,082	13,788	11,210
Poll-Tax	2,968	3,466	3,432
Municipal	1,596	1,694	7,087
CLASS II.			
FEES OF COURT AND OFFICE—			
Courts	3,625	2,535	2,522
Surveys	774	492	202
General	10,782	8,769	9,082
CLASS III.			
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—			
Posts and Telegraphs	4,029	12,011	5,202
CLASS IV.			
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—			
Land Revenue	17,184	39,955	26,359
Cession Monies	20,238	20,525	21,593
Interest	2,616	2,221	3,036
Total Revenue ...	161,520	204,504	221,767
Repayment of Loans ...	4,370	5,198	6,505
Total Receipts ...	165,890	209,702	228,272

APPENDIX *B.*

Abstract of Expenditure.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan	13,439	13,485	13,454
Native Chiefs	12,000	12,000	12,000
British Resident	14,6[illegible]	14,002	14,160
Treasury, Customs and Monopolies ...	6,034	5,349	5,616
Land and Surveys	6,112	5,764	3,838
District Offices	8,811	8,787	9,468
Education	1,673	2,389	2,466
Marine	2,366	3,730	2,388
Police and Prisons	24,690	20,698	23,261
Medical	3,150	3,229	3,229
Political Pensions	7,570	7,634	6,004
Headmen	584	842	769
Interest	17,347	17,094	18,275
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent	31,172	22,048	22,116
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure	6,771	5,771	* 15,238
Pensions	624	624	2,524
Posts and Telegraphs	9,456	13,884	15,614
Public Works Department	4,872	2,769	2,928
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ...	6,519	5,698	5,687
Public Works, Special Services ...	17,018	19,606	5,673
Total ...	194,816	185,403	184,708
Repayment of Public Debt ...	2,653	2,847	4,500
Grand Total ...	197,469	188,250	189,208

* Includes the following :—
Arrears of salary to Mr. E ROBERTS, late Executive Engineer, $4,543.
Purchase of Cession Monies and Political Pensions, $10,070.

APPENDIX C.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCOUNT.

Dr. (A).—LOAN ACCOUNT (31ST DECEMBER, 1923). *Cr.*

——	Amount.	——		Amount.
	$			$
By LOANS—		*To* Redemption of Monopolies (1906-1908)		72,009
1906	200,000	„ Purchase of Tulin (1906-1909) ...		7,045
1908 (December) ...	20,000	„ Purchase of Cession Monies (1908-1914)		174,377*
1909 (September)...	80,000	„ CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:—	$	
1911 (March) ...	100,000	Launch (1906) ...	20,000	
1913 (June) ...	20,000	Residency (1906-1907) ...	8,000	
„ (September)...	13,000	Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906-1907) ...	10,339	
1914 (April) ...	6,750			38,339
		„ General Purposes		106,980
		„ Loan to His Highness the Sultan (made in 1909)		41,000
Total ...	439,750	Total ...		439,750

(B).—REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.

	$		$
1-1-1920, Total F.M.S. Loan	439,750	Capital Repaid	18,750
		31-12-1923 Balance due to F.M.S. ...	421,000
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ACCOUNT.

Dr. (A).—LOAN ACCOUNT (31ST DECEMBER, 1923). *Cr.*

——	Amount.	——	Amount.
	$		$
By LOANS—		*To* Purchase of Cession Monies ...	13,546*
1922 (October) ...	10,000	„ Purchase of Political Pensions granted in settlement of Tulin Claims	6,454
1922 (December)...	10,000		
Total ...	20,000	Total ...	20,000

(B).—REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.

	$		$
1-1-1923, Total S.S. Loan	20,000	Capital Repaid	1,000
		31-12-1923 Balance due to S.S. ...	19,000
Total ...	20,000	Total ...	20,000

* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to $51,960.

APPENDIX *D.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1922—1923.

—	31st December, 1922.	31st December, 1923.	Assets.	31st December, 1922.	31st December, 1923.
	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Miscellaneous Deposits	8,332 45	5,127 95	Cash in Treasury and Bank ...	44,787 26	78,967 13
Land Office Deposits	475 30	400 23	Loans (Secured)	27,448 65	24,093 26
Money Order Deposits	1,186 76	1,326 92	Advances	591 00	1,130 00
Balance of Assets over Liabilities ...	86,390 04	118,949 17	Suspense	3,557 64	1,613 88
			Investment (S. S. War Loan Bonds) ...	20,000 00	20,000 00
Total ...	96,384 55	125,804 27	Total ...	96,384 55	125,804 27

APPENDIX *E*.

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE CHIEF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1919—1923.

EXPORTS.

——	Cutch.	Coal.	Plantation Rubber.	Jelutong Rubber.	Sago.	Forest Produce.	Dried Prawns.	Live-Stock.	Hides and Horns.	Brass-ware.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1919	304,249	296,621	243,596	98,983	80,920	18,388	58,249	18,753	5,625	1,480	1,126,924
1920	355,300	296,003	214,733	116,648	84,512	25,890	61,566	11,202	5,362	1,283	1,172,496
1921	240,740	275,570	82,217	31,017	43,764	30,529	47,464	34,286	4,571	870	791,028
1922	172,600	104,160	91,104	46,107	73,757	19 795	44,974	18,842	5,249	717	577,305
1923	238 000	102,820	363,200	49,881	39,353	37,296	35,390	28,086	3,642	2,639	900,307

IMPORTS.

——	Rice.	Tobacco.	Piece-Goods.	Sugar.	Kerosene Oil.	Coconut Oil.	Matches.	Salt.	Preserved Provisions.	Flour.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1919	312,820	55,751	126,347	42,769	30,422	9,710	7,786	4,468	11,044	12,944	614,061
1920	308,326	80,325	186,101	49 413	38,808	13,086	10,574	5,770	16,638	13,637	722,578
1921	159,357	49,931	95,888	30,097	28,806	8,301	6,970	4,408	15,027	12,069	410,854
1922	126,343	55,552	105,248	30 996	28,851	8,477	4 141	4,855	18,093	9,111	391,627
1923	157,992	68,499	100,298	44,169	29,251	9,817	2,969	3,788	41,806	11,874	470,463

APPENDIX *F.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICT IN THE YEARS 1922 AND 1923.

EXPORTS.

—	Plantation Rubber.		Jelutong Rubber.		Raw Sago and Sago Flour.		Forest Produce.		Cattle.		Pigs.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	lbs.	*lbs.*	*Pikuls.*	*Pikuls.*	*Pikuls*	*Pikuls.*	$	$	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*
Brunei ...	124,650	530,754	...	...	423	181	4,854	8,306	4	...	113	173
Belait ...	...	415	4,599	4,429	4,923	3,725	4,589	23,076	4	4	...	...
Tutong ...	...	21,876	3,138	3,655	2,445	831	3,824	1,624	238	341	...	...
Temburong ...	192,339	277,977	945	991	14,444	5,924	6,187	3,010	1	21	7	5
Muara ...	...	4,631	...	...	...	...	341	1,280	48	122	26	50
Total ...	317,989	835,653	8,682	9,075	22,235	10,661	19,795	37,296	295	488	146	228

IMPORTS.

—	Rice.		Tobacco.		Piece-Goods.		Sugar.		Kerosene Oil.		Preserved Provisions.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	Pikuls	*Pikuls.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	$	$	*Pikuls.*	*Pikuls.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	$	$
Brunei ...	12,727	14,743	31,801	40,689	56,767	58,101	1,574	1,962	2,172	2,775	11,973	20,725
Belait ...	999	2,157	3,676	6,280	6,434	11,890	274	344	377	513	1,492	10,933
Tutong ...	874	984	4,395	4,004	21,462	16,295	215	306	297	486	1,684	2,133
Temburong ...	1,445	1,689	5,394	3,417	12,647	5,044	198	207	297	260	1,575	3,330
Muara ...	3,155	3,271	3,779	6,485	7,938	8,968	371	333	778	903	1,369	4,685
Total ...	19,200	22,844	49,045	60,875	105,248	100,298	2,632	3,152	3,921	4,937	18,093	41,806

APPENDIX *G.*

ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT SEVEN STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Month.	BRUNEI DISTRICT.			MUARA DISTRICT.	TEMBURONG DISTRICT.		
	Brunei Govt. Offices.	Subok.	Gadong.	Brooketon.	Labu.	Batu Apei.	Biang.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January	19·07	24·14	18·77	23·53	16·89	23·31	24·33
February	7·42	8·12	5·44	4·11	10·72	13·38	7·94
March	9·22	8·95	8·26	5·64	8·43	10·20	11·95
April	9·34	11·38	9·00	9·08	14·15	13·32	24·00
May	3·06	3·45	2·29	4·92	10·07	11·08	10·93
June	7·72	9·63	6·67	2·48	4·73	4·88	6·05
July	8·80	12·57	11·63	14·23	15·10	17·62	10·66
August	5·79	5·79	4·92	4·48	11·04	13·32	13·06
September	7·65	7·25	6·57	9·88	6·60	11·34	10·85
October	11·15	11·96	11·95	16·55	19·44	19·09	21·58
November	4·11	3·14	6·56	12·30	10·62	7·73	8·81
December	10·30	11·31	7·20	7·17	17·61	14·91	14·78
Total ...	103·63	117·69	99·26	114·37	145·40	161·18	164·94

APPENDIX *H*.

ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES, BRUNEI TOWN, DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Month.	Thermometer Mean (in Shade).			Highest recorded Shade Temperature.	Lowest recorded Shade Temperature.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		
January ...	86·51	73·77	12·74	89	72
February ...	86·25	74·17	12·08	90	71
March ...	86·54	73·19	13·35	88	70
April ...	88·00	74·16	13·84	90	72
May ...	88·22	74·41	13·81	90	70
June ...	88·70	74·73	13·97	92	72
July ...	87·03	73·00	14·03	90	70
August ...	88·54	73·67	14·87	90	72
September ...	87·03	73·20	13·83	88	72
October ...	87·12	73·90	13·22	90	72
November ...	87·93	73·70	14·23	92	72
December ...	89·06	74·58	14·48	92	72
Mean Temperature ...	87·58	73·87			
	80·73				

APPENDIX *I.*

Technical Note by the Wireless Engineer, Brunei.

Mr. George writes:—"It is satisfactory to note that the experiment which was started at the beginning of the year with transmitting valves of a higher rated output than was formerly used, has proved highly successful, and has resulted in lower maintenance and renewal charges besides giving greater efficiency as regards working of the stations."

"It might be interesting to note that one valve at present in use has been in commission during the whole year and it would appear that it is still good for further lengthy period of life."

"Last year I mentioned the re-arrangement of receiving circuits which had been tried and which enabled a lower voltage to be used on the filaments of the thermionic valves used in these circuits.

"The improvement brought about by this arrangement has proved itself by the small number of valves burned out as compared with previous years, and this has resulted in great economy of renewals as pointed out in a preceding paragraph.

"A new battery of accumulator cells of the Hart Type 108 ampere hours was installed in the Brunei Station during the year and has given every satisfaction. It is a decided improvement over the old celluloid cased battery which it replaced and its installation at once raised the over-all efficiency of the Station and lowered the maintenance charges.

"At the Labuan and Temburong Stations, the celluloid battery containers have been replaced with glass containers and have given cause for great satisfaction.

"Experiments have been carried out at the Brunei Station with Wireless Telephony and the results obtained have been highly satisfactory considering the small power available and the amount of interference from Spark Station and atmospherics.

"Miri Radio and Labuan Radio have both reported the reception of speech of a good clear quality.

"It would appear that atmospheric disturbance in these parts is too great during most parts of the year to enable this form of communication to be successfully carried on with anything but high power."

COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1206	Cyprus	1923
1207	Gold Coast	1922–1923
1208	Trinidad and Tobago	1923
1209	Zanzibar Protectorate	,,
1210	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1923–1924
1211	Swaziland	1923
1212	Basutoland	1923–1924
1213	Turks and Caicos Islands	1923
1214	Fiji	,,
1215	British Honduras	,,
1216	New Hebrides	,,
1217	Gibraltar	,,
1218	Jamaica	,,
1219	Sierra Leone	,,
1220	Uganda	,,
1221	Grenada	,,
1222	British Guiana	,,
1223	St. Vincent	,,
1224	St. Helena	,,
1225	Barbados	1923–1924
1226	Somaliland	1923
1227	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	,,
1228	Hongkong	,,
1229	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1923–1924
1230	Colonial Survey Committee Report	1914–1923
1231	Cayman Islands	1923
1232	Leeward Islands	1923–1924
1233	Federated Malay States	1923
1234	Mauritius	,,
1235	Straits Settlements	,,
1236	Seychelles	,,
1237	Tongan Islands Protectorate	1923–1924

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

(16569) Wt.20483/1404 500 2/25 Harrow G.94.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1250.

STATE OF BRUNEI.

REPORT FOR 1924.

(FOR REPORT FOR 1923 SEE No. 1238).

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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF BRUNEI

FOR THE YEAR

1924

BY

E. E. F. PRETTY, *British Resident, Brunei.*

Singapore:
Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
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1925.

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Annual Report on the State of Brunei for the Year 1924.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The State of Brunei is situated between British North Borneo and Sarawak, lying between 115° and 116° E. long., and touching the sea at Brunei Bay in which lies the island of Labuan.

It is 770 nautical miles distant from Singapore.

A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegience alternately to Mejapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of Nakoda Ragam and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of Pigafetta, who visited it in 1521, and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the town, the population of which he estimated at 120,000.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE in 1841, and concessions were made to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei has now been reduced to an area of about 2,500 square miles containing a population of some 27,000 souls.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1905, under a further agreement a British Resident was appointed to advise and assist in the administration of the State.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The total Revenue for 1924 amounted to $257,474, and the total Expenditure to $247,615 giving a surplus for the year of $9,859.

The estimated and actual totals are compared in the following table:—

	Estimated.	*Actual.*	*Difference.*
	$	$	$
Revenue ...	180,843	257,474	+ 76,631
Expenditure ...	213,173	247,615	+ 34,442
Difference ...	- 32,330	+ 9,859	

REVENUE.

2. The Revenue exceeded that for 1923, (the highest previously recorded) by $35,807, and was mainly derived from Customs Duties and Government Monopolies.

EXPENDITURE.

3. The total Expenditure exceeded that for 1922 by $58,407, which is almost entirely accounted for by the purchase of a new Government launch ($25,000) and the construction of the first main road in the State capable of taking motor-traffic ($25,000).

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

4. The surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $128,808 as compared with $118,949 at the end of 1923.

PUBLIC DEBT.

5. The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year was $435,500. As arrangements have been made for their liquidation these loans are not shown in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

6. The following are shown in Appendices:—

Appendix *A*.—Abstract of Revenue, 1922, 1923, 1924.

" *B*.—Abstract of Expenditure, 1922, 1923, 1924.

" *C*.—Loan Accounts.

" *D*.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 1923 and 1924.

II.—TRADE.

7. The total value of the chief exports and imports was approximately $1,672,430 as against $1,375,000 in 1923, an increase of 22 per cent.

As these figures are not entirely comprehensive it is probable that the total volume of trade was not less than $2,000,000.

8. Labuan is the port of transhipment for the bulk of this trade and the small launches which ply to and fro had a busy year.

There is a small coastal trade carried on by tongkangs, while tongkangs also make regular journeys between Labuan-Belait, Labuan-Tutong and Labuan-Brunei.

EXPORTS.

9. The most notable features were the decreased output of Cutch and the continued decline in the Sago trade.

The big drop under the heading Forest-produce, after the exceptional year 1923, with its unprecedented crop of illipe-nuts, was almost set-off by the satisfactory increase under Jelutong.

Coal and plantation rubber both show an increase in quantity, but the market price of both commodities was lower.

IMPORTS.

10. Imports show an increase in quantity under every heading, a sign of increasing population and prosperity.

The machinery imported was chiefly for use in the Oilfield at Belait, the Cutch Works at Brunei and the Brooketon Colliery.

11. The following tables show the principal exports and imports in 1923 and 1924.

EXPORTS.

Name of Article.	—	Quantity.		Value.	
		1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
				$	$
Cutch	tons	2,475	1,961	238,000	176,490
Coal	„	8,941	10,337	102,820	98,202
Plantation Rubber ...	lbs	835,633	1,065,489	363,200	387,793
Jelutong Rubber ...	pikuls	9,075	13,986	49,881	78,860
Raw Sago	Bayongs	1,750	607	2,057	1,535
Sago Flour	pikuls	9,049	6,913	37,297	26,190
Forest Produce ...	...	...	...	37,296	11,257
Dried Prawns ...	pikuls	735	882	35,390	43,161
Cattle	head	524	664	19,971	23,778
Pigs	„	233	262	6,552	7,380
Poultry	„	3,142	2,578	1,563	1,637
Hides and Horns ...	pikuls	287	627	3,642	4,302
Brassware	„	22	68	2,639	8,593

IMPORTS.

Name of Article.	—	Quantity.		Value.	
		1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
				$	$
Rice	Pikuls	22,845	30,232	157,991	243,240
Tobacco ...	Pounds	60,875	69,524	68,499	79,267
Piece-goods	...	...	...	100,298	109,987
Sugar	Pikuls	3,152	3,885	44,169	51,743
Kerosene Oil ...	Cases	4,937	5,307	29,251	27,630
Coconut Oil	Tins	1,521	1,930	9,817	14,122
Matches ...	„	382	606	2,969	4,167
Salt	Pikuls	1,782	1,984	3,788	4,055
Preserved Provisions ...	...	...	...	41,806	50,439
Flour	Sacks	3,321	4,985	11,874	17,591
Machinery	...	...	...	No return.	191,194
Liquor	Gallons	...	1,871	do.	9,807

12. A comparative return showing the value of the chief exports and imports for the years 1920 - 1924 is given in Appendix *E*.

A return showing the distribution of the trade by districts is given in Appendix *F*.

III.—CUSTOMS.

13. The total receipts from Customs duties during the year amounted to $107,597 as against $90,698 in 1923 and $59,047 in 1922.

14. **The collections in each district in 1923 and 1924 were as follows:—**

District.	Export Duties.		Import Duties.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	$	$	$	$
Brunei	16,469	18,855	33,737	34,741
Belait	6,396	6,418	7,323	13,867
Tutong	7,076	7,538	5,153	4,779
Temburong	5,603	10,207	3,317	3,676
Muara	4,583	5,660	1,041	1,855
	40,127	48,678	50,571	58,918

DUTIES.

15. The following new or amended duties were imposed during the year:—

Import:—

On Matches manufactured in the Colony of the Straits Settlements	$3 per tin of 120 packets.
On all other Matches	$6 ,, ,, ,,
On bicycles and all other mechanically propelled road vehicles ...	5% ad valorem.

Export:—

On Swine	$ 4 per head.
On Buffaloes	$10 ,,
On Fowls	20 cents per head.

16. Suspected smuggling led to a considerable tightening-up of Customs supervision.

Around Brunei Bay there are 4 different administrations—Labuan, Sarawak, British North Borneo and Brunei— all within a radius of 15 miles and all with different tariffs—a perfect paradise for smugglers with all the existing creeks and islands, as it was for pirates in the days of old.

IV.—INDUSTRIES.

A.—COAL.

17. The Manager at Brooketon Colliery reports that the gross output for the year amounted to 18,323 tons as compared with 19,329 tons in 1923: 8,022 tons of this were consumed at the Mines.

The amount exported was 10,337 tons made up as follows:—

To Labuan	7,337 tons.
To Singapore	3,000 ,,

18. Bunkers were supplied as below:—

Manila and Saigon Steamers	...	1,100 tons.
H. M. S. "IROQUOIS", S. Y. "SEA BELLE", Local Launches and Sarawak Government Steamers	1,226	,,
Total ...	2,326	,,

The average price for which coal was sold during the year was $9.50 per ton.

B.—CUTCH.

19. The Island Trading Company exported 1,961 tons of mangrove extract with an approximate value of $176,490 as compared with 2,475 tons in 1923.

20. This Company is now beginning to feel the effects of its short-sighted policy in the past, as the bark grounds grow more and more distant.

21. It is to be recorded with regret that their efforts during the past year to re-afforest an area in the Temburong District were attended with a very small measure of probable success and these efforts have now been abandoned.

22. A twin-screw steel motor barge with a carrying capacity of 55 tons was built at the Company's works in Brunei and successfully launched on the 15th September.

C.—OIL.

23. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, received further extensions of their Prospecting Licence in the Tutong area pending the completion of a new agreement with the Crown Agents acting on behalf of this Government.

24. During the year a comprehensive geological survey of a very large part of the State was effected, but there was little real prospecting activity in the Tutong District.

25. At Belait great strides were made. A railway line 7½ miles long was constructed through what was formerly an impassable swamp, offices, godowns, coolie lines and permanent bungalows for the European Staff were erected and the laying of a pipe-line along the side of the railway was practically finished.

A 200 ton storage tank near Well No. 2 has been completed and tested.

26. Well No. 2 was pumped intermittently to provide fuel, producing 238 tons of oil during the year.

Well No. 4 was on gas production.

Well No. 5 at the end of the year was down to 1,370 feet, having given a show of oil at 1,358 feet, specific gravity ·9627.

The derrick at the new location, Well No. 6, was practically finished.

27. A fair sized village has already sprung up at Labi just outside the boundary of the Company's Lease and the locality proved a great magnet to Chinese and others from Jesselton, Labuan, Miri and Brunei.

28. I visited the field on five occasions, generally with Major BENJAMIN, the General-Manager of the Sarawak Oilfields, Limited, Miri, who act as Agents for the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited.

Once again I wish to express my appreciation of the unfailing courtesy and consideration which the Company has displayed in all negotiations and in placing its vessels at the disposal of this Government whenever occasion required.

29. Three thousand two hundred and twenty-eight gallons of heavy mineral oil were exported from the Rajah of Sarawak's oil-well on Berambang Island.

D.—NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

30. Native arts and crafts received every encouragement possible, and the Silversmiths, brass-workers and sarong-weavers must have enjoyed a profitable year.

Their wares were well-represented in the Malaya Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition, there was a silver stall at the local Agricultural Show and a large consignment was sent to the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Show at Kuala Lumpur, where the two chief Silversmiths received diplomas, though the sales were rather disappointing. The stock unsold there was readily disposed of in Singapore later in the year.

31. The fishing industry continued in its usual haphazard and unenterprising way which affords room for great improvement in every direction.

V.—LANDS AND FORESTS.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

32. The Annual Agricultural Show was held on 11th May, 1924, and was opened by His Highness the Sultan accompanied by the Chief Ministers.

33. His Highness and His Excellency the High Commissioner again presented prizes for coconuts and padi respectively.

34. The exhibits both in number and quality far exceeded those of the previous year and there were some remarkable jungle products and medicinal herbs shown.

A horticultural section was included for the first time.

RICE.

35. The weather was unkind to padi-planters and the total crop harvested showed a falling-off of about 20 per cent from the previous year, although there was an increase in the area planted.

PLANTATION RUBBER.

36. There are five European-owned rubber Estates, four of which have reached the bearing stage and the production of rubber is about equally balanced as regards quantity between them and the native owned properties, including the Chinese holdings.

37. Disease is fairly prevalent and one European Estate suffers considerably from the depredations of porcupine in addition to the ever-present pig, white ants and deer.

Most of the trees on native holdings are badly wounded through inferior tapping.

COCONUTS.

38. Many of the coconut lands near Brunei town are infested with the Rhinoceros beetle, but there are flourishing and healthy plantations at Muara Damit.

There are some promising young areas near the sea coast in the Tutong District which seems particularly suited for this form of cultivation.

SAGO.

39. There are Sago factories at Temburong, Tutong and Kuala Balai. The decline in the export of this commodity was due to the increased home consumption and to the poor market price in Singapore in the early months of the year.

B.—FORESTS.

40. The returns show a very considerable increase in the export of Jelutong rubber, most of which came from the Belait and Tutong Districts.

41. The Jelutong forests in the Belait seem almost inexhaustible, but they are chiefly worked by nomad Dyaks, who are at the mercy of the Chinese dealer, himself generally the sub-agent of a Labuan merchant who in turn is the Agent of a Singapore Towkay, a system which leaves little profit for the actual worker, and is, therefore, not an incentive to industry.

42. Trade in other forest produce was slack after the bumper crop of Illipe-nuts harvested in 1923, but there was a fair export of rotan Semambu (Malacca Canes) to Singapore.

43. Practically no timber is exported from the State, but a fair amount was used in public works and by the Oil Company at Belait.

C.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

44. One hundred and ten applications for permanent titles to land were received during the year. They were all for small areas.

45. Sixty-one lots covering an area of 326 acres were demarcated and sixty-one lots with an area of 325 acres were awaiting demarcation at the end of the year.

46. Arrears of rent outstanding on 31st December, 1924, amounted to $1,060 of which $902 were in the Tutong District where the Malay Magistrate in charge is new to land work, most of these arrears are in respect of areas which have never been cultivated.

VI.—COURTS.

47. The following return shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the Courts of the Resident and of the Magistrates in the various Districts of the State:—

——	Resident's Court.		Magistrate's Court.		Total.
	Criminal.	Civil	Criminal.	Civil.	
Brunei	50	37	81	185	353
Temburong ...	2	1	61	27	91
Tutong	4	2	19	125	150
Belait	3	2	52	150	207
Muara	3	5	22	41	71
Total ...	62	47	235	528	872

48. The total amount involved in the Civil Suits was $46,324.

There was one appeal to the Court of the Resident in which the Magistrate's decision was upheld.

VII.—POLICE AND PRISONS.

A.—POLICE.

49. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was one Chief Inspector, one Sergeant-Major, 4 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, 4 Lance-Corporals and 41 Constables.

Four of the non-commissioned officers who were seconded for service in Brunei were transferred to the Brunei force with the rank of Lance-Sergeant from 1st July, 1924, the other two being returned to the Straits Settlements Force.

50. Chief Inspector G. McAfee was in charge of the Force throughout the year as Chief Police Officer.

The Hon'ble the Inspector-General of Police, Straits Settlements, paid a visit of inspection during October, and reported that the organisation of the Force reflected great credit upon the Chief Police Officer in view of the material available.

DISCIPLINE.

51. The Chief Police Officer reports that discipline was good considering that very few members of the force have had more than two years' service.

There was a great improvement in the firing in the Annual Musketry course, with 7 marksmen as against 1 in 1923, when the course was introduced.

HEALTH.

52. Health of the Force was fair only, 44 members being treated at the Government Dispensary in Brunei, and 4 at the Hospital in Labuan, 25 for Malaria and 9 for sore-eyes (conjunctivities and trachoma). These latter diseases were rather prevalent in Brunei during the year.

BUILDINGS.

53. The old Rest House in Brunei Town was converted into a Police Station, the Chief Overseer, Public Works Department, displaying considerable ingenuity in the plan and execution thereof.

A new Station was built at Kuala Ballai (Belait). The Police buildings elsewhere were maintained in good repair.

FIREARMS.

54. Eight hundred and eighty-one firearms were registered in the State, a decrease of 67 on the 1923 figures, many of the old muzzle-loaders being condemned.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

55. Five hundred and sixteen weights and measures were tested by the Police Department in the Brunei, Muara, Temburong and Tutong Districts—in the last named district for the first time.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS.

56. One thousand five hundred and thirty-five aliens were registered during the year as follows:—

Brunei	288
Muara	247
Temburong	195
Tutong	61
Belait	744

CRIME.

57. There was no serious crime in the State and heavy sentences appear to have discouraged the Kedayans from their favourite occupation of buffalo-stealing

58. The following is a comparative statement of offences reported to the Police during the last two years.

—	Offences.	Property lost.	Property recovered.
		$	$
1923	219	1,856	855
1924	266	1,738	355

GENERAL.

59. Six persons were taken by crocodiles during the year, and rewards for 10 crocodiles captured were paid.

B.—PRISONS.

60. Eighty-eight persons were committed to prison, their nationality being as follows:—

Chinese.	*Bruneis.*	*Kedayans.*	*Dusuns.*	*Javanese.*	*Indians.*	*Dyaks.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	19	9	4	30	1	1

Most of the Javanese were sentenced for offences againt the Labour Enactment.

61. Three prisoners escaped from the working gang during the year, but all were re-captured.

Discipline on the whole was only fair, and it was found necessary to inflict corporal punishment on three occasions.

62. The health of the prisoners was good, and an average labour force of 25 men did some extremely useful work during the year in constructing a 20 feet road from the Gaol to the River Kedayan, besides making baskets and brushes to the value of $700.

63. There were monthly inspections of the Gaol by Visiting Justices.

Chief Inspector McAfee acted as Superintendent of Prisons during the year, with a Sergeant in charge of the Gaol.

VIII.—POST OFFICE.

64. The Postal Revenue amounted to $5,999, as compared with $3,744 in 1923 and $4,183 in 1922.

A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1922.	*1923.*	*1924.*
	—	—	—
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	16,675	17,380	27,114
Letters, papers and parcels despatched ...	7,597	9,707	13,654

The returns show a considerable advance upon any previous year and details are given below.

INWARD.

Registered letters.	Parcels.	Printed matter.	Post cards.	Letters.		
				Service.	Paid.	Unpaid.
1,050	967	9,005	276	1,620	13,923	263
			OUTWARD.			
2,626	147	331	169	1,246	9,025	110

66. The Revenue derived from sale of stamps was $5,937.

Two new values, 6 cents (black) and 12 cents (blue) bearing a panoramic view of Brunei Town and river, were issued during the year.

Eighty-seven Money Orders were issued with a value of $3,345 as compared with 91 valued $2,393 in the previous year.

Two hundred and twenty-nine Cash on Delivery parcels were received with a total value of $2,463.

67. The weekly mail services between Brunei and all outstations were maintained without interruption by means of mail-runners and prahus. Their unfailing punctuality in all weathers is worthy of praise.

68. Mr. LEONG AH NG acted as Postmaster throughout the year in addition to his other duties, but it would not have been possible to run the Department so efficiently had it not been for the assistance of Mr. GEORGE, Wireless Engineer, in exercising general supervision.

IX.—RADIO-TELEGRAPHS.

TRAFFIC.

69. The number of messages handled by the Department totalled 2,891 as compared with 2,250 in 1923 and 1,901 in 1922.

This figure is made up as follows:—

(*a*) Messages handled on the internal service ... 1,576

(*b*) Messages handled on the external service ... 1,315

The Service between Brunei and Sarawak continued to show increased traffic.

During September a break occurred in the Labuan-Mempakul Cable in consequence of which the traffic usually passed over this route was sent from Labuan to the Brunei Radio and passed from there to Jesselton. This lasted for ten days and resulted in a considerable increase of work and revenue.

70. Tables are appended showing a comparison between traffic figures of 1923 and 1924.

INTERNAL TRAFFIC.

—	Handed in at and transmitted from			Total number of messages dealt with.	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei.	Labuan.	Tem-burong.		1924.	1923.	1922.
Government ...	256	202	79	537	44·75	32·5	39·3
Public ...	157	200	60	417	34·75	34·7	30·1
Shipping ...	241	308	73	622	51·83	39·4	39·1
Total ...	654	710	212	1,576	131·33	106·7	108·5

EXTERNAL TRAFFIC.

—	Handed in at and transmitted from.			Received in Brunei.		Total number of messages dealt with.	Average number of messages per mensem.		
	Brunei.	Labuan.	Tem-burong.	*Via* E. E. Tel. Co., Cable Labuan.	From Sara-wak.		1924	1923.	1922.
Government	111	16	...	31	192	344	28·6	16·3	11·8
Public	311	128	17	174	121	751	62·6	65·2	29·75
Total ...	422	144	17	205	313	1,095	91·2	81·5	41·55

TRAFFIC ON SARAWAK-BRUNEI SERVICE.

—	Total number of messages handed in at and transmitted to Sarawak *via* Brunei.		Total number of messages received from Sarawak *via* Brunei.	Total number of messages dealt with.	Average Number of messages per mensem.	
	Brunei.	Labuan.			1924.	1923.
Government	65	10	192	267	22·25	9·75
Public ...	165	128	121	414	34·5	35·00
Total ...	230	138	313	681	56·75	44·75

EFFICIENCY.

71. Three Stations were maintained and operated, *viz.*, at Brunei, Labuan and Temburong.

All maintained an uninterrupted service with the exception of the Brunei Station which was out of action for a few hours in December, owing to transmitter trouble.

Each station was manned as heretofore by one operator who acted as his own engine-man.

72. The average cost of fuel per transmitted message worked out at 14 cents as compared with 15·25 cents in 1923, 18 cents in 1922 and 23·69 cents in 1921.

The average cost of Transmitting Thermionic Valves used per message transmitted was ·05 cents as compared with ·07 cents in 1923, whilst that of Receiving Valves worked out at ·86 cents as compared with ·63 cents in 1923. This makes a total cost of ·91 cents per message for Thermionic Valves as compared with ·70 cents in 1923 and 16·5 cents in 1922.

FINANCIAL.

73. The Revenue of the Department amounted to $2,536 showing an increase of $953 over the revenue for 1923.

This figure does not include the cost of telegrams sent on Government Service which amounted to $1,232.

The total Expenditure amounted to $11,135 including personal emoluments and the cost of a new generating set and accumulators for the new Station at Labi (Belait) which amounted to $1,275

NEW STATION.

74. Towards the latter part of the year estimates and specifications for the erection of a Station at Belait were drawn up. In October, the Wireless Engineer proceeded to Belait to inspect the site which had been chosen for the Station.

The space available for the erection of a Station was very small, but a suitable spot was eventually found. A small aerial was erected, and with a small one Valve Receiving Set good signals were received. It appeared therefore, that in spite of the range of hills in close proximity to the station and the heavy growth of jungle quite near that screening was practically negligible.

The Contract for the Station was given out in November, and work started on the buildings shortly afterwards.

The power plant and antennae equipment was sent to Belait in December. The remainder of the equipment is ready for shipment as soon as the buildings are completed.

The Labi Station will be equipped with a 100 Watt Continuous Wave Valve Set similar to those in use at the other Brunei Stations.

It is proposed to use a double wire T antennae system slung between two 100 foot masts. The masts are being erected by the Oil Company, and each mast will be constructed of pipe line sections.

The Petrol Electric Generating Set and Accumulator Battery, which were ordered for Labuan last year have been sent to Belait for use at the Station there, and a new set has been ordered for Labuan.

GENERAL.

75. Mr. P. H. F. GEORGE, A.M.I.R.E., G.I.E.E., was in charge of the Department throughout the year, and is particularly to be congratulated on the way in which he has trained his Staff.

X.—MEDICAL.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POPULATION.

76. There was no occurrence of infectious or contagious diseases except for a few cases of chicken-pox in the month of May.

77. The death-rate was roughly 34 per mille as against 40 per mille for 1923 and the birth-rate 41 per mille against 52.

The births registered exceeded the deaths by 171.

The principal causes of death were Malaria, Convulsions, Marasmus and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

MALARIA.

78. The figures available show a slight decrease. Thus 215 cases were treated in Brunei and Outstations as against 249 in 1923.

Forty-nine children were examined at Brunei School: of these 5 showed splenic enlargement, giving a percentage of 10·20 against 13·04 in 1923.

VACCINATIONS.

79. One thousand and twenty-six vaccinations were done in the State as against 812 in 1923 and 442 in 1922, from which it would appear that the native population is gradually becoming more amenable to Western methods of medication.

GENERAL.

80. Dr. T. C. A. CLEVERTON, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), the Medical Officer, Labuan, acted as Medical Officer, Brunei, as in previous years, paying altogether 16 visits of varying duration from Labuan.

The Brunei Dispensary was in charge of Mr. LEONG AH NG and the Travelling Dresser ABDULKHAN who between them treated a total of 2,520 patients.

Dr. CLEVERTON considered a Hospital in Brunei as quite unnecessary and that the lines on which medical work has been pursued in the past will meet the present and immediate future requirements.

METEOROLOGICAL

81. Meteorological returns are given in Appendices *g* and *h*.

The rainfall during the year was exceptionally heavy, but the mean temperature remained almost exactly the same as in 1923, an average daily range of 14° comparing favourably with the climate in Malaya.

The nights in Brunei are always cool.

XI.—DISTRICTS.

82. The following comparative return shows the Revenue collected in each District Office during the year:—

District.	*Gross Collection.*
	$
Muara	13,483
Belait	56,839
Temburong	22,807
Tutong	23,231

MUARA.

83. The Pengiran Shahbandar continued to act as Malay Magistrate in charge of this District.

In March, after protracted negotiations lasting for nearly 3 years, an agreement was concluded whereby the Trade and Farm Rights held by the Rajah of Sarawak were redeemed by the Government of Brunei, in return for an annual payment of $6,418. These rights, together with certain land rights which are retaind by the Rajah of Sarawak, were originally granted by the Sultan of Brunei to Mr. W. C. COWIE, in perpetuity, for a total payment of $5,000.

Five months after the new agreement came into operation the Rajah announced his intention to cease working the Brooketon Coal mines as from the 1st January, 1925, and the work of dismantling the machinery, etc., had commenced before the end of the year.

BELAIT.

84. This is now the most important district in the State apart from Brunei itself and it was found necessary in May, to effect a transfer by which the Malay Magistrate, Tutong, the Pehin Dato' Shahbandar, was moved to Belait and the former Malay Magistrate, Belait, Pengiran Anak HAJI MOHAMED took his place at Tutong. This action was fully justified by results.

The efficient administration of this District is rendered difficult by its inaccessibility and distance from headquarters.

This is felt most acutely now that the operations of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, with a staff of 4 Europeans, are becoming so extensive, while the Chinese immigrants are not of the most law-abiding class.

If the oil-field developes, as it is hoped and anticipated, it will be essential to station a European District Officer here.

TEMBURONG.

85. This District contains three European rubber estates, with a total planted area of less than 2,000 acres—the sole material result of concessions extending to over 50,000 acres.

Inche ABDULRAHIM remained in charge as Malay Magistrate, and is popular with all nationalities, which in this District are of many kinds.

TUTONG.

86. The population and prosperity of this District seem to be declining, which can partly be accounted for by the transfer of the Oil Company's drilling location from Simbatang to Kilanas, near Brunei.

Despite a very heavy duty, the export of buffaloes to Sarawak, principally to Miri, continues on an extensive scale.

XII.—LEGISLATION.

87. There were five Meetings of the State Council during the year at which the following Enactments were passed:—

No. 1.—The Indian Immigration Enactment.

No. 2.—The Excise Enactment.

No. 3.—The Small Offences Enactment, Amendment Enactment.

No. 4.—The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment.

88. These Meetings are attended with a good deal of ceremony and hitherto it has been difficult to get the lesser Ministers to voice their opinions at all, though an improvement in this respect was noticeable during the more recent Meetings.

89. Rules under the following Enactments were made by the British Resident:—

The Customs Duties Enactment, 1906.

The Sanitary Boards Enactment, 1920.

The Registration of Aliens Enactment, 1920.

The Indian Immigration Enactment, 1924.

The Excise Enactment, 1924.

The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1924.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

90. Inche AWANG BIN HAJI HANAFI was in charge of this Department throughout the year, under the supervision of the Resident assisted by Mr. GEORGE.

91. An ambitious programme was attempted and most of it accomplished thanks to the energy of the scanty staff.

92. The proposed ferry over the Kedayan River was abandoned and in its stead a bridge was built capable of taking motor-traffic. This bridge which measures 480 feet in length was completed within 3 months of the driving of the first pile at a total cost of less than $3,000 and was officially opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner in June.

93. *Brunei-Tutong Road.*—It was found that the cost of this work had been greatly under-estimated and an extension of the vote was necessitated.

The work was hampered by exceptionally heavy rains but on the whole good progress was made and by the end of the year it was possible to motor 11 miles from Brunei, while the earthwork of another 14 miles was in various stages of completion. The total expenditure incurred was $22,000.—so the cost can hardly be considered excessive.

94. *Buildings.*—New Customs Stations were built at Brooketon, Labu and Kuala Semburoh (Belait), and at Kuala Balai a new Police Station, School and Magistrate's house were completed.

In Brunei the old Rest House was most successfully converted into a Police Station and a new Rest House was built along the Residency Road.

The Wireless Engineer's quarters were practically re-built and all other Government buildings were maintained in good condition except those at Tutong which are now beyond repair.

95. The reservoir which supplies the town of Brunei with water was enlarged and a new supplementary reservoir built; ample water is now available even in the most prolonged draught.

96. The path from Brunei Town to the Residency was made into a proper road-way 20 feet wide, embankments being substituted for the long bridges; this work was approaching completion by the end of the year and is a much-needed improvement.

XIV.—GENERAL.

97. With the most profound regret I have to record the death of His Highness the Sultan, Sir MOHAMED JEMALULALAM, K.C.M.G., who passed away on September 19th at the early age of 35.

The cause of death was Malaria aggravated in the opinion of Dr. CLEVERTON by grief at the death of his wife the Raja ISTERI and two children in the month of August.

98. The Pengiran BENDAHARA and Pengiran PEMANCHA were proclaimed joint-regents during the minority of his son and heir who is only 12 years of age.

99. The late Sultan was a most loyal friend of the British Empire and by his premature demise the State has lost a dignified and enlightened Ruler.

100. In April His Excellency Admiral Sir ARTHUR LEVESON, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief, China Station visited Brunei in H. M. S. "Petersfield" and stayed for 2 days—a notable event in Brunei history since formerly the visits of Admirals were generally concerned with punitive expeditions.

101. On June 19 His Excellency the High Commissioner and Staff accompanied by the Honourable the Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements, Dr. GRAY, and the Director of Museums, Mr. BODEN KLOSS, arrived at Brunei in the S. Y. *Sea Belle.*

His Excellency performed the ceremony of opening the Sungei Kedayan Bridge and visited the Cutch Factory of the Island Trading Company. On the following day a visit was paid to Brooketon.

102. Two seaplanes from H. M. S. *Pegasus* paid a flying visit to Brunei from Labuan in October and created a profound impression upon the native population.

103. His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak and H. M. S. *Iroquois* both paid visits to Brooketon at the end of October.

104. Mr. E. E. F. PRETTY continued to act as British Resident throughout the year; the Residency was struck by lightning and partially demolished in the month of April.

105. In February, the first motor-car was imported into Brunei, and by the end of the year there were 4 such vehicles in the State.

106. The year was one of marked progress and prosperity and fully justified the optimistic anticipations which were voiced in the 1923 Report.

E. E. F. PRETTY,

British Resident,

Brunei.

BRUNEI, *15th February*, 1925.

APPENDICES.

A.—Revenue, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

B.—Expenditure, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

C.—Public Debt.

D.—Assets and Liabilities, 1923 and 1924.

E.—Exports and Imports, 1920—1924.

F.—Distribution of Trade by Districts, 1923 and 1924.

G.—Rainfall, Brunei State.

H.—Thermometrical Observations, Brunei Town.

APPENDIX *A*.

Abstract of Revenue.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	$	$	$
CLASS I.			
DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENCES—			
Customs	59,047	90,698	107,597
Government Monopolies ...	40,001	41,344	58,975
Licences	13,788	11,210	13,336
Poll-Tax	3,466	3,432	3,598
Municipal	1,694	7,087	10,212
CLASS II.			
FEES OF COURT AND OFFICE—			
Courts	2,535	2,522	3,951
Surveys	492	202	639
General	8,769	9,082	6,691
CLASS III.			
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—			
Posts and Telegraphs	12,011	5,202	8,283
CLASS IV.			
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—			
Land Revenue	39,955	26,359	26,321
Cession Monies	20,525	21,593	13,369
Interest	2,221	3,036	4,503
Total Revenue ...	204,504	221,767	257,475
Repayment of Loans ...	5,198	6,505	10,549
Total Receipts ...	209,702	228,272	268,024

APPENDIX *B.*

Abstract of Expenditure.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan	13,485	13,454	13,380
Native Chiefs	12,000	12,000	12,000
British Resident	14,002	14,160	14,295
Treasury, Customs and Monopolies	5,349	5,616	8,976
Land and Surveys	5,764	3,838	3,139
District Offices ...	8,787	9,468	7,128
Education	2,389	2,466	2,456
Marine	3,730	2,388	2,695
Police and Prisons	20,698	23,261	25,859
Medical	3,229	3,229	4,489
Political Pensions	7,634	6,004	4 783
Headmen	842	769	714
Interest	17,094	18,275	18,081
Municipal	...	...	2,443
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent	22,048	22,116	32,149
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure	5,771	15,238	33,669
Pensions	624	2,524	2,632
Posts and Telegraphs	13,884	15,614	13,687
Public Works Department	2,769	2,928	3,264
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ...	5,698	5,687	7,052
Public Works, Special Services ...	19,606	5,673	30,223
Total ...	185,403	184,708	243,114
Repayment of Public Debt. ...	2,847	4,500	4,500
Grand Total ...	188,250	189,208	247,614

APPENDIX C.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCOUNT.

Dr. (A).—LOAN ACCOUNT (31ST DECEMBER, 1924). *Cr.*

——	Amount.	——	Amount.
	$		$
By LOANS—		*To* Redemption of Monopolies (1906-1908)	72,009
1906	200,000	,, Purchase of Tulin (1906-1909) ...	7,045
1908 (December) ..	20,000	,, Purchase of Cession Monies (1908-1914)	174,377
1909 (September)...	80,000	,, CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:— $	
1911 (March) ...	100,000	Launch (1906) ... 20,000	
1913 (June) ...	20,000	Residency (1906-1907) ... 8,000	
,, (September)...	13,000	Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906-1907) ... 10,339	
1914 (April) ...	6,750		38,339
		,, General Purposes	106,980
		,, Loan to His Highness the Sultan (made in 1909)	41,000
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

(B).—REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.

	$		$
		Capital Repaid	22,250
1-1-1924, Total F.M.S. Loan	439750	31-12-1923 Balance due to F.M.S. ...	417,500
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ACCOUNT.

Dr. (A).—LOAN ACCOUNT (31ST DECEMBER, 1924). *Cr.*

——	Amount.	——	Amount.
	$		$
By LOANS—		*To* Purchase of Cessions Monies ...	13,546
1922 (October) ...	10,000	,, Purchase of Political Pensions granted in settlement of Tulin Claims	6,454
1922 (December)...	10,000		
Total ...	20,000	Total	20,000

(B).—REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.

	$		$
		Capital Repaid	2,000
1-1-1924, Total S.S. Loan	20,000	31-12-1923 Balance due to S.S. ...	18,000
Total ...	20,000	Total ...	20,000

* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to $56,920.

APPENDIX *D.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1923—1924.

Liabilities.	31st December, 1923.	31st December, 1924.	Assets.	31st December, 1923.	31st December, 1924.
	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Miscellaneous Deposits	5,127 95	13,847 86	Cash in Treasury and Bank ...	78,967 13	75,827 71
Land Office Deposits	400 23	1,698 73	Loans (Secured)	24,093 26	42,503 87
Money Order Deposits	1,326 92	2,162 95	Advances	1,130 00	90 00
Balance of Assets over Liabilities ...	118,949 17	128,807 75	Suspense	1,613 88	8,095 71
			Investment (S. S. War Loan Bonds) ...	20,000 00	20,000 00
Total ...	125,804 27	146,517 29	Total ...	125,804 27	146,517 29

APPENDIX *E.*

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE CHIEF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1920—1924.

EXPORTS.

—	Cutch.	Coal.	Plantation Rubber.	Jelutong Rubber.	Sago.	Forest Produce.	Dried Prawns.	Live-Stock.	Hides and Horns.	Brass-ware.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	355,300	296,003	214,733	116,648	84,512	25,890	61,566	11,202	5,362	1,283	1,172,496
1921	240,740	275,570	82,217	31,017	43,764	30,529	47,464	34,286	4,571	870	791,028
1922	172,600	104,160	91,104	46,107	73,757	19,795	44,974	18,842	5,249	717	577,305
1923	238,000	102,820	363,200	49,881	39,353	37,296	35,390	28,086	3,642	2,639	900,307
1924	176,490	98,202	387,794	78,860	27,725	11,257	41,161	32,806	4,302	8,593	867,190

IMPORTS.

—	Rice.	Tobacco.	Piece-Goods.	Sugar.	Kerosene Oil.	Coconut Oil.	Salt.	Matches	Preserved Provisions.	Flour.	Machi-nery.	Liquor	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	308,326	80,325	186,101	49,413	38,808	13,086	5,770	10,574	16,638	13,637	...	...	722,678
1921	159,357	49,931	95,888	30,097	28,806	8,301	4,408	6,970	15,027	12,069	...	...	410,854
1922	126,343	55,552	105,248	30,996	28,851	8,477	4,855	4,141	18,093	9,111	...	..	391,627
1923	157,992	68,499	100,298	44,169	29,251	9,817	3,788	2,969	41,806	11,874	..	...	470,463
1924	243,240	79,269	109,987	51,743	27,630	14,122	4,055	4,167	50,439	17,591	191,194	9,807	803,242

APPENDIX *F.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1923 AND 1924.

EXPORTS.

—	Plantation Rubber.		Jelutong Rubber.		Raw Sago and Sago Flour.		Forest Produce		Cattle.		Pigs.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	lbs.	*lbs.*	*Pikuls.*	*Pikuls.*	*Pikuls.*	*Pikuls.*	$	$	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*
Brunei ...	530,754	628,863	...	...	181	36	8,306	5,923	...	2	173	100
Belait ...	415	2,353	4,429	9,195	3,725	3,303	23,076	1,330	4	4	...	...
Tutong ...	21,876	58,040	3,655	3,237	831	594	1,624	1,892	341	435	...	...
Temburong ...	277,977	363,623	991	1,554	5,924	3,848	3,010	1,838	21	...	5	1
Muara ...	4,631	12,610	...	...	...	44	1,280	274	122	223	50	161
Total ...	835,653	1,065,489	9,075	13,986	10,661	7,825	37,296	11,257	488	664	228	262

IMPORTS.

—	Rice.		Tobacco.		Piece-Goods.		Sugar.		Kerosene Oil		Preserved Provisions.		Machinery.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	Pikuls.	*Pikuls.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	$	$	*Pikuls.*	*Pikuls.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	$	$	$	$
Brunei ...	14,743	19,062	40,689	39,288	58,101	56,528	1,962	2,388	2,775	2,683	20,725	23,438	...	70,072
Belait ...	2,157	3,745	6,280	13,622	11,890	22,735	344	363	513	978	10,933	13,655	...	118,682
Tutong ...	984	2,017	4,004	4,721	16,295	15,917	306	410	486	607	2,133	2,838	...	...
Temburong ...	1,689	1,689	3,417	4,494	5,044	4,269	207	246	260	333	3,330	3,013	...	...
Muara ...	3,271	3,719	6,485	7,399	8,968	10,536	333	477	903	706	4,685	7,494	...	2,441
Total ...	22,844	30,232	60,875	69,524	100,298	109,986	3,152	3,884	4,937	5,307	41,806	50,438	...	191,195

APPENDIX *G.*

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at Seven Stations of the State during the year 1924.

Month.	Brunei District.			Muara District.	Temburong District.		
	Brunei Govt. Offices.	Subok.	Gadong.	Brooketon.	Labu.	Batu Apoi.	Biang.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January	5·77	6·56	5·14	4·69	10·52	11·49	8·57
February	3·81	4·79	2·42	4·00	5·75	5·95	5·53
March	9·51	10·63	9·95	9·25	18·67	15·30	12·94
April	5·03	4·93	4·52	10·81	14·51	15·40	14·67
May	20·77	20·61	11·61	16·19	20·28	20·31	19·34
June	5·97	7·45	5·00	7·33	15·67	11·49	15·69
July	8·96	10·08	8·64	7·97	10·76	9·22	11·23
August	13·21	14·73	9·18	15·44	19·66	23·40	18·67
September	18·34	17·15	19·04	26·43	31·50	28·44	26·13
October	8·97	8·65	12·31	7·53	10·98	8·50	9·35
November	15·23	14·65	13·60	17·53	11·80	15·82	16·36
December	12·92	12·20	15·37	15·64	10·89	10·58	9·81
Total ...	128·49	132·43	116·81	142·81	180·99	175·90	168·29

APPENDIX *H*.

ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES, BRUNEI TOWN, DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Month.	Thermometer Mean (in Shade).			Highest recorded Shade Temperature.	Lowest recorded Shade Temperature.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		
January ...	87·77	74·16	13·61	91	72
February ...	88·72	75·17	13·55	91	74
March ...	87·87	75·09	12·78	90	74
April ...	88·20	74·43	13·77	92	72
May ...	88 co	74·80	13·20	91	72
June ...	88·23	73·46	14·77	92	72
July ...	87·29	73·77	13·52	90	70
August ...	87·54	73·64	13·90	90	72
September ...	87·36	73·46	13·90	90	72
October ...	87·41	73·93	13·48	92	72
November ...	86·80	73·80	13·50	90	72
December ...	85·63	72·22	13·41	90	70
Mean Temperature ...	87·57	73·99			
	80·78				

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1219	Sierra Leone	,,
1220	Uganda	,,
1221	Grenada	,,
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1224	St. Helena	,,
1225	Barbados	1923–1924
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1228	Hongkong	,,
1229	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1923–1924
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1232	Leeward Islands	1923–1924
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1234	Mauritius	,,
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1245	Nigeria	,,
1246	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1923–1924
1247	Bermuda	1923
1248	Weihaiwei	1924
1249	Gambia	,,

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No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
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84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
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STATE OF BRUNEI.

REPORT FOR 1925.

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1926.

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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF BRUNEI

FOR THE YEAR

1925

BY

E. E. F. PRETTY,

British Resident, Brunei.

Singapore:

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1926.

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Annual Report on the State of Brunei for the Year 1925.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The State of Brunei is situated between British North Borneo and Sarawak, lying between 115° and 116° E. long., and touching the sea at Brunei Bay in which lies the island of Labuan.

It is 770 nautical miles distant from Singapore.

A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegience alternately to Mejapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of Nakoda Ragam and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of Pigafetta, who visited it in 1521, and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the town, the population of which he estimated at 120,000.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay. Sarawark was ceded to Sir James Brooke in 1841, and concessions were made to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei has now been reduced to an area of about 2,500 square miles containing a population of some 27,000 souls.

In 1888, Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1905, under a further agreement a British Resident was appointed to advise and assist in the administration of the State.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The total Revenue for 1925 amounted to $315,261 and the total Expenditure to $245,286, giving a surplus for the year of $69,975.

The estimated and actual totals are compared in the following table:—

	Estimated.	*Actual.*	*Difference.*
	$	$	$
Revenue ...	261,550	315,261	+ 53,711
Expenditure ...	245,851	245,286	— 565
Difference ...	+ 15,699	+ 69,975	

REVENUE.

2. The Revenue exceeded that for 1924 (the highest previously recorded) by $57,786, the principle increases being under the headings of Customs Duties and Land Revenue.

EXPENDITURE.

3. The Expenditure was $2,328 less than in 1924, the greatest decreases being shown under the heading Miscellaneous Services, both Annually Recurrent and Special Expenditure.

4. The rapid improvement in the State's finances during the past few years is shown by the following table of Revenue and Expenditure since the State came under the protection of Great Britain: —

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	$	$
1907	51,777	93,334
1908	43,539	75,738
1909	54,562	76,948
1910	77,051	73,513
1911	109,430	79,318
1912	140,847	122,762
1913	165,082	138,665
1914	126,647	163,352
1915	118,972	114,518
1916	127,615	113,317
1917	126,301	106,011
1918	125,726	122,958
1919	162,020	138,844
1920	201,250	223,690
1921	161,520	197,469
1922	204,504	188,250
1923	221,767	189,208
1924	257,474	247,614
1925	315,261	245,286

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

5. The surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $198,785.

PUBLIC DEBT.

6. The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of 1925 was $430,000. As arrangements have been made for their liquidation these loans are not shown in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

7 The following are shown in Appendices:—

Appendix *A*.—Abstract of Revenue 1923, 1924 and 1925.

B.—Abstract of Expenditure, 1923, 1924 and 1925.

C.—Loan Accounts.

D.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 1924 and 1925.

II.—TRADE.

8. The total value of the chief imports and exports was approximately $2,873,154 as against $1,672,430 in 1924, an increase of over 70 per cent, and more than double the 1923 figures.

It is hoped to obtain more detailed Trade Returns in 1926.

9. A new steamer, owned by a local Chinese Company, was placed on the Brunei-Labuan run towards the end of the year.

There are now four vessels making regular journeys between the two ports.

EXPORTS.

10. The most marked increase both as regards quantity and value, was in Plantation rubber, though pleasing features were the revival in Cutch and the continued increase in Jelutong rubber.

Coal has ceased to be of any account since the closing down of His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak's Colliery at Brooketon and shows the only serious decline.

IMPORTS.

11. As in the previous year imports show a considerable increase under every heading, notably machinery, piece-goods, preserved provisions and tobacco.

12. The following tables show the principal exports and imports in 1924 and 1925:—

EXPORTS.

Name of Article.	—	Quantity.		Value.	
		1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
				$	$
Cutch	tons	1,961	2,600	176,490	234,000
Coal	,,	10,337	676	98,202	6,760
Plantation Rubber ...	lbs	1,065,189	1,317,485	387,793	1,318,218
Jelutong Rubber ...	pikuls	13,986	15,409	78,860	174,288
Raw Sago	bayongs	607	371	1,535	896
Sago Flour	pikuls	6,913	4,697	26,190	22,944
Forest Produce ...	...	...	...	11,257	8,137
Dried Prawns ...	pikuls	882	768	43,161	38,577
Cattle	head	664	472	23,778	17,788
Pigs	,,	262	226	7,380	8,054
Poultry	,,	2,578	1,002	1,637	583
Hides and Horns ...	pikuls	627	306	4,302	4,535
Brassware	,,	68	112	8,593	15,734
Silverware	...	...	...	No return.	6,057
Kajang	bundles	...	3,948	,,	3,165

IMPORTS.

Name of Article.	—	Quantity.		Value.	
		1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
				$	$
Rice	pikuls	30,232	32,910	243,240	242,811
Tobacco	pounds	69,524	81,100	79,267	99,416
Piece-goods	...	...	...	109,987	151,275
Sugar	pikuls	3,885	5,424	51,743	50,505
Kerosene Oil ...	cases	5,307	7,143	27,630	35,583
Coconut Oil	tins	1,930	2,340	14,122	16,056
Matches	,,	606	715	4,167	4,411
Salt	pikuls	1,984	2,105	4,055	4,330
Preserved Provisions ...	...	...	...	50,439	66,678
Flour	sacks	4,985	5,566	17,591	21,727
Machinery	...	...	...	191,194	276,862
Liquor	gallons	1,871	1,941	9,807	12,912
Arrack	,,	No return	360	No return	1,337
Coffee	pikuls	,,	223	,,	11,306
Yarn	...	...	...	,,	18,209

13. A comparative return showing the value of the chief exports and Imports for the years 1921 - 1925 is given in Appendices *E* and *F*.

A return showing the distribution of trade by Districts is given in Appendix *G*.

III.—CUSTOMS.

14. The total receipts from Customs duties during the year amounted to $132,682 as compared with $107,597 in 1924 and $90,698 in 1923.

15. The collections in each District in 1924 and 1925 were as follows:—

District.	Export Duties.		Import Duties.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	$	$	$	$
Brunei	18,855	24,652	34,741	46,124
Belait	6,418	9,732	13,867	15,316
Tutong	7,538	6,196	4,779	6,765
Temburong	10,207	11,749	3,676	4,631
Muara	5,660	3,957	1,855	3,192
Total ...	48,678	56,286	59,918	76,028

DUTIES.

16. The following new or amended duties were imposed during the year:—

Import:—

Nil.

Export:—

On Buffalo Meat ...	...	5 cents per kati.
On Buffaloes ...	...	$15 per head.
On Plantation Rubber ...	...	3 cents per pound (as from 15th December, 1925).

17. The present scale of import duties is very high and is felt by all classes.

18. It may be necessary shortly to prohibit altogether the export of Cattle and Buffaloes from the State unless the heavy duty of some 60 per cent *ad valorem* has the desired effect of preventing the constant drain to Sarawak.

IV.—INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE.

A.—COAL.

19. No mining was done at Brooketon Colliery during 1925, and His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak's monopoly of Coal Rights within the State consequently lapsed on the 31st December.

20. The few hundred tons of Coal remaining in stock at the end of 1924 were all exported for the consumption of local steamers.

B.—CUTCH.

21. The Island Trading Company, Limited, exported 2,600 tons of bark extract valued at $234,000, an increase of over 600 tons upon the 1924 figures.

Their factory works day and night throughout the year.

22. Most of the bark consumed now comes from areas outside the State and the increased output is due to a fresh concession which they obtained in the Weston District of British North Borneo.

C.—OIL.

23. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, continued its operations in the Tutong and Belait Districts.

24. In the Tutong area one driller and two geologists were working throughout the year.

Three locations were bored and abandoned without result and the geological survey of the whole district was completed.

25. The operations at Belait were carried out on a much larger scale.

The Railway was extended to a total length of 9 miles and twelve miles of road-way were constructed which will be available for motor traffic shortly.

26. The total European Staff was increased to 12 (excluding field geologists) and Wells No. 5, 6 and 7 were drilled on double shift, the necessary lighting being obtained from electric generators installed at the rigs.

27. Work was impeded to a certain extent by landslides and floods, but a new Hospital and seven new bungalows for Europeans were completed and a 5-ton steam crane was erected on the Samburo Wharf.

28. Well No. 2 was pumped intermittently to provide fuel and No. 4 was on gas production.

29. In view of the immense amount of money already expended by the Company in this area it is disappointing that no definite results have as yet been achieved.

30. Six thousand three hundred and eighty-two gallons of heavy mineral oil were exported from the Rajah of Sarawak's Concession on Berambang Island.

D.—PLANTATION RUBBER.

31. Approximately 600 tons of plantation rubber were exported from the State and as elsewhere the country benefited greatly from the high prices prevailing during the latter part of the year.

32 Great difficulty was experienced in restraining small-holders from over-tapping their trees and tapping undersized trees, but a series of prosecutions and very heavy fines brought them to reason by the end of the year.

Most of the native-owned rubber is very poor indeed and will probably be useless in another 3 or 4 years.

E.—RICE.

33. Over 5,000 acres were planted with rice in the Autumn of 1924 and the crop harvested in the Spring of 1925 was one of the largest ever recorded, totalling just over 600,000 gantangs.

34. These figures cannot really be compared with records from the rice districts of Malaya, for in Brunei at least two-thirds of the cultivation is done on hills.

Still some very high yields were obtained up to as much as 600 gantangs per acre in parts of the Tutong District.

F.—JELUTONG.

35. Over 900 tons of jelutong rubber were exported during the year of which more than two-thirds came from Belait, where it is worked almost entirely by Dyaks.

36. The great rise in price of the commodity during the latter part of the year complicated the labour question in that District, since an ordinary coolie can make so much by tapping jelutong that he cannot be induced to undertake other work even of an easier kind except at the most extravagant rate of pay.

V.—LANDS, SURVEYS AND FORESTS.

37. The last quarter of the year saw the commencement of a miniature boom in land and the small Survey Staff was quite over-whelmed.

38. The rise in the price of rubber coinciding with the opening up of the country by the Tutong Road was the prime factor and by the end of the year there was no unalienated land with road frontage for a distance of 12 miles from Brunei Town.

39. One hundred and fifty-four lots covering an area of 2,360 acres were demarcated during the year.

40. A sign of the prosperity of the agricultural population is the remarkable fact that only $4 arrears of rent were outstanding at the end of the year in a total rent-roll of $16,000 which consists mainly of small-holdings.

At the same time this reflects great credit on the Land Office Staff.

41. In the month of September, 7 shop-lots were put up for sale by public auction in Brunei Town.

The site which faces the new Market on the water front consisted partly of reclaimed land and partly of river bed which the successful bidder guaranteed to reclaim.

These 7 lots fetched the remarkable total of $14,650, about three times in excess of the most optimistic anticipations.

42. The terms for the alienation of land were revised during the year and are now as follows:—

(1) *Rubber Lands.*—

		$ c.
Premium—(*a*)	With road frontage	2 00 per acre.
(*b*)	Without road frontage ...	1 00 ,, ,,
Annual Rent.	Exceeding 50 acres in area ...	0 50 ,, ,, for the first six years thereafter at $2.50 per acre.
	50 acres and under	1 00 per acre.

(2) *Coconut and any other form of cultivation except Paddy.*—

		$ c.
Premium—(*a*)	With road frontage	1 00 per acre.
(*b*)	Without road frontage ...	0 50 ,, ,,
Annual Rent		... 0 50 ,, ,,

(3) *Paddy Lands.*—

Premium	... Nil.
Annual Rent	... 0 40 ,, ,,

These terms are still very low when compared with the scale in force in neighbouring countries.

43. *Forests.*—The forest revenue shows a steady increase. It is largely dependent on the output of Cutch from the Brunei factory, for this company uses immense quantities of firewood on which royalty is paid. In point of fact the revenue derived from its consumption of firewood is greater than that received from the export duty on Cutch.

44. The prosperous year of the Jelutong workers has already been mentioned and there is a steady if small trade in other jungle produce.

VI.—LABOUR.

45. The shortage of indigenous labour has been severely felt by all employers.

The example of the Brunei United Plantations Limited, who were the pioneers in the movement to allow Tamil immigration into the State, has

been followed by the British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited at Belait and both Companies are highly satisfied with results and are sending Kanganies to recruit from India direct.

46. The following table shows the approximate number of coolies employed by the chief employers of labour:—

Race.	Island Trading Company.	British Malayan Petroleum Company.		Four European Rubber Estates.	Total.
		At Tutong.	At Belait.		
Bruneis and Kedayans	470	32	89	479	1,070
Chinese	...	1	261	34	296
Javanese	...	...	...	126	126
Dyaks	...	...	42	...	42
Indians	...	...	95	44	139
Total ...	470	33	487	683	1,673

VII.—COURTS.

47. The following return shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the Courts of the Resident and of the Magistrates in the various Districts. There were no cases outstanding at the end of the year.

District.	Resident's Court.		Magistrate's Court.		Total.
	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	
Brunei	73	76	47	186	282
Temburong ...	21	2	28	11	62
Tutong	8	2	28	43	71
Belait	5	2	57	150	214
Muara	10	5	6	55	76
Total ...	117	87	166	445	815

48. Of the 283 Criminal cases 53 resulted in acquittals.

The total amount involved in the Civil Suits was $46,333.

There were no appeals during the year.

VIII.—POLICE AND PRISONS.

A.—POLICE.

49. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was one Chief Inspector, one Sergeant-Major, 4 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 3 Lance-Corporals and 46 Constables, a shortage of one Corporal and 4 Constables from the authorised strength.

50. Inspector A. V. COCKLE, M.C., acted as Chief Police Officer from the 1st February until the 15th October when Chief Inspector G. McAFEE returned from leave and took charge until the end of the year.

DISCIPLINE.

51. Discipline has on the whole been good.

Three men were dismissed for offences against the Police Force Enactment.

52. Arms and accoutrements were maintained in good order. A new cap of a smarter pattern than the old khaki cap was issued during the year.

HEALTH.

53. The health of the Force was fair. Six men were sent to Labuan Hospital and forty-six were treated at the Government Dispensary, mostly for Malaria.

One man died of pneumonia at Temburong.

BUILDINGS.

54. New barracks of an improved design were completed and occupied at Tutong and Brunei and the Police Station at Tutong was finished just at the close of the year.

The buildings elsewhere were kept in good order and repair.

The erection of a Station and Barracks at Labi was deferred.

FIREARMS.

55. Eight hundred and eighty firearms were registered in the State, mostly in the Brunei and Tutong Districts.

REGISTRATION OF ALIENS.

56. One thousand one hundred and nineteen aliens were registered during the year, as follows:—

Brunei	352
Muara	37
Temburong	264
Tutong	50
Belait	416

Crime.

57. The only serious crime occurred in the Belait District where a Chinaman was killed and his head taken, but no information could be obtained either with regard to the motive or to the guilty party.

58. The following is a comparative statement of offences reported to the Police during the last two years:—

	Offences.	*Property Lost.*	*Property Recovered.*
		$	$
1924 ...	266	1,738	335
1925 ...	265	1,546	950

General.

59. Four hundred and ninety-nine Weights and Measures were tested by the Police Department.

Two persons were taken by crocodiles and 5 crocodiles were shot by the Police.

Licences were issued for 9 motor-cars and 2 hackney carriages.

B.—PRISONS.

60. Sixty-five persons were committed to prison, their nationality being as follows:—

Chinese.	*Malays.*	*Kedayans.*	*Dusuns.*	*Javanese.*	*Indians.*	*Muruts.*
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	13	10	2	23	2	2

This number includes all those who served sentences in the Outstations.

Two prisoners escaped from Gaol but both were re-captured.

61. Discipline and health have been good; an average daily force of 28 men was engaged chiefly in public works such as reclamation and road-making, while inside the Gaol baskets, brushes, chairs and lampits were made to the value of $770; difficulty was experienced in obtaining satisfactory rotan at one period.

62. The Chief Police Officer acted as Superintendent of Prisons, with a Sergeant in charge of the Gaol at Brunei Town.

The Prison buildings were kept in a good state of repair.

IX.—POST OFFICE.

63. The Postal Revenue amounted to $4,311, as compared with $5,999 in 1924 and $3,744 in 1923.

The decline is due to the sale of stamps which was abnormal in 1924 owing to certain new issues.

64. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1923.	*1924.*	*1925.*
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	17,380	27,114	29,528
Letters, papers and parcels despatched ...	9,707	13,654	16,359

65. The volume of business is steadily expanding and details are given below:—

Letters.				Post-cards.	Printed matters.	Parcels.
Registered	Service.	Paid.	Unpaid.			
			OUTWARD.			
3,201	1,191	10,871	223	214	503	156
			INWARD.			
1,191	1,652	16,695	259	407	7,947	1,376

66. One hundred and forty-six Money Orders were dealt with, their value being $11,160.

Four hundred and thirty-one Cash on Delivery parcels were received with a total value of $4,167.

67. The weekly mail from Singapore is now met regularly in Labuan by the Government launch *Muara* thus obviating the delays which formerly occurred in their transhipment to Brunei.

The internal service is still maintained by native boats and mail-runners.

68. In December a mail-boat in the Tutong river was attacked and overturned by a crocodile, but the mail was saved and no lives were lost.

A boat carrying a small mail from Muara to Brunei capsized early in the year and the mail was lost.

69. Mr. LEONG AH NG acted as Postmaster during the year under the supervision of Mr. GEORGE, Wireless Engineer.

X.—RADIO-TELEGRAPHS.

70. The number of messages handled by the Radio Department totalled 3,613 as compared with 2,891 in 1924 and 2,250 in 1923.

This figure is made up as follows:—

(*a*) Messages handled on the internal service 1,476

(*b*) ,, ,, ,, external ,, ... 2,137

71. Tables are appended showing the comparison between traffic figures of 1925 and 1924.

INTERNAL TRAFFIC.

—	Handed in at and transmitted from				Total number of messages dealt with.	Average number of messages per mensem.		
	Brunei.	Labuan.	Belait.	Tem-burong.		1925.	1924.	1923.
Government ...	179	112	19	68	378	31·5	44·75	32·5
Public ...	200	222	86	37	545	45·4	34·75	34·7
Shipping ...	209	333	...	11	553	44·4	51·83	39·4
Total ...	588	667	105	116	1,476	121·3	131·33	106·7

EXTERNAL TRAFFIC.

—	Handed in at and transmitted from.				Received in Brunei.		Received in Belait from Sarawak.	Total number of messages dealt with.
	Brunei.	Labuan.	Belait.	Tem-burong.	*Via* E. E. Tel. Co., Labuan.	From Sara-wak.		
Government	146	29	...	...	18	250	...	443
Public .	385	110	285	13	540	190	171	1,694
Total ...	531	139	285	13	558	440	171	2,137

—	Average number of messages per mensem.		
	1925.	1924.	1923.
Government	36·9	28·6	16·3
Public	141·16	62·6	65·2
Total ...	178·06	91·2	81·5

TRAFFIC ON SARAWAK-BRUNEI SERVICE.

	Handed in at and transmitted to Sarawak *viâ* Brunei.		Total number of messages received from Sarawak *viâ* Brunei.	Total number of messages dealt with.	Average Number of messages per mensem.		
	From Brunei.	From Labuan.			1925.	1924.	1923.
Government	105	29	250	384	32·0	22·25	9·75
Public ...	161	110	190	461	38·4	34·50	35·00
Total ...	266	139	440	845	70·4	56·75	44·75

EFFICIENCY.

72. Four Stations were maintained and operated, *viz.*, at Brunei, Labuan, Belait and Temburong.

The Station at Labi in the Belait District was opened for traffic on the 22nd May, 1925, and maintained an uninterrupted service with the exception of two days in December when the Station was unable to transmit owing to a breakdown of the high-tension generator.

The Stations at Brunei and Labuan maintained an uninterrupted service throughout the year.

73. In June a large amount of trouble was experienced by the breaking down of armatures on the high-tension generators at Belait, Brunei and Temburong. Spares were utilised, but in order to keep a machine free in case of need caused by further breakdowns it was deemed expedient to close down the Temburong Station until faulty armatures could be repaired. New armatures were also ordered from England and delivery was promised by the maker within six weeks from the date of order. The parts arrived six months after the order was placed. This long delay, therefore, necessitated the Temburong Station being out of action for practically six months. The Station was again opened in December, since when it has been working satisfactorily.

74. The average cost of fuel per message dealt with works out at 15 cents as compared with 14 cents in 1924, 15.25 cents in 1923, 18 cents in 1922 and 23.60 cents in 1921.

FINANCIAL.

75. The Revenue of the Department amounted to $2,670.28. This shows an increase of $134.28 over the revenue of 1924.

This figure does not include the cost of telegrams sent on Government Service which amounted to $1,190.

The total expenditure amounted to $12,945.46 including Personal Emoluments.

GENERAL.

76. Mr. P. H. F. GEORGE, A.M.I.R.E., G.I.E.E., continued in charge of the Department throughout the year.

Each station was manned as heretofore by one operator who acted as his own engine-man. Under the present conditions this arrangement is found to be satisfactory and economical.

77. A new accumulator battery and an Austin 3.5 K. W. generating set were installed at the Labuan Station. The generating set was bought second-hand from Disposals Board stock. Both battery and charging set have been working satisfactorily.

78. During the year two apprentices were engaged and started on their training. One of them failed to make satisfactory progress and his services were dispensed with--the other continues to make progress and should make a satisfactory operator.

79. Early in the year an operator was required for the Belait Station and as it was impossible to train a man in the short time available, an operator was advertised for in the local press, but no replies were received. Finally an operator was obtained from the Postmaster-General, British North Borneo, who very kindly offered one of his operators. The readiness to help this Department which is always shown by Mr. WADE (Postmaster-General, Jesselton) is very much appreciated.

XI.—MEDICAL.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

80. The general death-rate was lower than in the previous year, though the infantile mortality stood at 314·2 per mille as against 303·9 in 1924. The ratio of births to infantile deaths was 3·18 to 1. The general death rate of 30·68 per mille shows a great improvement on the 1924 figures and contrasts very favourably with the Labuan rate of 36·35 for 1925.

81. All these figures tend to show that there must be a good general average of fair health amongst the inhabitants and apparently the principle disease is Malaria, as shown by the records of out-patients in Brunei and in in-patients of Labuan Hospital.

82. Beyond a few cases of mumps and chicken-pox no contagious diseases were discovered.

VACCINATIONS.

83. There were 1,258 vaccinations in Brunei and the outstations as against 1,026 in 1924, and these figures contrasted with 993 births in 1925 and 1,099 births in 1924 tend to show that the younger generation should be well protected against small-pox.

GENERAL.

84. Dr. H. W. FURNIVALL, M.B., BACH., SURG. (Dunelm) the Medical Officer, Labuan acted as Medical Officer, Brunei throughout the year and paid in all 18 visits.

85. Sixty-four cases from Brunei territory were treated in Labuan Hospital.

86. A total of 2,748 were treated in the Brunei Government Dispensary and outstations as against 2,520 in 1924; most of these cases were among Government Servants, Police and Prisoners, and the nature of the diseases was chiefly of a trivial character.

87. The following is a comparative table of the principal diseases treated in 1924 and 1925:—

	1924.	*1925.*
Malaria	215	204
Diarrhoea	64	78
Constipation	118	146
Bronchitis	89	110
Round Worms	50	70

88. There were 37 Europeans resident on the average in the State and they enjoyed good health though malaria claimed some victims among those in the outstations.

One European child was born during the year.

METEOROLOGICAL.

89. Meteorological Returns are given in Appendices *H* and *J*.

The year was remarkable for its phenomenal rainfall, a maximum of 12 inches in the 24 hours and a total of 213 inches for the year being recorded on Labu Estate.

In Brunei Town it rained on 226 days out of the 365.

XII.—LEGISLATION.

90. There were four Meetings of the State Council at which the following Enactments were passed:—

No. 1. "The Inventions Enactment."

No. 2. "The Lights and Small Shipping Enactment, Amendment Enactment."

No. 3. "The Telegraphs Enactment, Amendment Enactment."

91. In addition to these two Orders in Council were issued dealing with Opium and the Foreign Marriage Act.

92. Rules under the following Enactments were made by the British Resident:—

The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1924.
The Indian Immigration Enactment, 1924.
The Customs Duties Enactment, 1906.
The Rubber Restriction Enactment, 1922.
The Land Code, 1909.
The Stamps Enactment, 1908.
Lights and Small Shipping Enactment, 1920.

XIII.—EDUCATION.

93. At the end of the year there were 169 pupils on the register of the four vernacular schools at Brunei, Belait, Tutong and Muara.

94. Application was made by the inhabitants of Temburong and the Kedayan Village of Kilanas for the institution of schools there, but the shortage of teachers and the lack of suitable buildings has made this, for the time being, impracticable.

95. The new school building at Tutong was completed in December.

The attendance at all these Schools varies with the seasons of the agricultural year, but on the whole a good average is maintained.

XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

96. Inche AWANG BIN HAJI HANAFI was in charge of this Department under the direct supervision of the Resident.

97. The total amount of money expended, apart from Personal Emoluments, was $53,000 as compared with $37,000 in 1924 and $11,000 in 1923, although the only additions to the staff were a Clerk of Works and a Mechanic.

All the works undertaken were satisfactorily completed with one exception.

98. *Brunei-Tutong Road.*—This proved the one exception and though great progress was made the hopes of its being finished in 1925 were not realized.

99. Two factors combined to prevent this, one being the abnormal rainfall of 170 inches, causing floods which seriously damaged the road in the neighbourhood of Demuan and the other the great difficulty of transporting bridging materials. The latter will be realized when it is understood that at the end of the year every load of planks necessitated a 42 mile journey by the one and only motor-lorry.

100. However at the end of the year it was possible to motor 21½ miles from the Residency and less than a mile of the whole earth-work (29 miles) remained uncompleted.

101. The work done in 1924 was consolidated and improved temporary bridges were replaced by permanent concrete culverts, while the earth-work at the Tutong end was maintained in a state of repair.

102. *Brunei Town.*—The appearance of the town was entirely changed and great improvements made.

The old Market and Customs House were both demolished, a spacious new Market was erected over the water and the Customs Wharf entirely rebuilt and enlarged so as to accommodate a Customs House in the middle and a godown at either end.

103. The old sea-wall was re-built and extended to a length of 700 feet, a considerable area of land being reclaimed within it from the river-bed

which was subsequently alienated for the erection of seven new shop houses facing the water front.

There is now consequently an Esplanade 500 feet long and 70 feet broad between the sea-wall and the first row of shops.

104. New Police Barracks of an improved pattern were built and occupied early in the year, and all other Government buildings were kept in a good state of repair.

105. The new road from the Town to the Residency was completed in June and has proved an inestimable boon to all who live along the Subok Ridge.

106. There is now the nucleus of a proper Public Works Department.

A workshop and yard were constructed during the year and certain necessary tools and equipment purchased, including a most satisfactory 2-ton motor-rollers.

107. *Outstations.*—The Village of Tutong was laid out upon a new plan and all the old Government buildings were demolished.

A new house for the Malay Magistrate and a new School were built on the top of the hill, while a new office, Court House, Police Station and Police Barracks were erected at its foot, thus giving the Brunei Road a clear entrance into the village.

108. A new Wharf was built at Kuala Balai (Belait).

At Temburong the Government Office was repaired and the Wireless Station practically re-built.

A new Customs Station was erected on the island of Berbunot.

XV.—GENERAL.

109. His Highness the Sultan and the Joint-Regents all enjoyed excellent health.

110. His Excellency Sir THEODORE FRASER, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., General Officer Commanding, Malaya, paid a brief visit to Brunei in October.

Other visitors during the year were the Right Reverend The Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. W. PARK, Colonial Engineer, Mr. W. A. WHITE, Auditor-General, Straits Settlements and Mr. A. F. RICHARDS, Secretary to the High Commissioner.

111. Mr. E. E. F. PRETTY continued to act as British Resident throughout the year.

112. In April the new Government Motor Launch *Muara* was delivered and has proved an invaluable acquisition, especially for the aforetime arduous business of visiting outstations, such as Belait and Tutong.

113. The past year was one of great prosperity for the country and its inhabitants.

E. E. F. PRETTY,
British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI, *24th January*, 1926.

APPENDICES.

A.—Revenue, 1923, 1924 and 1925.

B.—Expenditure, 1923, 1924 and 1925.

C.—Public Debt.

D.—Assets and Liabilities, 1924 and 1925

E.—Exports, 1921—1925.

F.—Imports, 1921—1925.

G.—Distribution of Trade by Districts, 1924—1925.

H.—Rainfall, Brunei State.

J.—Thermometrical Observations, Brunei Town.

APPENDIX *A*.

Abstract of Revenue.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	$	$	$
CLASS I.			
DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENCES—			
Customs	90,698	107,597	132,682
Government Monopolies ...	41,344	58,975	65,615
Licences	11,210	13,336	15,025
Poll-Tax	3,432	3,598	3,566
Municipal	7,087	10,212	10,534
CLASS II.			
FEES OF COURT AND OFFICE, ETC.—			
Courts	2,522	3,951	5,968
Surveys	202	639	3,175
General	9,082	6,691	7,191
CLASS III.			
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—			
Posts and Telegraphs	5,202	8,283	6,981
CLASS IV.			
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—			
Land Revenue	26,359	26,321	42,986
Cession Monies	21,593	13,369	15,175
Interest	3,036	4,503	6,363
Total Revenue ...	221,767	257,475	315,261
Repayment of Loans ...	6,505	10,549	30,312
Total Receipts ...	228,272	268,024	345,573

APPENDIX *B.*

Abstract of Expenditure.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan	13,454	13,380	13,340
Native Chiefs	12,000	12,000	12,000
British Resident	14,160	14,295	15,396
Treasury, Customs and Monopolies ...	5,616	8,976	12,276
Land and Surveys	3,838	3,139	3,532
District Offices	9,468	7,128	8,028
Education	2,466	2,456	2,770
Marine	2,388	2,695	6,167
Police and Prisons	23,261	25,859	29,555
Medical	3,229	4,489	5,009
Political Pensions	6,004	4,783	4,004
Headmen	769	714	723
Interest	18,275	18,081	17,666
Municipal	...	2,443	2,198
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent	22,116	32,149	18,281
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure	15,238	33,669	10,339
Pensions	2,524	2,632	2,868
Posts and Telegraphs	15,614	13,687	15,763
Public Works Department	2,928	3,264	6,940
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ...	5,687	7,052	30,651
Public Works, Special Services ...	5,673	30,223	22,280
Total Expenditure ...	184,708	243,114	239,786
Repayment of Public Debt. ...	4,500	4,500	5,500
Grand Total ...	189,208	247,614	245,286

APPENDIX C.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCOUNT.

Dr. (A).—LOAN ACCOUNT (31ST DECEMBER, 1925). *Cr.*

	Amount.		Amount.
	$		$
By LOANS—		*To* Redemption of Monopolies (1906-1908) ...	72,009
1906	200,000	„ Purchase of Tulin (1906-1909)	174,377*
1908 (December)	20,000		
1909 (September)	80,000	„ CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:— $	
1911 (March)	100,000	Launch (1906) 20,000	
1913 (June)	20,000	Residency (1906-1907) 8,000	
„ (September)	13,000	Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906-1907) ... 10,339	
1914 (April)	6,750		38,339
		„ General Purposes	106,980
		„ Loan to His Highness the Sultan made in 1909	41,000
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

(B).—REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.

	$		$
		Capital Repaid	25,750
1-1-1925, Total F.M.S. Loan ...	439750	31-12-1925 Balance due to F.M.S.	414,000
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to $64,420.

APPENDIX *C.—Continued.*

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ACCOUNT.

Dr. (*A*).—LOAN ACCOUNT (31ST DECEMBER, 1925). *Cr.*

	Amount.		Amount.
	$		$
By LOANS—		*To* Purchase of Cession Monies	13,546*
1922 (October)	10,000	,, Purchase of Political Pensions granted in Tulin Claims	6,454
1922 (December)	10,000		
Total ...	20,000	Total ...	20,000

(*B*).—REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.

	$		$
1-1-1925, Total S.S. Loan ...	20,000	Capital Repaid	4,000
		31-12-1925 Balance due to S.S.	16,000
Total ...	20,000	Total ...	20,000

* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to $64,420.

APPENDIX *D.*

Assets and Liabilities, 1924—1925.

Liabilities.	31st December, 1924.	31st December, 1925.	Assets.	31st December, 1924.	31st December, 1925.
	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Miscellaneous Deposits ...	13,847 86	4,432 74	Cash in Treasury and Bank...	75,827 71	137,339 30
Land Office Deposits ...	1,698 73	2,334 53	Loans (Secured) ...	42,503 87	46,896 48
Money Order Deposits ...	2,162 95	4,497 80	Advances	90 00	1,353 05
Balance of Assets over Liabilities	128,807 75	198,784 71	Suspense	8,095 71	4,460 95
			Investment (S. S. War Loan Bonds)	20,000 00	20,000 00
Total ...	146,517 29	210,049 78	Total ...	146,517 29	210,049 78

APPENDIX *E.*

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE CHIEF EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1921—1925.

——	Cutch.	Coal.	Plantation Rubber.	Jelutong Rubber.	Sago.	Forest Produce.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1921 ...	240,740	275,570	82,217	31,017	43,764	30,529
1922 ...	174,600	104,160	91,104	46,107	73,757	19,795
1923 ...	238,000	102,820	363,200	49,881	39,353	37,296
1924 ...	176,490	98,202	387,794	78,860	27,725	11,257
1925 ...	234,000	6,760	1,318,217	174,288	23,841	11,302

——	Dried Prawns.	Live-Stock.	Hides and Horns.	Brass-ware.	Silverware.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1921 ...	47,464	34,286	4,571	870	...	791,028
1922 ...	44,974	18,842	5,249	717	...	577,305
1923 ...	35,390	28,086	3,642	2,639	...	900,307
1924 ...	41,161	32,806	4,302	8,593	...	867,190
1925 ...	38,577	26,425	4,535	15,734	6,057	1,859,736

APPENDIX *F.*

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE CHIEF IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1921—1925.

--	Rice.	Tobacco.	Piece-goods.	Sugar.	Kerosene Oil.	Coconut Oil.	Salt.	Matches.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1921 ...	159,357	49,931	95,888	30,097	28,806	8,301	4,408	6,970
1922 ...	126,343	55,552	105,248	30,996	28,851	8,477	4,855	4,141
1923 ...	157,992	68,499	100,298	44,169	29,251	9,817	3,788	2,969
1924 ...	243,240	79,269	109,987	51,743	27,630	14,122	4,055	4,167
1925 ...	242,811	99,416	151,275	50,505	35,583	16,056	4,330	4,411

—	Preserved Provisions.	Flour.	Machi-nery.	Liquor.	Coffee.	Yarn.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1921 ...	15,027	12,069	...	...	...	...	410,854
1922 ...	18,093	9,111	...	...	...	...	391,627
1923 ...	41,806	11,874	...	...	...	...	470,463
1924 ...	50,439	17,591	191,194	9,807	...	...	803,242
1925 ...	63,678	21,727	276,862	14,247	11,306	18,209	1,013,418

APPENDIX *G.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1924—1925.

EXPORTS.

—	Plantation Rubber.		Jelutong Rubber.		Raw Sago and Sago Flour.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	lbs.	*lbs.*	*Pikuls.*	*Pikuls.*	*Pikuls.*	*Pikuls.*
Brunei ...	628,863	792,792	...	5	36	30
Belait ...	2,353	7,113	9,195	11,833	3,303	2,221
Tutong ...	58,040	81,469	3,237	2,122	594	927
Temburong	363,623	415,116	1,554	1,449	3,848	2,058
Muara ...	12,610	20,995	...	...	44	47
Total ...	1,065,489	1,317,485	13,986	15,409	7,825	5,283

—	Forest Produce		Cattle.		Pigs.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	$	$	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*	*Head.*
Brunei ...	5,923	5,951	2	12	100	142
Belait ...	1,330	2,516	4	...	...	...
Tutong ...	1,892	1,219	435	238	...	...
Temburong	1,838	1,387	...	13	1	1
Muara ...	274	228	223	219	161	83
Total ...	11,257	11,301	664	482	262	226

APPENDIX *G.—Continued.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1924—1925.

IMPORTS.

——	Rice.		Tobacco.		Piece-goods.		Sugar.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	Pikuls	*Pikuls.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	$	$	*Pikuls.*	*Pikuls.*
Brunei ...	19,062	23,855	39,288	51,421	56,528	93,910	2,388	3,366
Belait ...	3,745	3,601	13,622	13,259	22,735	20,578	363	645
Tutong ...	2,017	1,113	4,721	6,664	15,917	23,594	410	637
Temburong	1,689	2,301	4,494	4,774	4,269	7,775	246	380
Muara ...	3,719	2,040	7,399	4,982	10,536	5,418	477	396
Total ...	30,232	32,910	63,524	81,100	109,986	151,275	3,884	5,424

——	Kerosene Oil.		Preserved Provisions.		Machinery.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	Cases.	*Cases.*	$	$	$	$
Brunei ...	2,683	3,920	23,438	25,967	70,072	10,222
Belait ...	978	1,747	13,655	21,290	118,682	265,028
Tutong ...	607	717	2,838	9,115	...	1,612
Temburong	333	350	3,013	3,964	...	...
Muara ...	706	409	7,494	3,342	2,441	..
Total ...	5,307	7,143	50,438	63,678	191,195	276,862

APPENDIX *H*.

ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT SIX STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Month.	Brunei District.				Temburong District.	
	Brunei Govt. Offices.	Subok.	Gadong.	Kumbang Pasang.	Labu.	Batu Apoi.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January	14·34	14·53	14·22	17·08	22·27	18·72
February	23·33	29·63	22·18	27·37	26·81	25·09
March	17·41	19·29	15·48	18·20	19·84	19·12
April	11·06	10·58	8·83	8·99	22·32	16·24
May	5·93	7·49	3·77	5·16	9·09	7·24
June	6·83	5·88	7·48	6·21	14·16	9·34
July	8·63	11·21	6·13	6·60	4·27	8·58
August	6·36	7·93	7·09	6·36	7·95	8·89
September	13·85	16·63	14·43	12·62	25·49	16·41
October	14·73	17·82	12·87	10·44	16·81	12·73
November	10·18	12·49	9·92	9·87	28·60	17·38
December	12·71	15·50	13·74	10·02	15·63	13·92
Total ...	145·36	168·98	136·14	138·92	213·24	173·66

APPENDIX *J*.

ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES, BRUNEI TOWN, DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Month.	Thermometer Mean (In Shade).			Highest Recorded Shade Temperature.	Lowest Recorded Shade Temperature.
	Maximum.	Minimum	Range.		
January	86·93	73·25	13·68	92	72
February	84·89	73·39	11·50	88	72
March	86·35	72·61	13·74	88	70
April	88·66	75·00	13·66	92	72
May	88 80	75·38	13·42	92	70
June	89·13	75·46	13·67	92	72
July	88·77	74·61	14·16	92	72
August	88·90	75·83	13·07	91	74
September	87·93	75·76	12·17	91	74
October	86·00	76·03	9·97	89	74
November	86·43	75·96	10·47	89	74
December	85·12	75·93	9·19	89	72
Mean Temperature ...	87·33	74·93			
	81·13				

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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF BRUNEI

FOR THE YEAR

1926

BY

O. E. VENABLES,

British Resident, Brunei

SINGAPORE:

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1927

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF BRUNEI FOR THE YEAR 1926

Prefatory Note

The State of Brunei is situated between British North Borneo and Sarawak, lying between 115° and 116° E. long., and touching the sea at Brunei Bay in which lies the island of Labuan.

It is 770 nautical miles distant from Singapore.

A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1,280 A.D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegience alternately to Mejapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of Nakoda Ragam and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of Pigafetta, who visited it in 1521, and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the town, the population of which he estimated at 120,000.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE in 1841, and concessions were made to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei has now been reduced to an area of about 2,500 square miles containing a population of some 27,000 souls.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1905, under a further agreement a British Resident was appointed to advise and assist in the administration of the State.

I.—Financial.

1. The Revenue for 1926 was $367,344 and the expenditure $297,894 giving a surplus for the year of $69,450.

Details are given in Appendices *A* and *B*.

2. The Revenue exceeded that for 1925 by $52,083, the principal increases being under the headings Customs Duties.

There was a considerable decrease under the heading Land Revenue, the revenue under that heading in 1925 having been swollen by the receipts from the sale of certain shop lots in Brunei Town.

3. The expenditure exceeded that of 1925 by $58,008, the main increases being under the headings Miscellaneous Services and Public Works.

4. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the State since 1907, the year the State came under the protection of Great Britain:—

		Revenue	*Expenditure*
		$	$
1907	...	51,777	93,334
1908	...	43,539	75,738
1909	...	54,562	76,948
1910	...	77,051	73,513
1911	...	109,430	79,318
1912	...	140,847	122,762
1913	...	165,082	138,665
1914	...	126,647	163,352
1915	...	118,972	114,518
1916	...	127,615	113,317
1917	...	126,301	106,011
1918	...	125,726	122,958
1919	...	162,020	138,844
1920	...	201,250	223,690
1921	...	161,520	197,469
1922	...	204,504	188,250
1923	...	221,767	189,208
1924	...	257,474	247,614
1925	...	315,261	245,286
1926	...	367,344	297,894

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

5. The surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $262,736.

PUBLIC DEBT.

6. The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of 1926 was $424,500. As arrangements have been made for their liquidation these loans are not shown in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

7. The following information is given in Appendices:—

Appendix *A*.—Abstract of Revenue 1924, 1925 and 1926.

,, *B*.—Abstract of Expenditure 1924, 1925 and 1926.

,, *C*.—Loan Accounts.

,, *E*.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities 1925 and 1926.

II.—Trade.

3. The value of the chief exports and imports amounted to approximately $3,276,573 as against $2,873,154 in 1925.

9. Communications with Labuan have been adequately maintained by local launches.

EXPORTS.

10. The greatest increases were in Jelutong and Dried Prawns. The quantity of plantation rubber exported increased but the value shows a decrease owing to the fall in price as compared with 1925. The export of sago flour and raw sago greatly decreased. The excellent price obtainable for Jelutong had its usual result—the desertion of the more laborious working of sago for the much more lucrative and easier work of Jelutong tapping.

There was a great decrease in the quantity and value of Cutch exported. This was due to difficulty in securing adequate labour to keep up full and regular supplies of raw material.

IMPORTS.

11. There were increases under all headings except Machinery and Salt which show decreases. The chief increases were in Tobacco, Provisions and Petroleum.

12. The following tables show the principal exports and imports in 1925 and 1926:—

EXPORTS.

Name of Article	—	Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926	1925	1926
Food, Animals and Drinks—				$	$
Cattle	head	472	259	17,788	12,573
Pigs	,,	226	150	8,054	5,598
Poultry	,,	1,002	408	583	276
Dried Prawns ...	pikuls	768	1,020	38,577	52,763
Dried Fish ...	,,	No return	67	No return	1,584
Sago Flour	,,	4,697	1,686	22,944	8,152
Raw Materials—					
Raw Sago ...	bayongs	371	66	896	152
Cutch	tons	2,600	1 892	234,000	189,200
Forest Produce ...	...	...	...	8,137	6,740
Plantation Rubber ...	lbs	1,317,485	1,457,772	1,318,218	1,032,055
Jelutong Rubber ...	piku	15,409	17,211	174,288	295,978
Kajang	bundles	3,948	4,622	3,165	3,573
Hide and Horns ...	pikuls	306	307	4,535	4,440
Marine Produce ...	...	...	...	No return	2,129
Sarongs	pieces	No return	1,710	,,	9,905
Brassware ...	pikuls	112	117	15,734	14,764
Silverware ...	...	...	...	6,057	6,542
Coal	tons	676	...	6,760	...
Other manufactured articles ...	...	...	...	No return	4,624
Total ...	...	...	...	1,859,736	1,651,048

IMPORTS.

Name of Article	—	Quantity		Value	
		1925	1926	1925	1926
Food and Drinks—				$	$
Rice	pikuls	32,910	34,268	242,811	273,649
Other Grains ...	,,	No return	2,025	No return	10,877
Milk	cases	,,	1,277	No return	19,432
Salt	pikuls	2,105	2,132	4,330	4,038
Sugar	,,	5,424	6,341	50,505	60,506
Tobacco ...	pounds	81,100	96,963	99,416	119,445
Provisions ...	...	...	...	66,678	123,488
Flour	sacks	5,566	6,172	21,727	22,988
Coconut Oil ...	tins	2,340	2,601	16,056	17,727
Coffee	pikuls	223	328	11,306	16,247
Spirit	gallons	1,941	2,269	12,912	14,732
Arrack	,,	360	338	1,337	1,673
Raw Materials—					
Petroleum ...	gallons	57,144	71,579	35,583	45,206
Timber	...	No return	No return	No return	8,628
Dyed Cotton Goods	...	...	...	151,275	116,627
Yarn and Thread ...	...	...	...	18,209	25,487
Sarongs	...	...	...	No return	44,861
Machinery ...	...	...	...	276,862	266,071
Chandu	tahils	No return	12,660	No return	28,652
Matches ..	tins	715	921	4,411	5,264
Other manufactured articles ...	...	...	...	No return	209,311
Coins and Bullion ...	...	...	...	No return	190,626
Total ...	...	...	...	1,013,418	1,625,535

13. A comparative return showing the value of the chief exports and imports for the years 1922 - 1926 is given in Appendices *E* and *F*.

A return showing the distribution of trade by Districts is given in Appendix *G*.

III.—Customs.

14. The receipts from Customs duties were $177,463 as compared with $132,682 in 1925.

15. The collections in each District were as follows:—

District	Export Duties		Import Duties	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	$	$	$	$
Brunei	24,652	32,205	46,124	51,250
Belait	9,732	18,479	15,316	21,500
Tutong	6,196	14,517	6,965	8,741
Temburong	11,749	19,820	4,631	6,287
Muara	3,957	1,616	3,192	3,038
Total ...	56,286	86,637	76,028	90,826

DUTIES.

The following amended duties were imposed during the year:—

Import—

Baskets	10% ad valorem
Beads, Buttons, Toys and Tinselware	5% ,, ,,
Dyestuffs, British	5% ,, ,,
Fancy goods including watches, clocks, cameras, jewellery and sporting goods	5% ,, ,,
Haberdashery, ready-made clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, looking-glasses and combs ...	5% ,, ,,
Matches, per tin of 144 packages	$3
Matches, manufactured in Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States	$1
Motor Vehicles, British ...	2½% ad valorem
Telescopes, Surveying and Optical instruments	5 % ,, ,,
Tobacco, Chinese, per katy ...	40 cents

Export—

Nil

These amended duties represent a considerable reduction on those previously in force, the onerous nature of which was mentioned in the report for 1925.

IV.—Industries and Agriculture.

A.—CUTCH.

17. The Island Trading Company, Limited, exported 1,892 tons of bark extract valued at $189,200 as compared with 2,600 tons valued at $234,000 in 1925. This commodity commands a ready market but there is increasing difficulty in securing adequate supplies of raw material—mangrove bark—owing to the unreliability and scarcity of labour. The labour employed is Malay which is the only labour which appears to have any aptitude for the work but like all Malay labour it cannot be relied on, and in addition the more energetic and progressive workers are realising the advantages of taking up land and forsaking river life.

B.—OIL.

18. The British Malayan Petroleum Company continued energetically to prosecute their operations in the State and it is disappointing to report lack of success.

The operations were to some extent delayed by sickness amongst the Staff and by a fire which destroyed one derrick and suspended drilling for some time.

19. It would be ungracious to make no mention of the invariable courtesy and ready assistance which the General Managers, local managers and Staff of the Company have always extended to officers of this State in all matters.

20. Four thousand and four hundred gallons of heavy mineral oil were exported from the Rajah of Sarawak's Concession at Berambang Island on the Brunei River.

C.—PLANTATION RUBBER.

21. Over 650 tons of plantation rubber were exported but though the quantity exported showed an increase the value was less as mentioned previously.

It is interesting to record the fact that the profit of one European Rubber Estate for the year was nearly equal to half the total revenue of the State.

22. The regulations governing the restriction of the export of rubber were in force throughout the year.

23. There was no improvement in the tapping of rubber on native holdings. Little improvement can be anticipated

until it is possible to establish a properly organised Agricultural Department with a staff of inspectors and instructors. This has hitherto been impossible for financial reasons.

D.—RICE.

24. The rice crop, as compiled from the reports of the headmen of the various districts, totalled 440,000 gantangs. The majority of the rice in this State is grown on high land. There is no reliable record of the area planted nor can too much reliance be placed on the accuracy of the crop figures.

E.—JELUTONG.

25. Over 1,000 tons of Jelutong Rubber were exported during the year mostly from the district of Belait where the workers are almost entirely Dyaks.

26. The price obtainable in Singapore varied from $22 to $28 a pikul (133⅓ pounds), the highest price which has been obtained for many years.

V.—Lands, Surveys and Forests.

27. The demand for land continued and the advantages of fixed cultivation are being increasingly appreciated. This is perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the year, and there is every reason to anticipate that this demand will continue.

28. During the year 5,289 acres of State Land were alienated of which 3,073 acres were granted for rubber cultivation.

29. An area of 2,000 acres was alienated to the Island Trading Company, Limited, for the cultivation of Gambier to be used for the manufacture of Cutch. As already mentioned the supply of mangrove bark for the manufacture of Cutch has fallen off owing to difficulties regarding an adequate supply of labour, and it has become urgently necessary to obtain an alternative source of supply. It is proposed to recruit Indian labour for the gambier plantation and dispense with the necessity for relying solely on local labour as at present.

30. There has been no alteration in the terms for the alienation of land.

31. The forest revenue amounted to $7,672.

VI.—Labour.

32. There is still a great shortage of labour in the State. The Brunei United Plantations, Limited, and the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, continued to recruit Indian labour and their lead was followed by another European Rubber Estate. The results were highly satisfactory. No complaints were received either from Indian labourers or their employers.

It is a matter of regret to see some Estates still relying on casually recruited Javanese labour of unknown antecedents. These Estates have had continual trouble in consequence.

33. The following table shows the approximate number of labourers employed by the chief employers of labour:—

Race	Island Trading Company	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd.	Five European Rubber Estates	Total
Bruneis and Kedayans ...	500	64	606	1,170
Chinese	...	183	54	237
Javanese	...	...	152	152
Dyaks	...	56	...	56
Indians	...	115	121	236
Others	...	...	21	21
Total ...	500	418	954	1,872

VII.—Courts.

34. The following return shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the Courts of the Resident and the Magistrates in the various Districts.

District	Resident's Court		Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei	49	29	81	270	429
Tutong	3	6	10	27	46
Temburong ...	12	1	49	30	92
Muara	2	...	13	11	26
Belait	3	14	67	170	254
Total ...	69	50	220	508	847

35. Out of 289 criminal cases 40 resulted in acquittals.

The total amount involved in Civil Suits was $28,203

There was one appeal from the decision of a Native Magistrate in a Criminal case and the judgment was revised.

VIII.—Police and Prisons.

A.—POLICE.

36. Mr. G. A. McAfee acted as Chief Police Officer throughout the year.

37. The strength of the force at the end of the year was:—

Chief Inspector	...	...	...	1
Sergeant Major	...	...	...	1
Sergeants	...	...	...	4
Corporals	...	...	...	2
Lance-Corporals	...	...	...	4
Constables	...	...	...	49
				61

a shortage of one constable below the authorised strength.

Discipline.

38. Discipline was on the whole good. Three men were dismissed for offences under the Police Force Enactment and one on conviction for theft.

39. Arms and accoutrements were maintained in good order.

Health.

40. The health of the force was fair. Six men were sent to Labuan Hospital for treatment and 55 were treated at the Government dispensary. The site of one of the Police Stations is very unhealthy and arrangements have been made for its removal to a more healthy locality in 1927.

41. A class was established during the year for the instruction of men in reading and writing Malay in Romanised and Jawi character, and satisfactory progress was made by those attending. Thirty constables passed an examination and were granted proficiency allowance.

42. Enquiries were made with a view to arranging for Non-commissioned Officers to attend courses at the Police

Depôt in Singapore but it has not been possible to arrange this at present as the Depôt is not yet fully organised. Such courses would be of great value in increasing the efficiency and smartness of the force.

Buildings.

43. All buildings have been kept in good order and repair.

The erection of a new Police Station and Barracks at Labi in the District of Belait which was deferred last year, was undertaken and the Police Station was occupied in October.

Registration of Aliens.

44. One thousand and forty aliens were registered during the year as follows:—

Brunei	408
Muara	2
Temburong	240
Tutong	42
Belait	348
	1,040

Crime.

45. There was no serious crime during the year.

46. The following is a comparative statement of offences reported to the Police during the last two years:—

		Offences —	*Property Lost* $ *c.*	*Property Recovered* $ *c.*
1925	Seizable ...	54	1,546 31	950 01
	Non-seizable	211	—	—
	Total ...	265		
1926	Seizable ...	36	1,094 27	715 47
	Non-seizable	267	—	—
	Total ...	303		

GENERAL.

47. Five Hundred and eighty-six Weights and Measures were tested.

48. Twenty-one motor vehicles were registered during the year as follows:—

Hire cars	6
Buses	1
Private cars	7
Motor cycles	5
Lorries	2

and 30 drivers were licensed.

49. Four persons were taken by crocodiles. One crocodile was shot by the Police. Rewards were paid in three cases for crocodiles destroyed.

B.—PRISONS.

50. Ninety-five persons were committed to prison during the year, their nationality being as follows:—

Chinese	*Malays*	*Kedayans*	*Javanese*	*Indians*
31	20	3	38	3

These figures include all persons who served sentences in Outstations.

At the end of the year there were twenty-nine prisoners in Brunei Gaol and one prisoner in Singapore Prison.

No prisoners escaped.

51. Discipline and health were good. An average force of twenty-six was engaged on public works, chiefly road making and stone breaking. Baskets, brushes, chairs and other articles to the value of $744 were made in the Brunei Gaol.

52. The Chief Police Officer acted as Superintendent of Prisons with a Sergeant in charge of the Gaol in Brunei Town.

53. Regular monthly inspections of the Brunei Gaol were carried out by members of the Visiting Board and any recommendations made by them were promptly attended to.

The thanks of the Government are due to the Visitors for their services.

54. The Prison buildings were kept in good repair.

IX.—Post Office.

55. The Postal Revenue amounted to $6,143 against $4,311 in 1925.

56. The following is a comparative statement of the business transacted during the last three years:—

	1924	1925	1926
Letters, Papers and Parcels received ...	27,114	29,528	34,747
Do. do. despatched ...	13,654	16,359	18,936
Total ...	40,768	45,887	53,683

57. Details of the business transacted are as follows:—

Letters				Postcards	Printed Matters	Parcels
Registered	Service	Paid	Unpaid			
			OUTWARD			
3,507	1,415	12,937	67	210	610	190
			INWARD			
1,186	1,026	20,402	484	332	9,586	1,731

58. One hundred and thirty-nine Money Orders were dealt with, to the value of $9,472.—697 Cash-on-Delivery parcels were received to the value of $8,338.

59. The service with Labuan and the internal service was efficiently maintained. Internal communication is slow owing to the absence of roads.

60. Mr. Leong Ah Ng acted as Postmaster during the year under the supervision of the Resident.

X.—Radio-Telegraphs.

61. The number of messages handled by the Department totalled 4,687 as compared with 3,613 in 1925 and 2,891 in 1924.

This figure is made up as follows:—

(*a*) Internal service 1,927

(*b*) Cable service 1,046

(*c*) Sarawak service 1,712

62. Tables are appended showing the comparison between traffic figures of 1924, 1925 and 1926.

INTERNAL TRAFFIC.

—	Handed in at and transmitted from				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei	Labuan	Belait	Tem-burong		1926	1925	1924
Government	486	463	109	81	1,139	94·9	75·9	96·58
Public Prepaid	198	327	58	205	788	65·7	45·4	34·75
Total ...	684	790	167	286	1,927	160 6	121·3	131·33

EXTERNAL TRAFFIC

(EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH CO. CABLE LABUAN)

	Messages transmitted from				Messages Received at :—				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei	Labuan	Belait	Tem-burong	Brunei	Labuan	Belait	Tem-burong		1926	1925	1924
Government	52	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	76	6·3	3·4	6·4
Public Prepaid	207	...	9	23	698	...	1	32	970	80·8	64·7	28·1
Total ...	259	...	9	23	722	...	1	32	1,046	87·1	68·1	34·5

(SARAWAK BRUNEI SERVICE)

	Messages transmitted from :—				Messages Received at :—				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei	Labuan	Belait	Tem-burong	Brunei	Labuan	Belait	Tem-burong		1926	1925	1924
Government	52	6	...	2	86	23	...	3	172	14·3	32·0	22·25
Public Prepaid	184	149	586	1	180	115	323	2	1,540	128·3	76·4	34·5
Total ...	236	155	586	3	266	138	323	5	1,712	142·6	108·4	56·75

The decrease in the number of Government messages over the Sarawak Service is perhaps due to the opening of a Station at Limbang

63. Four Stations were maintained and operated *viz.*, at Brunei, Labuan, Belait and Temburong.

The Stations at Brunei and Belait maintained an uninterrupted service throughout the year.

Labuan was out of action for two days in February owing to the breakdown of a High Tension Generator.

The Station at Temburong was closed on 26th May. This was also due to the breakdown of a High Tension Generator. The Station was re-opened on the 4th September when spare armatures were received from England.

64. The Stations are operated by one man who acts as operator, battery attendant and engine man.

The Machinery, Batteries and Instruments at each of the stations are in good order and working satisfactorily.

A stock of spares is carried so that as far as possible an unbroken service may be maintained.

65. A service with Limbang was opened on the 4th March.

FINANCIAL.

66. The revenue of the department amounted to $4,580.60. This shows an increase of $1,910.38 over the revenue of 1925.

The number of words in messages sent on Government Service amounted to 16,130 which at ten cents a word have a value of $1,613—The total expenditure amounted to $14,198.60 including Personal Emoluments.

GENERAL.

67. The Wireless Engineer Mr. P. H. F. GEORGE left Brunei on long leave on 20th January. He was relived by Mr. J. W. MACHAN an officer seconded from the Straits Settlements Government who remained in charge until 25th July when he was recalled to Singapore and Mr. L. R. WATTS also seconded from the Straits Settlements Government then took charge of the service.

68. An apprentice who was engaged in 1925 made satisfactory progress and was promoted to Grade III Operator in October. He is now operating the Station at Temburong.

XI.—Medical.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

69. The general death rate was 28.29 per mille as against 30.68 per mille in 1925. The infantile mortality rate was 235.4 per mille against 314.2 per mille in 1925. The ratio of births to infantile deaths was 4.25 to 1.

70. The birth rate was 40.15 per mille.

71. Although absolute reliance cannot be placed in the accuracy of the returns on which the above figures are based, they indicate that the health of the inhabitants compares favourably with that of the inhabitants of other Eastern countries.

72. There were a few cases of Mumps and Chicken-pox during the year.

VACCINATIONS.

73. One thousand and eighty-five vaccinations were performed during the year as against 1,258 in 1925. The number of births registered was 1,218 against 993 in 1925.

GENERAL.

74. Dr. H. W. FURNIVALL, M.B., BACH. SURG. (Dunelm) Medical Officer, Labuan, acted as Medical Officer, Brunei, throughout the year and paid monthly visits.

75. The Medical Staff in Brunei is small and consists of a resident dresser and a travelling dresser. There is no Government Hospital. In view of the development of the State the Appointment of a resident Medical Officer is receiving consideration.

The larger employers of labour, on whose estates there was no estate hospital, were directed to take steps to construct a Hospital and engage a Dresser, and at the end of the year the buildings were in most cases completed and dressers engaged.

In the absence of a local Government Hospital serious cases are sent to the Labuan Government Hospital for treatment. In all 91 cases from Brunei were admitted to the Labuan Hospital during the year.

76. Two thousand nine hundred and fourteen patients were treated at the Brunei Government Dispensary and at Outstations as against 2,748 in 1925.

77. The following table shows the principal diseases treated in 1925 and 1926:—

	1925	*1926.*
Malaria	204	174
Constipation	146	95
Diseases of the Respiratory System	110	82
Intestinal Parasites	70	88

78. On the average there were 39 Europeans resident in the State during the year and these enjoyed good health, though Malaria as usual had some victims.

79. One European child was born during the year.

METEOROLOGICAL.

80. Meteorological returns are given in Appendices *H* and *J*.

The total rainfall in Brunei Town was 112.95 inches as against 142 inches in 1925.

There was a period of about 6 weeks drought in February and March.

The average monthly rainfall was 9.34 inches but for the last 4 months of the year the monthly average was 15.45 inches.

The highest rainfall recorded in one day was 7.55 inches on 14th September at Brunei Town.

XII.—Legislation.

81. The following was the only Enactment passed during the year:—

No. 1. The Indian Immigration Enactment (Amendment) Enactment.

82. Rules under the following Enactments were made by the British Resident:—

The Customs Duties Enactment, 1906.

The Sanitary Boards Enactment, 1920.

The Police Force Enactment, 1920.

The Land Code, 1909.

The Births and Deaths Registration Enactment, 1922.

The Lights and Small Shipping Enactment, 1920.

XIII.—Education.

83. At the end of the year there were 190 pupils on the register of the five Malay Vernacular Schools at Brunei, Belait, Tutong, Temburong and Kilanas distributed as follows:—

Brunei	83
Tutong	30
Belait	25
Temburong	20
Kilanas	32
TOTAL ...	190

84. Two new schools were opened at Temburong and Kilanas. The number of pupils on the register at Kilanas is very gratifying as the pupils are the children of agriculturists of whom few can read or write and who are generally credited with but little intelligence and enteprise. The manner in which they have taken advantage of the opportunity of having their children educated is therefore somewhat surprising.

The Kilanas School was conducted in a temporary building but in view of the support which it has received arrangements are being made to erect a permanent building.

85. The curriculum of these schools is based on that of the Vernacular Schools in Malaya and pupils receive instruction in the Vernacular only. The nearest school at which a fair English education can be obtained is at Labuan but few Brunei pupils present themselves.

86. In Brunei Town there is a private Chinese School in receipt of a Government grant. The number of pupils on the register at the end of the year was 38. This School was previously conducted in a shophouse in the Town but the increasing number of pupils has necessitated its removal to larger premises elsewhere.

A small Chinese School was opened at Labi in the District of Belait.

87. Inche Abang Mohamed Ziadi, Head Teacher of Brunei School, acted as Inspector of Schools under the supervision of the British Resident.

XIV.—Public Works.

88. Through the courtesy of the Straits Settlements Government arrangements were made whereby Mr. W. H. HOFLAND, Officer-in-charge, Public Works Department, Labuan, Straits Settlements also acted part time as Officer-in-charge Public Works Department, Brunei and paid regular monthly visits of some 5 or 6 days duration. This Government is much indebted to Mr. HOFLAND for his services. Local control was, as previously exercised by the Chief Overseer, INCHE AWANG BIN HAJI HANAFI, under the supervision of the British Resident.

It was found that the activities of the Department were increasing to such an extent that the appointment of a full time European Officer to take charge was not only warranted but was a matter of pressing necessity. An officer was accordingly engaged and assumed duty on the 1st January, 1927.

89. An additional overseer with considerable experience in road construction was engaged to take charge of new construction and assumed duty in August.

ROADS.

90. It was not possible to complete the road from Brunei to Tutong. It was found necessary to abandon a stretch of road 2 miles long which was subject to flooding and a deviation was made.

The negotiation of two difficult hills occasioned delay at the point reached in 1925.

At the end of the year it was possible in dry weather to motor 27½ miles from the Residency as against 21½ miles in 1925.

It is anticipated that the road will be connected with Tutong by the middle of 1927 but considerable work will be necessary in consolidation and the improvement of bad gradients and bends.

91. The portion of the road already constructed was maintained but the continuous rains experienced during the last 4 months of the year—averaging 15½ inches monthly—caused much damage to portions of the road and necessitated continual work in keeping the road passable. With an earth road, however, it cannot be otherwise.

BUILDINGS.

92. A new District Office was completed at Kuala Balai the headquarters of the Belait District. A new Police Station and Barracks were erected at Labi, Belait District, and occupied in October.

93. The Residency was re-roofed altered and repainted and put into a throughly sound state of repair.

94. All Government buildings were maintained in good repair.

WATER SUPPLY.

95. A reinforced concrete dam was constructed at the head of the Waterfall at Tasek about one mile from Brunei Town and a five inch main was laid to the Town. The laying-on of the supply to the shophouses and other buildings will be completed early in 1927. Analysis of the water is very satisfactory and the supply, even in time of drought, will be ample for all purposes for years to come.

GENERAL.

96. The streets in Brunei Town were metalled and asphalted.

97. Seven new shops were completed and occupied by the end of the year and in view of shortage of shops arrangements were made for the disposal of further sites in 1927.

98. The total expenditure of the Department including Personal Emoluments was $90,809.

XV.—General Remarks.

99. His Highness the Sultan and the Joint-Regents enjoyed excellent health throughout the year.

100. Mr. E. E. F. PRETTY acted as British Resident until 1st March, when on his departure on leave he was succeeded by Mr. O. E. VENABLES who acted as British Resident for the remainder of the year.

101. The death of PENGIRAN ANAK HAJI MOHAMED, Malay Magistrate, Tutong, on 4th April is recorded with deep regret.

102. The year was one of quiet prosperity for the country and the future is full of promise.

103. My thanks are due to all Government Officers for the manner in which they have performed their duties and appreciated their responsibilities.

O. E. VENABLES,
British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI, *25th February*, 1927.

APPENDIX *A*.

Abstract of Revenue	1924	1925	1926
	$	$	$
CLASS I			
DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENCES—			
Customs	107,597	132,682	177,472
Government Monopolies ...	58,975	65,615	73,467
Licences	13,336	15,025	16,337
Poll-Tax	3,598	3,566	3,024
Municipal	10,212	10,534	13,483
CLASS II			
FEES OF COURT AND OFFICE, ETC.—			
Courts	3,951	5,968	3,969
Surveys	639	3,175	4,554
General	6,691	7,191	8,514
CLASS III			
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—			
Posts and Telegraphs ...	8,283	6,981	10,731
CLASS IV			
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—			
Land Revenue	26,321	42,986	32,744
Cession Monies	13,369	15,175	15,175
Interest	4,503	6,363	7,854
Total Revenue ...	257,475	315,261	367,344
Repayment of Loans ...	10,549	30,312	29,490
Total Receipts ...	268,024	345,573	396,834

APPENDIX *B.*

Abstract of Expenditure	1924	1925	1926
	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan ...	13,380	13,340	13,200
Native Chiefs	12,000	12,000	12,000
British Resident	14,295	15,396	16,022
Treasury, Customs and Monopolies	8,976	12,276	12,969
Land and Surveys ...	3,139	3,532	5,452
District Offices	7,128	8,028	8,074
Education	2,456	2,770	3,268
Marine	2,695	6,167	9,102
Police	25,859	29,555	29,364
Medical	4,489	5,009	5,112
Political Pensions	4,783	4,004	2,732
Headmen	714	723	754
Interest	18,081	17,666	17,402
Municipal	2,443	2,198	2,508
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent	32,149	18,281	30,799
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure	33,669	10,339	18,353
Pensions	2,632	2,868	2,868
Posts and Telegraphs	13,687	15,763	17,106
Public Works Department ...	3,264	6,940	49,757
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ...	7,052	30,651	
Public Works, Special Services ...	30,223	22,280	41,052
Total Expenditure ...	243,114	239,786	297,894
Repayment of Public Debt. ...	4,500	5,500	5,500
Grand Total ...	247,614	245,286	303,394

APPENDIX *C*

FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCOUNT

(*A*).—Loan Account (31st December, 1926)

—	Amount	—	Amount
	$		$
By Loans:—		*To* Redemption of Monopolies (1906—1908)	72,009
1906	200,000	„ Purchase of Tulins (1906—1909) ...	7,045
1908 (December, ...	20,000	„ Purchase of Cession Monies (1908—1914)	174,377*
1909 (September) ...	80,000		
1911 (March) ...	100,000	„ Capital Expenditure:— $	
1913 (June)	20,000	Launch (1906) 20,000	
1913 (September) ...	13,000	Residency (1906—1907) ... 8,000	
1914 (April) ...	6,750	Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906—1907) ... 10,339	
			38,339
		„ General Purposes	106,980
		„ Loan to His Highness the Sultan made in 1909	41,000
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

(*B*).—Redemption Account

	$		$
1-1-1926, Total, F.M.S. Loan	439,750	Capital Repaid	29,250
		31-12-1926 Balance due to F.M.S. ...	410,500
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ACCOUNT

(*A*).—Loan Account (31st December, 1926)

	$		$
By Loans:—		*To* Purchase of Cession Monies ...	13,546*
1922 (October) ...	10,000	„ Purchase of Political Pensions granted in Settlement of Tulin Claims ...	6,454
1922 (December) ...	10,000		
Total ...	20,000	Total ...	20,000

(*B*).—Redemption Account

	$		$
1-1-1926, Total, S.S. Loan	20,000	Capital Repaid	6,000
		31-12-1926, Balance due to S.S. ...	14,000
Total ...	20,000	Total ...	20,000

* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to $80,620

APPENDIX *D*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1925—1926

Liabilities	31st December, 1925	31st December, 1926	Assets	31st December, 1925	31st December, 1926
	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Miscellaneous Deposits ...	4,432 74	20,032 90	Cash in Treasury and Bank...	137,339 30	205,666 01
Land Office Deposits ...	2,334 53	5,398 38	Loans (Secured) ...	46,896 48	50,955 61
Money Order Deposits ...	4,497 80	2,971 57	Advances	1,353 05	606 50
Balance of Assets over Liabilities	198,784 71	262,736 28	Suspense	4,460 95	1,649 89
			Investment (S. S. War Loan Bonds)	20,000 00	20,000 00
			Investment Chandu Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	...	12,261 12
Total ...	210,049 78	291,139 13	Total ...	210,049 78	291,139 13

APPEN

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE VALUE OF

—	Cutch	Coal	Plantation Rubber	Jelutong Rubber	Sago	Forest Produce	Dried Prawns
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1922 ...	172,600	104,160	91,104	46,107	73,757	19,795	44,974
1923 ...	238,000	102,820	363,200	49,881	39,353	37,296	35,390
1924 ...	176,490	98,202	387,794	78,860	27,725	11,257	41,161
1925 ...	234,000	6,760	1,318,217	174,288	23,841	11,302	38,577
1926 ...	189,200	...	1,032,055	295,978	8,304	6,740	52,763

APPEN

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE VALUE OF

—	Rice	Tobacco	Piece Goods	Sugar	Petroleum	Coconut Oil	Salt	Matches	Provisions
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1922 ...	126,343	55,552	105,248	30,996	28,851	8,477	4,855	4,141	18,093
1923 ...	157,992	68,499	100,298	44,169	29,251	9,817	3,788	2,969	41,806
1924 ...	243,240	79,269	109,987	51,743	27,630	14,122	4,055	4,167	50,439
1925 ...	242,811	99,416	151,275	50,505	35,583	16,056	4,330	4,411	63,678
1926 ...	273,649	119,445	161,488	60,506	45,206	17,727	4,038	5,264	123,488

DIX *E*

THE CHIEF EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1922–1926

Live Stock	Hides and Horns	Brass-ware	Silver-ware	Kajang	Sarong	Other Manufac-tured Articles	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
18,842	5,249	717	...	...	...	...	577,305
28,086	3,642	2,639	...	...	...	...	900,307
32,806	4,302	8,593	...	...	...	...	867,190
26.425	4,535	15,734	6,057	...	...	...	1,859,736
18,447	4,440	14,764	6,542	3,573	9,905	4,624	1,647,335

DIX *F*

THE CHIEF IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1922–1926

Flour	Machi-nery	Liquor	Coffee	Yarn	Other Grains	Milk	Tim-ber	Chandu	Other Manu-factured Articles	Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
9,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391,627
11,874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470,463
17,591	191,194	9,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803,242
21,727	276,862	14,247	11,306	18,209	...	...	...	...	.	1,013,418
22,988	266,071	16,405	16,247	25,487	10,877	19,432	8,628	28,652	209,311	1,434,889

APPENDIX *G*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1925–1926

Exports

District	Plantation Rubber		Jelutong Rubber		Raw Sago and Sago Flour		Forest Produce		Cattle	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	lbs	lbs	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	$	$	Head	Head
Brunei	792,792	807,533	5	74	30	12	5,951	1,475	12	12
Belait	7,113	9,033	11,833	10,804	2,221	1,164	2,516	1,534	...	5
Tutong	81,469	85,344	2,122	4,036	927	131	1,219	2,182	238	205
Temburong	415,116	530,027	1,449	2,297	2,058	447	1,387	1,362	13	1
Muara	20,995	25,835	...	...	47	...	228	171	219	36
Total ...	1,317,485	1,457,772	15,409	17,211	5,283	1,754	11,301	6,725	482	259

District	Pigs		Hides and Horns		Kajang		Marine Produce		Sarong	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Head	Head	Pikuls	Pikuls	Bundles	Bundles	$	$	$	$
Brunei	142	125	206	222	3,811	4,622	...	2,129	...	9,905
Belait	...	...	34	13	¾	...	...	...	...	...
Tutong	...	...	53	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong	1	...	8	7	137	...	...	...	...	...
Muara	83	25	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	226	150	306	306	3,948	4,622	No return	2,129	No return	9,905

APPENDIX *G—Ctd.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1925–1926—*Ctd.*

Exports—*Ctd.*

District	Brassware		Silverware		Dried Prawns		Cutch		Other Manufactured Articles	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Pikuls	Pikuls	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Tons	Tons	$	$
Brunei	97	109	6,057	6,542	716	991	2,600	1,892	...	3,069
Belait	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tutong	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,259
Temburong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara	1	1	...	...	51	28	...	...	...	208
Total ...	113	117	6,057	6,542	767	1,019	2,600	1,892	No return	4,536

APPENDIX *G—Ctd.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1925–1926

Imports

District	Rice		Tobacco		Piece Goods and Sarong		Sugar		Petroleum	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pounds	Pounds	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Gallons	Gallons
Brunei	23,855	22,945	51,421	56,206	93,910	93,937	3,366	4,041	15,680	41,654
Belait	3,601	4,725	13,259	18,664	20,578	26,643	645	667	6,988	17,455
Tutong	1,113	2,002	6,664	9,756	23,594	28,344	637	769	2,868	5,120
Temburong	2,301	2,639	4,774	7,554	7,775	8,183	380	484	1,400	4,350
Muara	2,040	1,958	4,982	4,236	5,418	4,380	396	380	1,636	3,000
Total ...	32,910	34,269	81,100	96,416	151,275	161,487	5,424	6,341	28,572	71,579

District	Provisions		Machinery		Other Grains		Salt		Flour	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	$	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Sacks	Sacks
Brunei	25,967	55,374	10,222	26,283	...	1,693	1,270	1,363	3,710	4,264
Belait	21,290	42,505	265,028	238,509	...	84	150	174	642	603
Tutong	9,115	8,326	1,612	1,239	...	23	305	206	318	241
Temburong	3,964	15,077	...	...	...	27	104	89	492	584
Muara	3,342	2,204	...	39	...	198	276	301	404	480
Total ...	63,678	123,488	276,862	266,070	No return	2,025	2,105	2,133	5,566	6,172

APPENDIX *G—Cld.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1925–1926—*Cld.*

Imports—*Ctd.*

District	Coconut Oil		Liquor		Timber		Yarn and Thread		Other Manufactured Articles	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Tins	Tins	Gallons	Gallons	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brunei	1,445	1,541	1,272	1,321	...	7,007	18,169	23,554	...	117,161
Belait	486	659	832	1,037	...	...	33	529	...	56,297
Tutong	196	176	70	69	...	...	7	1,349	...	13,632
Temburong	175	205	104	147	...	1,621	...	...	...	18,143
Muara	38	20	22	22	...	...	...	55	...	4,078
Total ...	2,340	2,601	2,300	2,596	No return	8,628	18,20	25,487	No return	209,311

APPENDIX *H*

ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT SIX STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1926

Month	BRUNEI DISTRICT				TEMBURONG DISTRICT	
	Brunei Govt. Offices	Subok	Gadong	Kumbang Pasang	Labu	Batu Apoi
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January	17·69	19·55	23·79	14·93	20·17	17·82
February	·10	·26	...	·05	·77	·83
March	1·96	·73	2·59	1·63	3·78	4·19
April	4·26	3·63	6·92	6·25	13·53	15·73
May	5·93	6·85	5·31	5·52	15·03	14·57
June	8·14	9·02	8·73	5·90	8·94	11·00
July	8·48	6·85	5·81	6·68	14·13	3·55
August	4·60	5·66	6·58	4·94	9·58	8·17
September	14·40	16·23	13·11	10·49	24·33	15·17
October	14·16	14·47	18·61	18·05	21·95	16·57
November	16·84	17·57	16·91	20·74	18·11	11·60
December	16·39	18·35	18·67	15·63	28·72	18·85
Total ...	112·95	119·17	127·03	110·81	179·04	138·05

APPENDIX *J*

Abstract of Thermometrical Observations at the Government Offices, Brunei Town, during the year 1926

Month	Thermometer Mean (In Shade).			Highest Recorded Shade Temperature	Lowest Recorded Shade Temperature
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		
January	83·83	75·58	8·25	88	74
February	86·10	75·14	10·96	90	71
March	88·06	75·93	12·13	91	73
April	88·76	78·93	9·83	91	77
May	88·87	78·83	10·04	92	78
June	88·33	77·90	10·43	91	76
July	87·51	76·58	10·93	91	74
August	88·54	76·61	11·93	92	75
September	87·56	76·56	11·00	89	75
October	86·38	77·16	11·22	89	75
November	85·63	77·00	8·63	88	74
December	85·32	77·16	8·16	88	75
Mean Temperature ...	87·07	76·95			
	77·01				

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No. 1394.

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REPORT FOR 1927.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF BRUNEI FOR THE YEAR 1927

Prefatory Note

The State of Brunei is situated between British North Borneo and Sarawak, lying between 115° and 116° E. long., and touching the sea at Brunei Bay in which lies the Island of Labuan.

It is 770 nautical miles distant from Singapore.

A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1,280 A.D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Mejapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of Nakoda Ragam and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of Pigafetta, who visited it in 1521, and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE in 1841, and concessions were made to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei has now been reduced to an area of about 2,500 square miles containing a population of some 40,000 souls.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1905, under a further agreement a British Resident was appointed to advise and assist in the administration of the State.

I.—Financial.

1. The total Revenue for 1927 amounted to $402,134 and the total Expenditure to $426,981 giving a deficit for the year of $24,847.

The Estimated and actual totals are compared in the following table:—

	Estimated	*Actual*	*Difference*
	$	$	$
Revenue	354,925	402,134	+ 47,209
Expenditure	336,539	426,981	+ 90,442
Difference ...	+ 18,386	− 24,847	

REVENUE.

2. The Revenue exceeded that for 1926 (the highest previously recorded) by $34,790, the principle increases being under the headings of Land Revenue and Government Monopolies. For the first time for many years Customs Revenue showed a decline rather than an advance.

EXPENDITURE.

3. The Expenditure was $129,000 more than in 1926, and this was almost entirely due to Special Services on Public Works which included a reinforced concrete bridge costing nearly $80,000.

Provision for this had not been made in the Estimates for the year.

4. The following table shows the State's Revenue and Expenditure each year since it came under British protection:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	$	$
1907 ...	51,777	93,334
1908 ...	43,539	75,738
1909 ...	54,562	76,948
1910 ...	77,051	73,513
1911 ...	109,430	79,318
1912 ...	140,847	122,762
1913 ...	165,082	138,665
1914 ...	126,647	163,352
1915 ...	118,972	114,518
1916 ...	127,615	113,317
1917 ...	126,301	106,011
1918 ...	125,726	122,958
1919 ...	162,020	138,844
1920 ...	201,250	223,690
1921 ...	161,520	197,469
1922 ...	204,504	188,250
1923 ...	221,767	189,208
1924 ...	257,474	247,614
1925 ...	315,261	245,286
1926 ...	367,344	297,894
1927 ...	402,134	426,981

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

5. The surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $209,988.

PUBLIC DEBT.

6. The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of 1927 was $419,000.

As arrangements have been made for their liquidation these loans are not shown in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

7. The following are shown in Appendices:—

Appendix *A*.—Abstract of Revenue 1925, 1926 and 1927.

" *B*.—Abstract of Expenditure 1925, 1926 and 1927.

" *C*.—Loan Accounts.

" *D*.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities 1926 and 1927.

II.—Trade.

8. The value of the chief imports and exports was approximately $2,862,218 as against $3,276,573 in 1926. The decline is more than accounted for by the lower prices prevailing during the year for plantation rubber.

EXPORTS.

9. The most notable increases were under the headings of pigs and kajangs. There is a considerable pig-breeding industry on the islands in Brunei Bay and these are chiefly exported to Miri in Sarawak.

There were small increases in the export of cutch, plantation rubber and sago flour.

IMPORTS.

10. The chief increases were in rice, flour, sugar and petroleum, but there was a marked decline in the import of dyed cotton goods, sarongs and machinery.

11. The following tables show the principal exports and imports in 1926 and 1927.

EXPORTS.

Name of Article	—	Quantity		Value	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
				$	$
Food, Animals and Drinks—					
Cattle	head	259	145	12,573	8,708
Pigs	,,	150	379	5,598	18,973
Poultry	,,	408	440	276	306
Dried Prawns ...	pikuls	1,020	980	52,763	54,179
Dried Fish ...	,,	67	34	1,584	492
Sago Flour ...	,,	1,686	1,753	8,152	8,950
Copra	,,	No return	16	No return	159
Raw Materials—					
Raw Sago ...	bayongs	66	178	152	343
Cutch	tons	1,892	2,101	189,200	202,840
Forest Produce ...	...	...	...	6,740	26,546
Plantation rubber ...	lbs.	1,457,772	1,571,522	1,032,055	892,627
Jelutong rubber ...	pikuls	17,211	16,825	295,978	177,029
Hide and Horns ...	,,	307	329	4,440	4,308
Kajang	bundles	4,622	6,228	3,573	4,882
Marine Produce ...	...	...	...	2,129	1,415
Sarongs	pieces	1,710	1,312	9,905	9,626
Brassware ...	pikuls	117	135	14,764	16,008
Silverware ...	...	...	...	6,542	11,182
Coal	tons	...	52	...	624
Other manufactured articles ...	...	...	...	4,624	4,506
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	1,651,048	1,443,703

IMPORTS.

Name of Article	—	Quantity		Value	
		1926	1927	1926	1927
				$	$
Food and Drinks—					
Rice	pikuls	34,268	39,730	273,649	298,812
Other grains ...	,,	2,025	2,545	10,377	12,297
Milk	cases	1,277	1,633	19,432	21,276
Salt	pikuls	2,132	2,047	4,038	4,268
Sugar	,,	6,341	7,476	60,506	67,107
Tobacco ...	lbs.	96,963	87,528	119,445	111,763
Provisions ...	...	...	...	123,488	113,818
Flour	sacks	6,172	8,805	22,988	32,249
Coconut oil ...	tins	6,201	3,306	17,727	21,521
Coffee	pikuls	328	407	16,247	17,349
Spirit	gallons	2,269	2,948	14,732	17,029
Arrack	,,	338	130	1,673	486
Raw Materials—					
Petroleum ...	gallons	71,579	72,532	45,206	50,336
Motor Vehicles ...	...	...	...	No return	5,796
Timber	...	...	...	8,628	5,388
Dyed cotton goods	...	...	...	116,627	80,545
Yarn and thread ...	...	...	...	25,487	20,793
Sarongs	...	...	...	44,861	30,941
Machinery ...	...	...	...	266,071	204,502
Chandu	tahils	12,520	11,520	28,652	24,326
Matches ..	tins	921	877	5,264	5,464
Other manufactured articles ...	...	...	...	209,311	219,006
Coins and bullion ...	...	...	...	190,626	53,443
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	1,625,535	1,418,515

12. A comparative return showing the value of the chief exports and imports for the years 1923 - 1927 is given in Appendices *E* and *F*.

A return showing the distribution of trade by Districts is given in Appendix *G*.

III.—Customs.

13. The receipts from Customs duties were $166,612 as compared with $177,472 in 1926.

14. The collections in each district were as follows:—

District	Export Duties		Import Duties	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
	$	$	$	$
Brunei	32,205	37,827	51,250	50,303
Belait	18,479	15,663	21,500	16,585
Tutong	14,517	8,361	8,741	6,116
Temburong	19,820	19,363	6,287	7,937
Muara	1,616	1,720	3,038	2,737
TOTAL ...	86,637	82,934	90,826	83,678

15. The following new or amended duties were imposed during the year:—

Export—

Swine, per head $6

Copra ... ... 2½% ad valorem.

Import—

Nil.

MONOPOLIES.

16. The revenue from the sale of Chandu amounted to $83,304 as compared with $73,467 in 1926.

This increase is entirely due to the continued influx of Chinese into the State.

17. The sale of Chandu is controlled entirely by the Government.

Eight hundred and seventy tahils of chandu dross were re-purchased from consumers at a cost of $3,554.

IV.—Industries and Agriculture.

A.—CUTCH.

18. The Island Trading Company Limited exported 2,101 tons of bark extract valued at $202,840 as compared with 1,892 tons valued at $189,200 in 1926.

19. In the manufacture of this amount no less than 160,000 pikuls of firewood were consumed.

B.—OIL.

20. The British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited continued its operations in the Tutong and Belait Districts and it is pleasing to record that towards the end of the year indications of a very favourable nature were discovered along the seashore between the Tutong and Belait Rivers.

21. It is early to prophesy as yet but high hopes are entertained that one day there will be a big oilfield here.

22. This discovery has involved a considerable increase in the Staff employed in Brunei and at the end of the year the Company had 20 Europeans in charge of its operations.

A village has also sprung up at Kuala Belait.

23. In the principal area of their operations, Labi, their efforts again met with no success, though new wells were sunk and old ones deepened. Two of these have now reached a depth of over 3,000 feet.

C.—PLANTATION RUBBER.

24. Approximately 700 tons of plantation rubber were exported, but the average price for the year once again showed a decline.

25. It is disappointing to see how the planting of rubber has obsessed the natives to the exclusion of every other form of cultivation except their annual crop of rice.

26. During the year all the European-owned rubber Estates made considerable additions to their planted areas.

D.—RICE.

27. The rice crop was a poor one and totalled approximately 300,000 gantangs. A study of the returns shaws that the yield per acre was much below the average and the crop was undoubtedly spoilt by the very heavy rain which occurred throughout the season

E.—JELUTONG.

28. Nearly 1,000 tons of Jelutong Rubber were exported during the year, despite the great drop in price as compared with the previous year.

29. The preparation of this commodity in Brunei leaves very much to be desired and it does not command the same price as the Federated Malay States article.

It is, however, impossible to do anything to improve this state of affairs until a Forest Department is instituted in the State.

V.—Lands, Surveys and Forests.

30. The land offices had a very busy year especially in the Brunei and Tutong Districts, but the applications were mostly for small areas and the 2,000 acres taken up by the Island Trading Company, Limited in 1926 for gambier cultivation were surrendered to Government.

31. Eight hundred and seventy-six applications for land were received, covering an area of nearly 10,000 acres, and of these 614 were approved.

32. By working at full pressure the Survey Office was nearly able to keep pace with the applications and in all 577 lots were surveyed with an area of 6,095 acres.

33. A Survey party from H. M. S. "HERALD" carried out a detailed survey of the Brunei river mouth between Pulau Chermin and Muara which should prove very valuable in the future.

34. The number of titles registered was 542, while 201 transfers and miscellaneous transactions were dealt with.

35. The terms for the alienation of land remained the same and it is satisfactory to see how quickly the country is being opened up, thus giving hopes of a fixed agricultural population.

36. The Forest Revenue amounted to $7,018.

This is mainly derived from firewood and licences to work jelutong.

VI.—Labour.

37. Despite an apparently large increase in the number of arrivals in the State as compared with departures therefrom, there continues to be a great shortage of labour and the Public Works Department was reduced to employing gangs of quite young boys on the maintenance of roads.

38. Four European employers of labour were recruiting Indian labour, but the Indians obtained from Singapore and the Federated Malay States proved far from satisfactory.

39. The following table shows the approximate number of labourers employed by the principal Companies operating in the State.

Race	Island Trading Company, Ltd.	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd.	Five European Rubber Estates	Total
Bruneis and Kedayans ...	500	181	618	1,299
Chinese	...	192	151	343
Javanese	...	...	161	161
Dyaks	...	176	...	176
Indians	...	134	427	561
Others	...	...	35	35
TOTAL ...	500	683	1,392	2,575

VII.—Courts.

40. The following return shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the Courts of the Resident and the Magistrates in the various Districts.

District	Resident's Court		Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei	40	18	89	237	384
Tutong	5	5	9	36	55
Temburong ...	25	2	59	18	104
Muara	...	1	17	10	28
Belait	6	8	63	315	392
TOTAL ...	76	34	237	616	963

41. Out of 313 criminal cases 50 resulted in acquittals.

The total amount involved in Civil and Administration Suits amounted to $40,708.

There were no appeals during the year.

VIII.—Police and Prisons.

A.—POLICE.

42. The strength of the Force on the 31st December, 1927, was as follows:—

Sergeant-Major.	*Sergeants.*	*Corporals.*	*Lance-Corporals.*	*Constables.*
1	4	3	3	49

a shortage of one constable.

43. Chief Inspector G. A. McAfee was in charge of the Force during the whole year.

Discipline.

44. All ranks have worked well during the year and arms and accoutrements were maintained in good order.

45. A musketry course was fired during the year with the following results:—

Marksmen.	*1st Class.*	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*
1	5	4	50

46. Discipline has on the whole been good. Forty-six men were defaulted during the year, 3 were dismissed for offences under the Police Force Enactment, most of the other offences were of a trivial character.

Health.

47. The health of the Force has been good. Two men were sent to Labuan Hospital, 46 were treated at the Government Dispensary mostly for constipation and malaria. One man died in Brunei from malaria.

Buildings.

48. These have been kept in good order and repair during the year.

New quarters were taken over and occupied by the Chief Police Officer and a new barracks for single men at Brunei. The new Station at Bukit Bangar, Temburong District, was also taken over and occupied.

Firearms and Weights and Measures.

49. Nine hundred and sixty-six firearms were registered, and five hundred and forty-four weights and measures tested.

Registration of Aliens.

50. One thousand and eighty-one aliens were registered during the year.

Brunei	...	...	... 432
Muara	...	...	... 17
Temburong	...	...	... 223
Tutong	...	...	... 35
Belait	...	...	... 374
		Total	... 1,081

Twenty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine persons entered the State from other countries and 17,121 persons left.

Crime.

51. There were 4 cases of serious crime during the year:—

(1) Two women and a female child were murdered and their bodies burnt at Bukit Tanan, Tutong, on the 22nd January by two Tutong Malays named Hashim bin Abdul Rasit and Dollah bin Abdul Rasit; both men were arrested, convicted and hanged.

(2) An old Brunei woman named Dang Kulla was murdered in Kampong Yang Di-Pertuan Lama by a Sikh named Palla Singh who was arrested and sentenced to death; he escaped from prison and was eventually shot dead resisting re-arrest.

(3) A Kedayan named Nasir bin Awat with some companions came across Palla Singh at Serdang and fired on him, he in his turn attacked these people and brained Nasir with a changkol.

(4) A Kedayan named Kahar and his wife were sleeping in their house at the 14th Mile Tutong Road when two shots were fired through the floor fortunately hitting neither of them; two persons were arrested on suspicion but were discharged as no evidence could be procured against them.

52. The following is a comparative statement of offences reported to the Police for the last two years:—

	Offences.	*Property Lost.*	*Property Recovered.*
		$ c.	$ c.
1926 ...	305	1,094 27	715 47
1927 ...	353	1,510 10	174 30

GENERAL.

53. One person was taken by a crocodile, 4 crocodiles were shot and rewards were paid out for 8 crocodiles caught.

54. Twenty-six motor cars were registered and licences issued to thirty-six drivers.

55. A proper fire brigade was established during the year and appliances purchased. It was called out on two occasions only, neither of them very serious.

B.—PRISONS.

56. Eighty-eight prisoners were committed to prison during the year, their nationality being as follows:—

Chinese.	*Malays.*	*Kedayans.*	*Javanese.*	*Indians.*	*Dusuns.*
25	14	4	30	14	1

There were 22 prisoners in Brunei Prison on the 31st December, 1927, and one in Singapore Prison.

Three prisoners were earning marks at the end of the year and 4 were on ticket-of-leave.

One prisoner escaped during the year, a Sikh under sentence of death. He was shot dead resisting arrest.

Two prisoners were hanged for murder, the hangman from Singapore carried out the execution.

57. Discipline has been good, very few prisoners having had to be dealt with and they only for minor offences.

Health has been fair. Fifty prisoners were treated at the Government Dispensary on 216 occasions, 5 were admitted to Labuan Hospital, one died in Brunei Prison.

58. The prisoners were employed during the whole year on public works, mostly road making and reclamation.

Rotan work to the value of $707.05 was made during the year, the Government took baskets etc., to the value of $421.20 and private persons to the value of $285.85. Rotan for the whole year cost $583.36.

The average number of prisoners at work daily was 21.

59. During the year the diet was altered, Rangoon rice being supplied in place of Siam rice and sugar cane was added twice a week at the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

60. The Chief Police Officer acted as Superintendent of Prisons with a Sergeant in charge of the Brunei Gaol.

A new Gaol was in course of erection at the end of the year and is incorporated with the new Police Station in the Town.

IX.—Post Office.

61. The Postal Revenue amounted to $6,090 as compared with $6,143 in 1926.

62. The following is a comparative statement of the business transacted during the last three years:—

——	1925	1926	1927
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	29,528	34,747	42,470
Do. do. despatched	16,359	18,936	21,842
TOTAL ...	45,887	53,683	64,312

63. Details of the business transacted are as follows:—

LETTERS				Postcards	Printed Matters	Parcels
Registered	Paid	Service	Taxed			
			OUTWARD			
3,680	16,915	1,181	101	269	493	203
			INWARD			
1,534	25,063	1,517	801	665	10,829	2,061

64. One hundred and eighty-three Money Orders were dealt with to the value of $10,619 and 837 Cash-on-delivery parcels were received to the value of $9,297.

65. Mr. LEONG AH NG acted as Postmaster throughout the year.

X.—Radio-Telegraphs.

66. The number of messages handled by the Department during the year totalled 4,988 as compared with 4,687 in 1926 and 3,613 in 1925.

This figure is made up as follows:—

(*a*) Internal service 2,047
(*b*) Cable service 1,143
(*c*) Sarawak service 1,798

67. Tables are appended showing the comparison between traffic figures of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

INTERNAL TRAFFIC.

	Handled in at and transmitted from :				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei	Labuan	Belait	Tem-burong		1927	1926	1925
Government	613	469	56	194	1,332	111·0	94·9	75·9
Public Prepaid	224	293	124	74	715	59·6	65·7	45·4
TOTAL ...	837	762	180	268	2,047	170·6	160·6	121·3

EXTERNAL TRAFFIC

(Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. Cable Labuan)

	Messages transmitted from :				Messages received at :				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei	Labuan	Belait	Tem-burong	Brunei	Labuan	Belait	Tem-burong		1927	1926	1925
Government	55	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	92	7·7	6·3	3·4
Public Prepaid	295	...	18	52	588	...	28	70	1,051	87·6	80·8	64·7
Total ...	350	...	18	52	625	...	28	70	1,143	95·3	87·1	68·1

(Sarawak Brunei Service)

	Messages transmitted from :				Messages received at :				Total number of me-sages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei	Labuan	Belait	Tem-burong	Brunei	Labuan	Belait	Tem-burong		1927	1926	1925
Government	58	3	...	1	61	40	3	...	166	13·0	14·3	32·0
Public Prepaid	77	263	523	7	254	128	378	2	1,632	136·0	128·3	76·4
Total ...	135	266	523	8	315	168	381	2	1,798	149·0	142·6	108·4

EFFICIENCY.

68. Brunei maintained an uninterrupted service throughout the year.

A new earth was put in at the Labuan Station in May. This was necessary as the earth lead had corroded and had broken at the earth junction. The Station was out of action for four days.

69. Owing to the improved design of instruments and components it has been possible to instal two valve receivers at the Brunei, Labuan and Temburong Stations. This is an economy for the old type of receiver required six valves and six transformers and as receiver failure was chiefly caused by the breaking down of transformers the advantage of a two valve receiver is considerable.

70. The Station at Temburong was moved to the new site at Bangar in December. The high tension supply for transmission at this Station is now obtained by the use of a Hand-generator and as primary cells are being used for lighting the filaments of both receiving and transmitting valves Engine, Dynamo and Secondary batteries can be dispensed with.

This is at present largely in the nature of an experiment as it is not known how the Hand-generator will stand up to the work required of it and there is a difficulty in obtaining suitable cells for lighting the filament of the transmitting valve. So far, however, the arrangement has proved satisfactory, signals being reported stronger than they were when the old system was in use.

71. Motor-generators have again been a source of much trouble during the year. Two machines were sent home for repair in June, but they have not yet been returned. These machines are the most uncertain factor in the service because they are constantly breaking down and it takes so many months to get them repaired.

FINANCIAL.

72. The Revenue of the Department amounted to $4,554.34. This shows a decrease of $26.26 over the revenue of 1926.

The reason why the revenue does not show an increase corresponding with the increase of traffic is that the sum of $716.20 has been paid to the Sarawak Government on account of last year's working.

This amount was included in the revenue for last year whereas it should have been deducted therefrom.

In addition the sum of $840.82 due to the Sarawak Government on account of this year's working has not been included in the figure for this year.

73. The number of words in messages sent on Government Service amounted to 16,686 which at ten cents a word would have a value of $1,668.60.

The total expenditure amounted to $13,451.31 including Personal Emoluments.

GENERAL.

74. Mr. L. R. WATTS was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

One chief and one assistant operator, one mechanic and one peon are stationed at the Brunei Station.

One operator and one peon at the Labuan and Belait Stations and one operator at Temburong.

75. In May "DLT" (Daily Letter Telegrams) Service was opened and from 15th to 31st December, "XLT" (Christmas and New Year greeting telegrams) were accepted for transmission to countries where these services are admitted.

XI.—Medical.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

76. The general death rate was 35.05 per mille against 28.29 in 1926. The infantile mortality was 417·8 per mille against 235·4 in 1926.

The birth rate was 33·05 per mille, the ratio of births to infantile deaths being 2·39 to 1.

77. Absolute reliance cannot be placed on these figures, but a consideration of them indicates a poorer condition of the public health than in 1926.

78. The cause of death as recorded continues to be speculative and of little scientific value, but matters should improve with the contemplated increase in the near future of the medical organisation.

79. There were several cases of beri-beri and malarial neuritis during the year and at one period an epidemic of influenza on Labu Estate.

VACCINATIONS.

80. One thousand two hundred and forty-five vaccinations were performed during the year as against 1,085 in 1926. The number of births registered was 1,292, 702 males and 590 females.

GENERAL.

81. Dr. H. W. FURNIVALL, Medical Officer, Labuan, acted as Medical Officer, Brunei, throughout the year and paid monthly visits.

82. The Brunei Government Dispensaries treated 2,482 cases and 103 patients from Brunei were admitted to the Labuan Hospital.

83. Out of 91 school boys examined in the Brunei Vernacular School only 5·5 per cent had spleen enlargement and the health and physique of the balance were excellent.

84. On the average there were 53 Europeans resident in the State during the year and they enjoyed excellent health.

One European child was born on Labu Estate.

85. The Principal Medical Officer, Straits Settlements, visited Brunei in February and made a comprehensive report on the present and future medical needs of the State.

METEOROLOGICAL.

86. Meteorological returns are given in Appendices H and J.

87. Rain fell on 233 days out of the 365.

The highest rainfall recorded on any one day was 5·75 inches on Batu Apoi Estate.

XII.—Legislation.

88. Three meetings of the State Council were held during the year.

The only Enactment passed was the Arms and Explosives Enactment, No. 1 of 1927.

89. The constitution of the State Council was altered and the number of its members reduced to ten.

XIII.—Education.

90. At the end of the year there were 183 pupils on the register of the four Vernacular Schools distributed as follows:—

Brunei	...	...	...	106
Tutong	...	...	...	36
Temburong	...	...	...	17
Kilanas	...	...	...	24
			TOTAL ...	183

91. The School at Belait was closed in the month of January, the attendance being too small and irregular to justify its existence.

92. The attendance at Brunei shows a very gratifying increase, but in the outstations the population is too scattered to enable the educational facilities to be utilised to the full.

In addition to this the pupils, being mainly children of the agricultural population, are absent for long periods when assisting their families in the annual rice cultivation.

93. The Chinese School in Brunei which is State-aided continued to prosper, but the small Chinese School at Labi in the Belait District was closed.

XIV.—Public Works.

94. Mr. C. E. TULL assumed duty as Officer in charge, Public Works Department, on the 1st January, 1927, and succeeded in carrying out the major portion of a very full programme during the year.

ROADS.

95. The road from Brunei to Tutong was at last completed at the end of May and officially opened by His Highness the Sultan on the 13th June.

96. Most of the wooden culverts have been replaced by reinforced concrete Monier pipes and the road was maintained in excellent condition and several improvements made.

97. The road from the Residency to Brunei Town was metalled and mexphalted and the work of metalling the main streets of the Town completed.

98. An earth road to take motor traffic was constructed to the Kumbang Pasang Estate of Brunei United Plantations Limited.

BUILDINGS.

99. New quarters were erected for the Chief Police Officer and the Officer in charge, Public Works Department and a start was made with the new Police Station and Gaol in Brunei Town.

100. New barracks for single Policemen and a reinforced concrete Powder Magazine were completed.

101. At the Residency new servants' quarters were built and a system of modern sanitation and a new electric lighting set installed.

OUTSTATIONS.

102. The whole of the Temburong Station was removed to a healthier site at Bukit Bangar and was occupied on the 1st December. This involved the construction of a house for the Malay Magistrate, Government Offices, Police Station and barracks, quarters for two clerks and a wharf.

103. A new Customs Station was built at the mouth of the Labu River, and the old Stations at Labu and Pandaruan abandoned.

104. At Tutong a new wharf, market and Customs clerk's quarters were completed.

105. The wharf at Kuala Balai (Belait) was renewed. All Government buildings were maintained in good repair.

WATER SUPPLY.

106. In Brunei Town water from the new reservoir was laid in to all shophouses and Government quarters at the beginning of the year, and proved most satisfactory throughout.

GENERAL.

107. A row of twelve new shophouses is under construction in Brunei Town.

108. A new $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons motor-roller, a lorry and a tar boiler were purchased.

109. A contract was let for the construction of a reinforced concrete bridge 360 feet long to replace the old wooden bridge over the Kedayan River.

This was more than half completed by the end of the year.

110. The total expenditure of the Department, including Personal Emoluments, was $207,629.

XV.—General.

111. His Highness the Sultan enjoyed excellent health during the year and in August paid an official visit to Labuan—his first departure from the State.

112. Mr. O. E. VENABLES acted as British Resident till the 10th March, when he went on leave and Mr. E. E. F. PRETTY acted as British Resident for the remainder of the year.

113. His Excellency Mr. J. L. HUMPHREYS, C.B.E., Governor of British North Borneo, accompanied by Major-General Sir NEILL MALCOLM, K.C.B., President of the Court of Directors of the Chartered Company of British North Borneo, paid a visit to Brunei in May.

114. The year was one of steady prosperity and future prospects are bright.

E. E. F. PRETTY,

British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI, *16th February*, 1928.

APPENDIX *A.*

Abstract of Revenue	1925	1926	1927
	$	$	$
CLASS I			
DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENCES—			
Customs	132,682	177,472	166,612
Government Monopolies ...	65,615	73,467	83,304
Licences	15,025	16,337	18,654
Poll-Tax	3,566	3,024	2,688
Municipal	10,534	13,483	11,893
CLASS II			
FEES OF COURTS AND OFFICE, ETC.—			
Courts	5,968	3,969	3,958
Surveys	3,175	4,554	9,251
General	7,191	8,514	10,152
CLASS III			
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—			
Posts and Telegraphs ...	6,981	10,751	9,733
CLASS IV			
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—			
Land Revenue	42,986	32,744	59,457
Cession Monies	15,175	15,175	15,175
Interest	6,363	7,854	11,258
TOTAL REVENUE ...	315,261	367,344	402,135
Repayment of Loans ...	30,312	29,490	38,735
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	345,573	396,834	440,870

APPENDIX *B.*

Abstract of Expenditure	1925	1926	1927
	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan ...	13,340	13,200	13,200
Native Chiefs	12,000	12,000	12,000
British Resident	15,396	16,022	18,117
Treasury, Customs and Monopolies	12,276	12,969	13,156
Land and Surveys	3,532	5,452	7,822
District Offices	8,028	8,074	9,877
Education	2,770	3,268	3,214
Marine	6,167	9,102	12,792
Police	29,555	29,364	30,703
Medical	5,009	5,112	5,560
Political Pensions ...	4,004	2,732	2,405
Headmen	723	754	643
Interest	17666	17,402	17,142
Municipal	2,198	2,508	10,213
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent	18,281	30,799	13,828
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure	10,339	18,353	23,223
Pensions	2,868	2,868	2,872
Posts and Telegraphs	15,763	17,106	17,086
Public Works Department ...	6,940	49,757	39,928
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ...	30,651		
Public Works, Special Services ...	22,280	41,052	167,701
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	239,786	297,894	421,481
Repayment of Public Debt. ...	5,500	5,500	5,500
GRAND TOTAL ...	245,286	303,394	426,981

APPENDIX C.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCOUNT

(A).—Loan Account (31st December, 1927)

——	Amount	——	Amount
	$		$
By Loans:—		*To* Redemption of Monopolies (1906—1908)	72,009
1906	200,000	„ Purchase of Tulins (1906—1909) ...	7,045
1908 (December) ...	20,000	„ Purchase of Cession Monies (1908—1914)	174,377*
1909 (September) ...	80,000		
1911 (March) ..	100,000	„ Capital Expenditure: $	
1913 (June)	20,000	Launch (1906) 20,000	
1913 (September) ...	13,000	Residency (1906—1907) ... 8,000	
1914 (April) ...	6,750	Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906—1907) ... 10,339	
			38,339
		„ General Purposes	106,980
		„ Loan to His Highness the Sultan (made in 1909)	41,000
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

(B).—Redemption Account

	$		$
1-1-1927, Total, F.M.S. Loan	439,750	Capital Repaid	32,750
		31-12-1927 Balance due to F.M.S ...	407,000
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ACCOUNT

(A).—Loan Account (31st December, 1927)

	$		$
By Loans:—		*To* Purchase of Cession Monies ...	13,546*
1922 (October) ...	10,000	„ Purchase of Political Pensions granted in Settlement of Tulin Claims ...	6,454
1922 (December) ...	10,000		
Total ...	20,000	Total ...	20,000

(B).—Redemption Account

	$		$
1-1-1927, Total, S.S. Loan	20,000	Capital Repaid	8,000
		31-12-1927, Balance due to S.S. ...	12,000
Total ...	20,000	Total ...	20,000

* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to $80,870.

APPENDIX *D.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1926—1927

Liabilities	31st December, 1926	31st December, 1927	Assets	31st December, 1926	31st December, 1927
	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Miscellaneous Deposits ...	20,032 90	68,994 53	Cash in Treasury and Bank...	205,666 01	182,067 14
Land Office Deposits ...	5,398 38	3,274 38	Loans (Secured) ...	50,955 61	74,710 74
Money Order Deposits ...	2,971 57	4,192 78	Advances	606 50	1,706 84
Investment Chandu Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	12,261 12	27,901 37	Suspense	1,649 89	7,965 19
Balance of Assets over Liabilities	250,475 16	209,988 22	Investment (S. S. War Loan Bonds)	20,000 00	20,000 00
			Investment Chandu Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	12,261 12	27,901 37
TOTAL ...	291,139 13	314,351 28	TOTAL ...	291,139 13	314,351 28

APPEN

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE VALUE OF

—	Cutch	Coal	Plantation rubber	Jelutong rubber	Sago	Forest Produce	Dried Prawns
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1923 ...	238,000	102,820	363,200	49,881	39,353	37,296	35,390
1924 ...	176,490	98,202	387,794	78,860	27,725	11,257	41,161
1925 ...	234,000	6,760	1,318,217	174,288	23,841	11,302	38,577
1926 ...	189,200	...	1,032,055	295,978	8,304	6,740	52,763
1927 ...	202,840	624	892,627	177,029	9,293	26,546	54,179

APPEN

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE VALUE OF

—	Rice	Tobacco	Piece Goods	Sugar	Petro-leum	Coconut oil	Salt	Mat-ches	Provi-sions
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1923 ...	157,992	68,499	100,298	44,169	29,251	9,817	3,788	2,969	41,806
1924 ...	243,240	79,269	109,987	51,743	27,630	14,122	4,055	4,167	50,439
1925 ...	242,811	99,416	151,275	50,505	35,583	16,056	4,330	4,411	63,678
1926 ...	273,649	119,445	161,488	60,506	45,206	17,727	4,038	5,264	123,488
1927 ...	298,812	111,763	111,486	67,107	50,336	21,521	4,268	5,464	113,818

DIX *E.*

THE CHIEF EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1923–1927

Live Stock	Hides and Horns	Brass-ware	Silver-ware	Kajang	Sarong	Other manufac-tured articles	TOTAL
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
28,086	3,642	2,639	...	...	...	...	900,307
32,806	4,302	8,593	...	...	...	...	867,190
26,425	4,535	15,734	6,057	...	...	...	1,859,736
18,447	4,440	14,764	6,542	3,573	9,905	4,624	1,647,335
27,987	4,308	16,008	11,182	4,882	9,625	4,506	1,441,636

DIX *F.*

THE CHIEF IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1923–1927

Flour	Machi-nery	Liquor	Coffee	Yarn	Other grains	Milk	Tim-ber	Chandu	Other manu-factured articles	TOTAL
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
11,874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470,463
17,591	191,194	9,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803,242
21,727	276,862	14,247	11,306	18,209	...	...	...	...	.	1,013,418
22,988	265,071	16,405	16,247	25,487	10,877	19,432	8,628	28,652	209,311	1,434,889
392,24	204,502	17,515	17,349	20,793	12,297	21,276	5,388	24,326	219,006	1,359,276

APPENDIX *G.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1926–1927

Exports

District	Plantation rubber		Jelutong rubber		Raw Sago and Sago Flour		Forest Produce		Cattle	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	$	$	Head	Head
Brunei	807,533	875,454	74	80	12	10	1,475	3,083	12	27
Belait	9,033	17,452	10,804	11,459	1,164	1,231	1,534	22,264	5	2
Tutong	85,344	91,927	4,036	3,414	131	144	2,182	954	205	74
Temburong	530,027	560,446	2,297	1,871	447	532	1,362	139	1	1
Muara	25,835	26,243	...	...	...	30	171	62	36	41
TOTAL ...	1,457,772	1,571,522	17,211	16,824	1,754	1,947	6,725	26,502	259	145

District	Pigs		Hides and Horns		Kajang		Marine Produce		Sarong	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Head	Head	Pikuls	Pikuls	Bundles	Bundles	$	$	$	$
Brunei	125	335	222	254	4,622	6,228	2,129	1,401	9,905	9,626
Belait	...	...	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tutong	...	...	56	47	...	...	...	8	...	...
Temburong	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara	25	44	8	4	...	...	...	6	...	...
TOTAL ...	150	379	306	329	4,622	6,228	2,129	1,415	9,905	9,626

APPENDIX *G.—Ctd.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1926-1927—*Ctd.*

Exports—*Ctd.*

District	Brassware		Silverware		Dried Prawns		Cutch		Other manufactured articles	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Pikuls	Pikuls	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Tons	Tons	$	$
Brunei	109	129	6,542	11,182	991	957	1,892	2,101	3,069	3,847
Belait	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Tutong	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,259	525
Temburong	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara	...	1	...	...	28	23	...	...	208	121
TOTAL ...	116	135	6,542	11,182	1,019	980	1,892	2,101	4,536	4,506

APPENDIX *G.—Ctd.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1926–1927

Imports

District	Rice		Tobacco		Piece Goods and Sarong		Sugar		Petroleum	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Pikuls	Pikuls	lbs.	lbs.	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Gallons	Gallons
Brunei	22,945	26,936	56,206	53,427	93,937	63,358	4,041	4,966	41,654	44,103
Belait	4,725	5,668	18,664	13,975	26,643	27,428	667	648	17,455	16,797
Tutong	2,002	1,086	9,756	8,433	28,344	9,596	769	926	5,120	5,852
Temburong	2,639	4,568	7,554	8,520	8,183	7,529	484	590	4,350	4,608
Muara	1,958	1,472	4,236	3,173	4,380	3,575	380	346	3,000	1,172
TOTAL ...	32,269	39,730	96,416	87,528	161,487	111,486	6,341	7,476	71,579	72,532

District	Provisions		Machinery		Other grains		Salt		Flour	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	$	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Sacks	Sacks
Brunei	55,374	56,493	26,283	10,694	1,603	2,038	1,363	1,145	4,264	6,575
Belait	42,505	27,180	238,509	190,512	84	394	174	161	603	626
Tutong	8,326	10,310	1,239	334	23	28	206	304	241	279
Temburong	15,077	16,998	...	2,500	27	32	89	106	584	863
Muara	2,204	2,837	39	462	198	53	301	331	480	462
TOTAL ...	123,488	113,818	266,070	204,502	2,025	2,545	2,133	2,047	6,172	8,805

APPENDIX *G.—Cld.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1926–1927—*Cld.*

Imports—*Ctd.*

District	Coconut oil		Liquor		Timber		Yarn and Thread		Other manufactured articles	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Tins	Tins	Gallons	Gallons	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brunei	1,541	2,237	1,321	1,751	7,007	3,712	23,554	18,048	117,661	138,232
Belait	659	400	1,037	777	...	...	529	922	56,291	41,040
Tutong	176	169	69	18	...	...	1,349	614	13,632	8,833
Temburong	205	402	147	464	1,621	1,618	...	1,000	18,143	26,044
Muara	20	98	22	68	...	58	55	209	4,078	4,857
TOTAL ...	2,601	3,306	2,596	3,078	8,628	5,388	25,487	20,793	209,311	219,006

APPENDIX *H*.

ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT SEVEN STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1927

Month	Brunei District				Temburong District		
	Brunei Govt. Offices	Subok	Gadong	Kumbang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January ...	14·77	14·26	17·97	14·64	22·69	18·85	14·33
February ...	8·67	11·50	8·34	9·21	12·21	6·74	7·69
March ...	8·78	9·77	7·53	8·73	12·36	10·89	8·93
April ...	10·24	10·40	10·64	13·10	18·23	14·62	10·50
May ...	14·93	14·95	14·23	13·47	19·67	12·41	13·26
June ...	7·24	6·69	9·33	7·54	14·07	13·66	10·78
July ...	7·89	6·46	7·49	7·05	8·20	11·14	10·22
August ...	6·04	5·10	3·91	4·08	3·31	7·82	5·18
September ...	9·23	9·01	9·01	10·57	31·52	19·65	26·56
October ...	5·90	7·04	7·45	8·37	13·39	18·59	11·76
November ...	7·26	11·56	6·43	9·69	22·35	14·18	10·84
December ...	10·75	12·07	12·68	8·69	16·55	13·39	10·37
TOTAL ...	111·70	118·81	115·01	115·44	194·55	161·94	140·42

APPENDIX *J*.

ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES, BRUNEI TOWN, DURING THE YEAR 1927

Month	THERMOMETER MEAN (In Shade)			Highest Recorded Shade Temperature	Lowest Recorded Shade Temperature
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		
January	83·26	76·80	6·46	86	76
February	84·64	77·32	7·32	89	75
March	85·93	76·96	8·97	89	74
April	87·76	77·20	10·56	92	76
May	86·90	77·45	9·45	90	75
June	86·13	77·33	8·80	90	75
July	87·35	76·74	10·61	89	74
August	86·87	76·70	10·17	90	75
September	85·53	77·53	8·00	88	76
October	85·64	77·06	8·58	89	74
November	84·70	76·93	7·77	87	75
December	85·00	76·96	8·04	87	74
Mean Temperature ...	85·81	77·08			
	81·44				

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STATE OF BRUNEI

REPORT FOR 1928.

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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF BRUNEI

FOR THE YEAR

1928

BY

R. J. F. CURTIS,

British Resident, Brunei

SINGAPORE:

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
by W. T. CHERRY, Government Printer.

1929

ERRATA

STATE OF BRUNEI.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1928.

Page 10. (*B*). *Raw Material.*

Plantation Rubber—Quantity 1928.

For "1,209,680" *read* "1,669,679".

Page 27. *APPENDIX C.*

Temburong—Plantation Rubber exported 1928.

For "57,092" *read* "517,092".

Total—Plantation Rubber exported 1928.

For "1,209,679" *read* "1,669,679".

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Sketch Map of Brunei

THE STATE OF BRUNEI.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH RESIDENT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Preface.

HISTORY.

A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A. D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Mejapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of NAKODA RAGAM and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of PIGAFETTA, who visited it in 1521, and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay and only a small part of its former territory remained. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei has been reduced to its present boundaries.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1906 a new agreement was made whereby a British Resident was appointed who became the Agent and Representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. This followed the system existing in the States of the Malay Peninsula under British Protection. The Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore is the channel of communication between the Resident and the High Commissioner. The Resident is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

The present Sultan who was born on 30th Ramadan, 1331 A. H. (8th September, 1913) is His Highness AHMED TAJUDIN AKHAZUL KHAIRI WADIN ibni Almerhum Sultan MOHAMED JEMALULALAM, K.C.M.G., and succeeded his father in September, 1924. During his minority the Duli Pengiran BENDAHARA and the Duli Pengiran PEMANCHA have been appointed to act as Joint Regents.

GEOGRAPHY.

The State of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,500 square miles, with a coast line of about 100 miles and lies between 4° 5′ and 5° 2′ N. latitude and 114° 7′ and 115° 22′ E. longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

It is subdivided for administrative purposes into five districts, Brunei, Tutong, Belait, Temburong and Muara. There is only one town of any size Brunei or Dar-ul-Salam (City of Peace) which is situated 12 miles from the mouth of the Brunei River at Muara and has an estimated population of 13,000. Prior to 1910 it consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river but it now includes a strip of the mainland, mostly reclaimed, on which all Government buildings, shophouses and many private houses have been erected.

CLIMATE.

The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between 80° to 90° Fahrenheit but a light breeze is generally blowing which moderates the heat. At night the temperature usually falls below 80°.

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 to 200 inches for different parts of the State.

LANGUAGES.

The langua franca is Malay which differs slightly from that generally spoken in Malaya but the local Bornean races, the Kedayans, Tutongs, Belaits and the Dusuns, have languages of their own.

CURRENCY.

The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There are also nickel 5 cent coins and copper or mixed metal coins of 1 cent

denomination. There are also currency notes of different denominations from $1 upwards.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

English and Malay weights and measures are used. A pikul (equivalent to 133⅓ lbs.) is subdivided into 100 katties of 16 tahils each. One tahil consists of 10 chis or 100 hoons and is equivalent to 1⅓ ounce avoirdupois. A koyan consists of 40 pikuls and is equivalent to 5,333⅓ lbs. avoirdupois. A gantang is the equivalent of one gallon and a chupak is equal to a quart.

I.—General.

1. His Highness the Sultan and Their Highnesses the Regents enjoyed good health throughout the year. His Highness has commenced to study English and made very good progress by the end of the year.

2. The ceremonies of the marriage between Pengiran ANAK PUTRI BESAR, the eldest sister of His Highness the Sultan and Pengiran MUDA HASHIM, the son of the Duli Pengiran BENDAHARA, commenced on the 18th December and are expected to end in February, 1929.

3. His Excellency the High Commissioner Sir HUGH CLIFFORD, M.C.S., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., accompanied by Lady CLIFFORD paid his first visit to the State in May and opened the reinforced concrete bridge over the Kedayan River, which was completed only a few days before the arrival of His Excellency. The opening ceremony was appropriately performed on Empire Day and the bridge was named Clifford Bridge.

4. Mr. E. E. F. PRETTY, M.C.S., was British Resident till 25th May, when he returned to Singapore with His Excellency the High Commissioner in S. Y. The *Sea Belle II*. He was followed by Mr. P. A. B. MCKERRON, M.C.S., who went on leave at the end of the year and was succeeded by Mr. R. J. CURTIS, M.C.S., on 5th December.

II.—Finance.

5. The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year provided for a revenue of $405,000 and an expenditure of $359,404. Budget for 1928.

6. The actual revenue was $354,762 and the expenditure was $344,005. The surplus is, therefore, $10,757 against an estimated surplus of $45,596. Actual revenue and expenditure.

7. The principal decrease in revenue was under Customs which amounted to $37,673. This was due to the slump conditions which prevailed after April when the price of rubber commenced to decline.

8. The principal savings in expenditure were under the items Marine $3,000 and Posts and Telegraphs $7,000

9. The following table gives a comparison of revenue and expenditure for the past twenty-two years since the State has been under British protection:—

	Revenue	*Expenditure*
	$	$
1907	51,777	93,334
1908	43,539	75,738
1909	54,562	76,948
1910	77,051	73,513
1911	109,430	79,318
1912	140,847	122,762
1913	165,082	138,665
1914	126,647	163,352
1915	118,972	114,518
1916	127,615	113,317
1917	126,301	106,011
1918	125,726	122,058
1919	162,020	138,844
1920	201,250	223,690
1921	161,520	197,469
1922	204,504	188,250
1923	221,767	189,208
1924	257,474	247,614
1925	315,261	245,286
1926	367,344	297,894
1927	402,134	426,981
1928	354,762	344,005

10. The Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1926, 1927 and 1928 are shown in Appendix *A* and Appendix *B* respectively.

11. The following statement shows the Assets and Liabilities at the end of the past three years:— Assets and Liabilities.

	31st December, 1926	31st December, 1927	31st December, 1928
LIABILITIES	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Federated Malay States Loan ...	410,500 00	407,000 00	403,000 00
Straits Settlements Loan	14,000 00	12,000 00	10,000 00
Miscellaneous Deposits	20,032 90	68,994 53	35,178 28
Land Office Deposits	5,398 38	3,274 38	3,390 48
Money Order Deposits	2,971 57	4,192 78	5,527 86
Investment Chandu Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	12,261 12	27,901 37	45,791 13
Total ...	465,163 97	523,363 06	502,887 75
ASSETS			
Cash in Treasury and Bank ...	205,666 01	182,067 14	154,294 93
Loans (secured)	50,955 61	74,710 74	53,057 50
Advances	606 50	1,706 84	1,308 63
Suspense	1,649 89	7,965 19	12,290 00
Investment (S. S. War Loan Bonds) ...	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
Investment Chandu Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	12,261 12	27,901 37	45,791 13
Balance of Liabilities over Assets ...	174,024 84	209,011 78	216,145 56
Total ...	465,163 97	523,363 06	502,887 75

12. This fund was started with $12,261.12 provided out of revenue in 1926 and was invested in various Government securities. An amount equal to 20 per cent. of the annual net revenue from Chandu sales together with accumulated interest has been added each year. The contribution for 1928 was $16,163.00. The total amount invested on 31st December, 1928, was $45,791.13. Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund.

13. The public debt of the State on the 31st December, 1928, totalled $413,000. Public debt.

14. The following is a statement of the Loan Accounts in respect of this Debt :—

FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCOUNT

(*A*).—Loan Account (31st December, 1928)

—	Amount	—	Amount
	$		$
By Loans—		*To* Redemption of Monopolies (1906—1908)	72,009
1906	200,000	„ Purchase of Tulins (1906—1909) ...	7,045
1908 (December) ...	20,000	„ Purchase of Cession Monies (1908—1914)	174,377*
1909 (September) ...	80,000		
1911 (March) ...	100,000	„ Capital Expenditure— $	
1913 (June)	20,000	Launch (1906) 20,000	
1913 (September) ...	13,000	Residency (1905—1907) ... 8,000	
1914 (April) ...	6,750	Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906—1907) ... 10,339	
			38,339
		„ General Purposes	106,980
		„ Loan to His Highness the Sultan (made in 1909)	41,000
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

(*B*).—Redemption Account

	$		$
1-1-1915, Total, F.M.S. Loan	439,750	Capital Repaid	36,750
		31-12-1928, Balance due to F.M.S ...	403,000
Total ...	439,750	Total ...	439,750

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ACCOUNT

(*A*).—Loan Account (31st December, 1928)

	$		$
By Loans—		*To* Purchase of Cession Monies ...	13,546*
1922 (October) ...	10,000	„ Purchase of Political Pensions granted in Settlement of Tulin Claims ...	6,454
1922 (December) ...	10,000		
Total ...	20,000	Total ...	20,000

(*B*).—Redemption Account

	$		$
1-1-1923, Total, S.S. Loan	20,000	Capital Repaid	10,000
		31-12-1928, Balance due to S.S. ...	10,000
Total ...	20,000	Total ...	20,000

* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to $80,870.

III.—Production.

AGRICULTURE.

15. The export of rubber which first started in 1914 amounted this year to 535 tons of a value of $581,265 as against 700 tons of a value of $892,627 during 1927. Rubber.

16. The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment was repealed on the 31st October, 1928, and the export duty was reduced from 2 cents per pound to the rate of 2½ per cent., *ad valorem*.

17. The acreage under rubber is now estimated at 8,500 acres, of which 3,900 acres belong to the five European Estates and the remainder to Asiatic Smallholders. The rubber tree growing in the native holdings can be classed as distinctly poor.

18. The padi (unhusked rice) crop totalled approximately 521,310 gantangs reaped from an area of approximately 4,000 acres, which is equivalent to 218,946 gantangs of rice. This showed an increase of 221,310 gantangs over last year's crop. Rice.

19. The area under wet rice is increasing but slowly. Much propaganda work and an increase in the number of buffaloes for ploughing purposes will be necessary before the hill rice cultivation practised for years by the Kedayans will be given up in favour of wet rice. There are large areas of land apparently suitable for wet rice cultivation which are lying waste though the rice imports for the year amounted to 35,509 pikuls with a value of $232,127.

20. There are large areas of the sago palm which are worked by the natives mostly in the Districts of Tutong, Belait and Temburong. The Chinese traders are the middlemen for its export to the Singapore Market. Sago Palm.

FORESTS.

21. The Revenue amounted to $6,804.75. This is mainly derived from firewood and licences to work Jelutong.

22. The exports of Jelutong Rubber totalled 109 tons as compared with 101 tons in 1927. It is obtained mostly by Dyaks working in the Belait District. The average price fetched in Singapore was $15 per pikul which, due to poor preparation locally, is $15 less than the price obtained for the Federated Malay States product.

23. A start has been made to encourage the local manufacture of shingles from billian (Borneo Ironwood) wood. It is, however, unlikely that there will be much exploitation of timbers and forest produce until a Forest Department can be established which is at present beyond the financial resources of the State.

INDUSTRIES.

Cutch.

24. The Island Trading Company, Limited, which has been established in Brunei Town since 1900 exported 2,086 tons of bark extract valued at $179,104 as compared with 2,101 tons valued at $202,840 for 1927. In the manufacture of this amount 12,551 tons of firewood were consumed. Most of this bark comes now from areas outside the State.

Native Industries.

25. There are two native industries of importance the making of brassware and silverware and they are more or less restricted to certain families or guilds. The best known product of the former is the Brunei Gong of which there are three kinds. The output of the latter has extended of late years to include articles for which there would be a demand amongst Europeans, such as cigarettes boxes, finger bowls, "Mangosteen" powder bowls, etc.

26. Weaving is done by Brunei women. One thousand one hundred and twenty-one pieces of sarongs of a value of $8,751 were exported as compared with 1,312 pieces valued $9,626 in 1927. Dollars Fourteen thousand seven hundred and three worth of yarn and thread were imported as compared with $20,793 in 1927. About one-third of this was used for weaving.

Fisheries.

27. The natives are excellent fishermen and plenty of good fish is obtainable. An extensive export of dried prawns is maintained, the total for this year being 891 pikuls with a value of $48,153.

MINING.

Oil.

28. Payable oil was first found in 1914 at Labi in the District of Belait. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, which is allied to the Sarawak Oilfields, Limited, has had a lease of this area since 1924. During the year the original Well continued to supply fuel for all drilling operations but although good shows of gas were obtained in other Wells oil was not struck. Hopes are entertained that success will attend the sinking of a new Rotary Drill Well which began near the end of the year.

29. This Company has been prospecting for five years in the Tutong and Belait Districts and the results are now appearing to show possibilities of oil being obtained in large quantities along the seashore eastwards from the Belait River.

30. The Village of Kuala Belait has begun to expand rapidly owing to the establishment by the Company of a depot with a Wharf and a Wireless Station.

IV.—Trade and Economics.

31. The aggregate value of trade for the year was $2,443,815 showing a decrease of 15 per cent., as compared with last year. The chief item responsible for the decrease was rubber.

32. The following tables show the quantities and values of the principal exports and imports for the years 1926–1928.—

EXPORTS

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
					$	$	$
A.—Food, Animals and Drinks—							
Cattle	head	259	145	116	12,573	8,708	9,143
Pigs	,,	150	379	292	5,598	18,973	13,193
Poultry	,,	408	440	290	276	306	238
Dried Prawns	pikuls	1,020	980	891	52,763	54,179	48,153
Dried Fish	,,	67	34	39	1,584	492	465
Sago Flour	,,	1,686	1,753	2,998	8,152	8,950	11,906
Copra	,,	No return	16	434	No return	159	3,337
B.—Raw Materials—							
Raw Sago	bayongs*	66	178	163	152	343	308
Cutch	tons	1,892	2,101	2,086	189,200	202,840	179,104
Forest Produce	...	...	...	...	6,740	26,546	4,812
Plantation rubber	lbs.	1,457,772	1,571,522	1,209,680	1,032,055	892,627	581,265
Jelutong rubber	pikuls	17,211	16,825	16,954	295,978	177,029	151,501
Marine Products	...	...	...	...	2,129	1,415	1,336
Hides and Horns	pikuls	307	329	239	4,440	4,308	3,805
Coal	tons	...	52	25	...	624	300
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Brassware	pikuls	117	135	109	14,764	16,008	13,539
Silverware	...	...	...	...	6,542	11,182	16,500
Sarongs	pieces	1,710	1,312	1,121	9,905	9,626	8,751
Kajang	bundles	4,622	6,228	4,386	3,573	4,882	3,481
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	..	4,624	4,506	5,889
	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	1,651,048	1,443,703	1,058,071

* Bayong=Basket with capacity of 150 katties

IMPORTS

Name of Article		Quantity			Value		
		1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
					$	$	$
A.—Food Drinks and Tobacco—							
Rice	pikuls	34,268	39,730	35,509	273,649	298,812	232,127
Other grains	,,	2,025	2,545	4,322	10,877	12,297	13,730
Milk	cases	1,277	1 633	1,558	19,432	21,276	18,934
Salt	pikuls	2,132	2,047	2,185	4,038	4,268	3,832
Sugar	,,	6,341	7,476	7,270	60,506	67,107	57,760
Tobacco	lbs.	96,963	87,528	85,917	119,445	111,763	116,462
Provisions	...	...	...	...	123,488	113,818	105,780
Flour	sacks	6,172	8,805	7,307	22,988	32,249	25,368
Coconut oil	tins	6,201	3,306	2,744	17,727	21,521	17,475
Coffee	pikuls	328	407	333	16,247	17,349	14,449
Spirit	gallons	2,269	2,948	3,096	14,732	17,029	16,984
Arrack	,,	338	130	137	1,673	486	412
B.—Raw Materials—							
Petroleum	gallons	71,579	72,532	90,935	45,206	50,336	68,117
Timber	...	...	...	...	8,628	5,388	11,078
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	...	No return	5,796	10,667
Dyed cotton goods	...	...	...	...	116,627	80,545	68,342
Yarn and thread	...	...	...	...	25,487	20,793	14,703
Sarongs	...	. .	...	...	44,861	30,941	21,233
Machinery	...	...	...	...	266,071	204,502	242,207
Chandu	tahils	12,520	11,520	7,985	28,652	24,326	17,022
Matches	tins	921	877	1,009	5,264	5,464	6,071
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	209,311	219,006	284,149
Coins and bullion	...	...	...	...	190,626	53,443	18,842
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	1,625,535	1,418,515	1,385,744

33. A comparative statement showing the distribution of trade by Districts is given in Appendix *C*.

Revenue from Customs.

34. The total revenue from Customs duties was $128,939 a decrease of $37,673.

35. The collections in each District were as follows:—

District	Export Duties			Import Duties		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brunei	32,205	37,827	22,233	51,250	50,303	48,665
Belait	18,479	15,663	9,965	21,500	16,585	18,143
Tutong	14,517	8,361	7,437	8,741	6,116	3,790
Temburong	19,820	19,363	10,375	6,287	7,937	6,430
Muara	1,616	1,720	938	3,038	2,737	1,053
TOTAL ...	86,637	82,934	50,858	90,826	83,678	78,081

Duties.

36. The following new or amended duties were imposed during the year:—

Exports—

March ...	Plantation Rubber ...	2 cents per lb.
June ...	Do. ...	1 cent per lb.
July ...	Pigs, per head ...	$4.
September	Buffaloes ...	Prohibited except with permission in writing from the British Resident.
October	Plantation Rubber ...	2½% ad valorem.

Imports—

June ...	Momi Chests ...	Duty Free.
September	Manufactured Rubber Goods ...	5% ad valorem.
September	Photographic Materials	5% ad valorem.

Chandu.

37. The amount of chandu sold was 11,464 tahils as compared with 12,054 tahils for last year. The nett revenue was $79,447 a decrease of $3,857 against last year.

38. The sale of chandu is only allowed in Government shops of which there are eight in the State.

V.—Communications.

SHIPPING.

39. Steamers drawing 10 feet can at all times reach Brunei Town. There are bars at the mouths of the Belait and Tutong Rivers which limit navigation to vessels drawing 5 to 6 feet.

40. Communication by steam and motor launches is regularly maintained between Brunei Town and Labuan. The distance is 36 miles.

41. There is a weekly mail service between Labuan and Singapore which is provided by the steamers of the Straits Steamship Company, Limited. This passage takes about 4 days.

ROADS.

42. There is one road, the Brunei-Tutong Road, which was completed last year. Its total length is 30 miles. It was improved and maintained in good repair throughout the year. The metalling programme for this road was curtailed and only the portions from Brunei Town to the new Clifford Bridge and at the two hills between the second and fourth mile-stones were done. An extension was made from Tutong Village to the beach.

43. Five wooden bridges were erected near the mouths of the main streams situate between the Tutong and Belait Rivers. They have made it possible to travel by motor car from Kuala Belait to the River Telamba along the sandy beach at low tide.

44. A metalled road was built in front of the new shop-houses in Brunei Town.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(*A*).—Post Office.

45. The Revenue amounted to $8,869 as compared with $9,733 for last year. Dealers and collectors purchased stamps to the value of about $1,400. The expenditure was $4,030 as against $3,651 for 1927. **Financial.**

46. The following is a comparative statement of the business transacted during the last three years:— **Postal.**

—	1926	1927	1928
Letters, papers and parce's received ..	34,747	42,470	45,723
Do. do. despatched	18,936	21,842	26,689
Total ...	53,683	64,312	72,412

47. Details of the business transacted are as follows:—

Letters				Postcards	Printed Matters	Parcels
Registered	Paid	Service	Taxed			
			OUTWARD			
4,869	18,872	720	868	128	939	293
			INWARD			
1,564	26,683	1,750	638	266	12,879	1,943

Money Orders.

48. One hundred and fifty-three Money Orders were issued to the value of $5,425.59 and 906 Cash-on-Delivery parcels were received to the value of $12,852.59 Forty-five Money-Orders were received and cashed during the year to the value of $1,571.60.

Telephone.

49. The only public telephone service is in Brunei Town and it is practically confined to the Government Offices.

General.

50. There is a weekly mail service maintained between Brunei and Singapore *viâ* Labuan. The incoming mail is usually brought by the Government Motor Launch "MUARA".

51. Mr. GRAHAM of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Postal Department prepared a report on the local Postal Organisation and as a result several improvements leading to greater efficiency were introduced.

(*B*).—RADIO-TELEGRAPHS.

Messages.

52. The number of messages handled by the Department during the year totalled 4,594 as compared with 4,988 in 1927 and 4,468 in 1926.

This figure is made up as follows:—

(*a*) Internal Service	...	...	2,340
(*b*) Cable Service	...	...	824
(*c*) Sarawak Service	...	...	1,430

53. Tables are appended showing the comparison between traffic figures of 1926, 1927 and 1928.

INTERNAL TRAFFIC.

	Handed in at and transmitted from:				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei	Labuan	Belait (Labi)	Tem-burong		1928	1927	1926
Government	577	462	72	161	1,272	106·0	111·0	94·9
Public Prepaid	445	375	172	76	1,068	89 0	59·6	65·7
TOTAL ...	1,022	837	244	237	2,340	195·0	170·6	160·6

EXTERNAL TRAFFIC

(EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPHS COMPANY, LTD., LABUAN)

	Messages transmitted from :				Messages received from :				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei	Labuan	Belait (Labi)	Tem-burong	Brunei	Labuan	Belait (Labi)	Tem-burong		1928	1927	1926
Government	44	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	104	8·7	7·7	6·3
Public Prepaid	223	...	23	30	429	...	7	8	720	60·0	87·6	80·8
TOTAL ...	267	...	23	30	489	...	7	8	824	68·7	95·3	87·1

(BRUNEI SARAWAK SERVICE)

	Messages transmitted from :				Messages received from :				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei	Labuan	Belait (Labi)	Tem-burong	Brunei	Labuan	Belait (Labi)	Tem-burong		1928	1927	1926
Governmen	41	4	2	...	33	27	...	...	107	9·8	13·0	14·3
Public Prepaid	28	257	500	3	98	154	283	...	1,323	110·2	136·0	128·3
TOTAL ...	69	261	502	3	131	181	283	...	1,430	120·0	149·0	142·6

Financial.

54. The revenue of the Department amounted to $3,403.88 as compared with $4,554.34 in 1927. The decrease of revenue was due to the decrease in traffic on both Cable and Sarawak Services.

55. The number of words in messages sent on Government Service amounted to 16,786 which at ten cents per word would have a value of $1,678.60.

56. The total expenditure, including Personal Emoluments, amounted to $6,539 as compared with $13,451.31 in 1927. The decrease in expenditure was due to the saving made in the salary of the European Wireless Engineer which was estimated for at $550 per mensem.

Efficiency.

57. The four Stations operated *viz.*, Brunei, Labuan, Belait, which should be correctly named Labi, and Temburong maintained an uninterrupted service throughout the year.

58. The system of using a Hand-Generator for the supply of high tension current for transmission was inaugurated in the Temburong Station after its removal to the new site at Bukit Bangar at the end of last year and it gave very satisfactory service.

59. A two-valve Receiver, similar to those installed at Brunei, Labuan and Temburong was also installed at the Belait Station early in the year.

General.

60. The Wireless Engineer, Mr. L. R. WATTS, was recalled to Singapore in April and the Chief Operator, PENGIRAN MOHAMED BIN PENGIRAN PIUT, acted as Officer in charge of the Department for the remainder of the year. One Assistant and one Apprentice Operator, one Mechanic and one Messenger were stationed at Brunei. The Labuan, Belait and Temburong stations were each manned by one Operator and one Messenger.

61. In November the rate of ordinary telegrams to and from Sarawak was reduced from 40 cents to 20 cents per word. Arrangements were also made to reduce the rate on Government telegrams from 20 cents to 10 cents per word with effect from 1st January, 1929.

62. Christmas and New Year greeting telegrams were accepted for transmission at reduced rates.

63. The British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited, erected at Kuala Belait a small station for communication with Miri and Labi which was opened for all traffic in June. This station was maintained and operated by the Company alone.

VI.—Justice, Police and Prisons.

(A).—JUSTICE AND CRIME.

64. The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction in the case of offences punishable with death and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain civil and criminal matters. In 1928 five Criminal Cases and four Civil cases were tried in the Court of the Resident and the following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates in the various Districts:— Courts.

District	First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei	68	48	71	272	459
Tutong	2	10	11	78	101
Temburong ...	13	1	43	30	87
Belait	13	26	54	257	350
Muara	2	1	8	4	15
TOTAL ...	98	86	187	641	1,012

65. Out of 290 Criminal cases 57 resulted in acquittals. The total amount involved in Civil and Administration Suits amounted to $49,502 and $22,456 respectively.

66. There were no appeals during the year.

67. The only serious crime was four cases of murder, in all of which arrests were made. There was insufficient evidence to support a conviction in two of the cases but one accused, a Dyak, was banished. One case tried in the Court of the Resident resulted in a conviction and the accused a Chinese was sentenced to death and duly hanged. In the remaining case the murderer was proved to be insane and he died subsequently in Labuan Hospital. Crime.

68. The following is a comparative statement of offences reported to the Police for the last three years:—

	Offences	*Property Lost*	*Property Recovered*
		$ c.	$ c.
1926 ...	305	1,094 27	715 47
1927 ...	353	1,510 10	174 30
1928 ...	440	2,115 99	725 26

(*B*).—POLICE.

69. The strength of the Force on 31st December, 1928, was as follows:—

Sgt. Major	*Sergeants*	*Corporals*	*Lance-Corporals*	*Constables*
1	4	3	2	49

which is one Lance-Corporal and one Constable below the approved establishment.

70. Chief Inspector G. A. McAfee was in charge of the Force until 4th November when he was succeeded by Inspector T. E. Murphy of the Straits Settlements Police Force.

71. All ranks have worked well during the year. All arms and accoutrements were maintained in good order and the clothing was satisfactory.

72. The results of the musketry course were:—

Marksmen	*1st. Class*	*2nd. Class*	*3rd Class*
1	7	9	12

73. Discripline was fair on the whole. Thirty-six men were defaulted and two were dismissed for breaches of the Police Force Enactment. The majority of the other offences were more or less trivial.

74. The health of the force was fairly good. The prevalent disease was Malaria.

Buildings.

75. A new Police Station (including Gaol) and a new Magazine at Brunei were completed early in the year. There were in all six Police Stations in the State.

General.

76. Nine hundred and sixty firearms were registered showing an increase of 4 over 1927, and 515 Weights and Measures were tested which is a decrease of 29 as compared with in 1927.

77. Seven hundred and eighty-seven aliens were registered during the year as compared with 1,081 for 1927.

78. Thirty-one motor vehicles were registered and 48 drivers were licensed during the year which represents a small increase over 1927.

79. One person was taken by a crocodile and rewards were paid for 7 crocodiles caught.

80. The Fire Brigade was not called out during the year.

PRISONS.

81. A new Gaol which is incorporated with the Police Station in Brunei Town was completed in the early part of the year.

82. At the beginning of the year the number of prisoners was 22 in Brunei Prison and one in Singapore Prison. The total admissions during the year were 92, all of whom were males including one juvenile and their nationality was as follows:—

Chinese	*Malays*	*Indians*	*Dusuns*	*Kedayans*	*Javanese*
40	31	11	6	3	1

83. There were 26 prisoners in the Brunei Prison on 31st December, 1928. The daily average of prisoners was 18.11. No floggings were administered. One prisoner was hanged by the hangman from Singapore.

84. The general health of the prisoners was good and conduct satisfactory. The food was satisfactory throughout the year.

85. In regard to labour, prisoners were employed on public works such as digging drains, clearing State Land and doing reclamation. They made rattan articles totalling in value $683.60 for the year of which Government took baskets etc., to the value of $483.50 and private persons to the value of $125.70. The cost of the rattan for 1928 was $340.78.

86. The Chief Police Officer acted as Superintendent of Prisons with a Sergeant in charge of the Brunei Gaol.

VII.—Public Works. *

87. The total expenditure under this head amounted to $129.450 of which $11.977 was in respect of Personal Emoluments. Expenditure.

88. Brunei Town.—The erection of a new Police Station and Goal was completed in April. Three new Quarters were erected, two for Clerks and one for a Dresser. Buildings.

* Roads are dealt with under Part V

The building of a hospital was commenced but was unfinished at the end of the year.

A Contract was signed in December for the erection of Quarters for a Medical Officer which is to be completed by May next year.

89. *Outstations.*—At Tutong the Quarters for Subordinates were completed and a bungalow purchased from the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, was put into use as a Rest House. All existing buildings of importance were kept in good repair.

Water Supply.

90. The water supply pipe from the Brunei Reservoir was damaged during the heavy flood in February but was repaired satisfactorily. The water in the reservoir rose two feet over the dam.

General.

91. A reinforced concrete bridge over the Kedayan River was completed in May. It was named CLIFFORD Bridge.

92. The flood which occurred in February washed away the Kianggeh Bridge and the centre portion of the old Kedayan Bridge. A box trestle bridge was built for temporary use across the Kianggeh River and the construction of a 90 foot reinforced concrete bridge to replace it was started at the end of the year.

93. A reclamation and a sea wall of 550 feet long was made on the Western side of Brunei Town.

94. An additional set of accumulators was installed at the Brunei Wireless Station and this rendered possible the supply of electric light to the Police Station and Gaol, the Quarters of the Chief Police Officer and the Officer in Charge of the Public Works.

95. An Ice Plant was installed in the Government Workshop and has worked most satisfactorily. A profit of nearly $400 was made from the sale of ice.

VIII.—Public Health.

Vital Statistics.

96. The population of the State at the end of 1928 was estimated at 35,000. The number of Europeans including children is only fifty-five. About 14,000 persons entered the State from other countries and 17,500 left.

97. Figures of births and deaths are obtained under a Births and Deaths Enactment which provides for compulsory notification and they can be considered as approximately correct. The cause of death is almost in all cases a matter of conjecture. Nine hundred and fifty-two deaths were

registered during the year, giving a death-rate of 26.68 per mille as against one thousand two hundred and seventy and a death-rate of 35.05 in 1927. One thousand and seventy-four births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 30.10 as against one thousand two hundred and ninety-two in 1927, a birth-rate of 33.05 in 1927. The infantile mortality was 360.3 per mille compared with 417.8 in 1927.

General.

98. The Medical Officer, Labuan, acted as Medical Officer throughout the year and paid monthly visits. Early next year the services of a Resident Medical Officer, seconded from the Straits Settlements, will be obtained.*

99. The number of patients treated in the Brunei Dispensary and in the Outstations was 2,702. There were 757 vaccinations performed as against 1,245 in 1927.

100. Out of 96 school boys examined in the Brunei Vernacular School only 8 had spleen enlargement and the health and the physique of the remainder was good.

101. The erection of a Government Hospital for Third Class patients in Brunei Town was commenced in November and will be completed in March next year. It is designed to contain 30 beds.

Meteorology.

102. Meteorological returns are given in Appendices *D* and *E*. The highest rainfall recorded on any one day was 6.75 inches at Temburong (Biang) Estate.

IX.—Education.

Malay Schools.

103. Education in the Malay Vernacular Schools is free but not compulsory. At the end of the year there were 198 boys between the ages of 6 and 16 years on the register of the four State Schools:—

Brunei	...	...	...	122
Tutong	...	...	...	40
Temburong	...	...	...	21
Kilanas	...	...	...	15

The average daily attendance varied between 75 per cent. at Brunei, 88 per cent. at Kilanas, 40 per cent. at Tutong and 78 per cent. at Temburong. It is to be regretted that the population, almost entirely agricultural, is too scattered, outside Brunei Town, to make full use of the present educational facilities. In Brunei Town only 12 per cent of the boys of school age attend school which is far from satisfactory. General apathy of parents is the main reason for this.

* Medical Officer appointed in February, 1929

104. The curriculum of these schools is based on that of the Vernacular Schools in Malaya and all teaching is in the Malay language. Nothing is taught which will tend to drive Malays from their agricultural pursuits.

105. There are no schools for girls.

Chinese School.

106. In Brunei Town there is a private Chinese School in receipt of a Government grant. The number of pupils on the register at the end of the year was 30.

English Education.

107. A start was made in teaching elementary English at afternoon classes which were attended by members of the Government Subordinate Staff and the Police. It is hoped that this venture will be a success.

X.—Lands and Surveys.

Land System.

108. All land, not held under title or by concession, is called State Land which the Resident may dispose of on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with "The Land Code, 1909".

109. Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the landholder is an Extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface right only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of Government such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

Mining.

110. Licences to prospect for minerals such as coal and oil may be issued by the Resident and mining leases may likewise be issued by him subject to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds five square miles.

111. All transactions, *e.g.*, transfers of land, mortgages are not effective till they have been registered in the Land Office.

Surveys.

112. All survey of alienated land is done by prismatic compass and boundary marks of stone are planted. The accuracy of this survey is open to question but this is unavoidable until the finances of the State will run to the establishment of a Survey Department.

Area under title and concession.

113. The area in private occupation at the end of the year was roughly 74,000 acres. There were about 4,100 small holdings.

Land Revenue.

114. The total rent-roll amounted to $19,540 and the arrears were only $111.75 at the end of the year.

115. During the year 838 acres of State Land were alienated of which 700 acres were for rubber cultivation. Two hundred and seven applications were registered and of these 196 were approved alienation. Alienations.

116. The number of titles registered was 436 while 211 transfer and miscellaneous transactions were dealt with. General.

XI.—Labour.

117. Conditions of labour are governed by the Labour Code of 1913, with its subsequent amendments and by the various Indian Immigration Enactments.

118. The Controller of Labour, Malaya, is Controller of Labour for the State and the British Resident exercises the powers of a Deputy Controller.

119. The Deputy Controller of Labour, Malaya, paid a visit to the State in May and inspected all Estates employing Indian labourers. The Agent to the Government of India did so shortly afterwards. They both submitted reports for the consideration of Government.

120. An amendment to the Indian Immigration Enactment was passed in November to provide standard (minimum) rates of wages for South Indian labourers and the rates subsequently prescribed at the close of the year were 56 cents a day for men and 45 cents for women.

121. The following table shows the approximate number of coolies employed by the chief employers of labour at the close of the year:—

Race	Island Trading Company, Ltd.	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd (Labi and Kuala Belait)	Five European Rubber Estates	Total
Bruneis and Kedayans ...	500	155	443	1,098
Chinese	...	166	102	268
Javanese	...	...	87	87
Dyaks	...	92	...	92
Indians	...	197	200	397
Others	...	...	35	35
TOTAL ...	500	610	867	1,977

122. The Managers of three Europeans Rubber Estates had to reduce the number of their labourers owing to the low price of rubber and 227 Indians were given notice and

were subsequently repatriated. These included most of the Indian recruited in past years from Malaya who had proved to be unsatisfactory workers.

Health.

123. Health conditions cannot be considered as generally satisfactory but it is hoped that an improvement will be effected by the Resident Medical Officer next year.

Immigration.

124. The immigration of labourers from Southern India to Malaya and Brunei is regulated by the Indian Immigration Committee (of which the Controller of Labour is ex-officio Chairman appointed by the High Commissioner). All travelling expenses of such labourers to their places of employment are paid from the Indian Immigration Fund. The income of this fund is derived from a quarterly assessment levied on all employers of South Indian labourers based on the number of days' work done by such labourers during the quarter.

Repatriation.

125. During the year 169 adults and 17 minors were repatriated at the expense of the Indian Immigration Fund.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

Legislation.

126. All Enactments are passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council which consists of 8 Members and its meetings are attended by His Highness who takes as yet no active part in the proceedings owing to his minority. There were nine meetings during the year.

127. Only one Enactment, the Indian Immigration Enactment No. 1 of 1924, Amendment Enactment, was passed. It brought the law relating to Indian labourers more into line with the Labour Codes of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Rules were made thereunder at the close of the year. The Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment of 1922 was repealed in November. Rules were also made under the Arms and Explosives Enactment, 1927, in order to provide greater stringency of control.

128. A dozen temporary Chinese shops have been built at Kuala Belait. A start was made at the close of the year to move the present District Headquarters from Kuala Balai to Kuala Belait.

129. A row of ten new shophouses were in the course of erection at Tutong.

130. New Mosques were erected in Brunei Town and in Tutong.

R. J. F. CURTIS,
British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI, *31st March*, 1929.

APPENDIX *A*.

Abstract of Revenue	1926	1927	1928
	$	$	$
CLASS I			
DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENSES—			
Customs	177,472	166,612	128,939
Government Monopolies ...	73,467	83,304	79,447
Licenses	16,337	18,654	18,117
Poll-Tax	3,024	2,688	1,740
Municipal	13,483	11,893	11,667
CLASS II			
FEES OF COURTS AND OFFICE, ETC.—			
Courts	3,969	3,958	4,167
Surveys	4,554	9,251	3,407
General	8,514	10,152	10,198
CLASS III			
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—			
Posts and Telegraphs ...	10,751	9,733	8,869
CLASS IV			
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—			
Land Revenue	32,744	59,457	59,126
Cession Monies	15,175	15,175	15,200
Interest	7,854	11,258	13,885
TOTAL REVENUE ...	367,344	402,135	354,762
Repayment of Loans ...	29,490	38,735	39,113
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	396,834	440,870	393,875

APPENDIX *B.*

Abstract of Expenditure	1926	1927	1928
	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan ...	13,200	13,200	13,200
Native Chiefs	12,000	12,000	14,400
British Resident	16,022	18,117	17,468
Treasury, Customs and Monopolies	12,969	13,156	13,878
Land and Surveys	5,452	7,822	8,864
District Offices	8,074	9,877	10,934
Education	3,268	3,214	3,425
Marine	9,102	12,792	13,155
Police	29,364	30,703	31,111
Medical	5,112	5,560	5,754
Political Pensions ...	2,732	2,405	2,174
Headmen	754	643	570
Interest	17,402	17,142	16,885
Municipal	2,508	10,213	8,166
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent	30,799	13,828	21,612
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure	18,353	23,223	16,362
Pensions	2,868	2,872	2,701
Posts and Telegraphs	17,106	17,086	13,895
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ...	49,757	39,928	41,450
Public Works, Special Services ...	41,052	167,701	88,001
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	297,894	421,481	344,005
Repayment of Public Debt. ...	5,500	5,500	6,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	303,394	426,981	350,005

APPENDIX C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1926–1928

Exports

District	Plantation rubber			Jelutong rubber			Raw Sago and Sago Flour			Copra		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	807,533	875,454	1,028,960	74	80	86	12	10	24	...	...	171
Belait ...	9,033	17,452	2,979	10,804	11,459	11,948	1,164	1,231	1,776	...	...	25
Tutong ...	85,344	91,927	98,185	4,036	3,414	3,740	131	144	247	...	...	5
Temburong ...	530,027	560,446	57,092	2,297	1,871	1,180	447	532	1,181	...	...	578
Muara ...	25,835	26,243	22,463	...	...	...	...	30	12	...	159	2,558
TOTAL ...	1,457,772	1,571,522	1,209,679	17,211	16,824	16,954	1,754	1,947	3,240	...	159	3,337

District	Forest Produce			Cattle			Pigs			Hides and Horns		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	$	$	$	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	1,475	3,083	1,425	12	27	4	125	335	277	222	254	142
Belait ...	1,534	22,264	1,637	5	2	3	...	...	...	13	14	30
Tutong ...	2,182	954	1,540	205	74	78	...	...	...	56	47	58
Temburong ...	1,362	139	61	1	1	1	...	...	3	7	10	7
Muara ...	171	62	149	36	41	30	25	44	12	8	4	2
TOTAL ...	6,725	26,502	4,812	259	145	116	150	379	292	306	329	239

APPENDIX *C.—Ctd.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1926–1928—*Ctd.*

Exports—*Ctd.*

District	Kajang			Marine Produce			Sarongs			Brassware		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	Bundles	Bundles	Bundles	$	$	$	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	4,622	6,228	4,386	2,129	1,101	1,099	9,905	9,626	8,751	109	129	103
Belait ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	4
Tutong ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Temburong ...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	1	1
Muara ...	...	...	...	...	6	666	...	...	...	..	1	1
TOTAL ...	4,622	6,228	4,386	2,129	1,415	1,801	9,905	9,626	8,751	116	135	109

District	Silverware			Dried Prawns			Cutch			Other manufactured articles		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Tons	Tons	Tons	$	$	$
Brunei ...	6,542	11,182	16,500	991	957	846	1,892	2,101	2,086	3,069	3,847	5,687
Belait ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	43
Tutong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,259	525	67
Temburong ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	50
Muara ...	...	...	...	28	23	20	...	...	...	208	121	42
TOTAL ...	6,542	11,182	16,500	1,019	980	891	1,892	2,101	2,086	4,536	4,506	5,889

APPENDIX C.—*Ctd.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1926–1928

Imports

District	Rice			Tobacco			Piece Goods and Sarongs			Sugar		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	22,945	26,936	26,066	56,206	53,427	59,274	93,937	63,358	58,377	4,041	4,966	5,001
Belait ...	4,725	5,668	3,842	18,664	13,975	14,604	26,643	27,428	14,281	667	648	676
Tutong ...	2,002	1,086	595	9,756	8,433	3,267	28,344	9,596	9,939	769	926	737
Temburong ...	2,639	4,568	3,318	7,554	8,520	6,887	8,183	7,529	5,698	484	590	595
Muara ...	1,956	1,472	1,687	4,236	3,173	985	4,380	3,575	1,280	380	346	261
TOTAL ...	32,269	39,730	35,508	96,416	87,528	85,017	161,487	111,486	89,575	6,341	7,476	7,270

District	Petroleum			Provisions			Machinery			Other grains		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	$	$	$	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	41,654	44,103	52,904	55,374	56,493	47,078	26,283	10,694	6,284	1,603	2,038	3,937
Belait ...	17,455	16,797	29,241	42,505	27,180	33,429	238,509	190,512	245,737	84	394	229
Tutong ...	5,120	5,852	4,424	8,326	10,310	7,814	1,239	334	700	23	28	20
Temburong ...	4,350	4,608	3,870	15,077	16,998	15,351	...	2,500	153	27	32	72
Muara ...	3,000	1,172	496	2,204	2,837	2,108	39	462	...	198	53	64
TOTAL ...	71,579	72,532	90,935	123,488	113,818	105,780	266,070	204,502	252,874	2,025	2,545	4,322

APPENDIX *C.—Cld.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1926–1928—*Cld.*

Imports—*Cld.*

District	Salt			Flour			Coconut oil			Liquor		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Sacks	Sacks	Sacks	Tins	Tins	Tins	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Brunei ...	1,363	1,145	1,485	4,264	6,575	5,590	1,541	2,237	1,794	1,321	1,751	1,810
Belait ...	174	161	218	603	626	649	659	400	490	1,037	777	1,079
Tutong ...	206	304	213	241	279	205	176	169	154	69	18	22
Temburong ...	89	106	128	584	863	571	205	402	274	147	464	315
Muara ...	301	331	140	480	462	292	20	98	32	22	68	6
TOTAL ...	2,133	2,047	2,184	6,172	8,805	7,307	2,601	3,306	2,744	2,596	3,078	3,232

District	Timber			Yarn and Thread			Other manufactured articles			Chandu		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	Tahils	Tahils	Tahils
Brunei ...	7,007	3,712	8,465	23,554	18,048	13,522	117,661	138,232	143,778	12,520	11,520	7,985
Belait ...	...	...	83	529	922	261	56,291	41,040	116,846	...	...	...
Tutong ...	...	...	1,948	1,349	614	339	13,632	8,833	5,626	...	...	...
Temburong ...	1,621	1,618	479	...	1,000	414	18,143	26,044	15,834	...	...	...
Muara ...	...	58	103	55	209	167	4,078	4,857	2,065	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8,628	5,388	11,078	25,487	20,793	14,703	209,311	219,006	284,149	12,520	11,520	7,985

APPENDIX *D.*

ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT THE SEVEN STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1928

Month	Brunei District				Temburong District		
	Brunei Govt. Offices	Subok	Gadong	Kumbang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January ...	13·14	17·47	32·41	14·87	24·60	26·39	17·48
February ...	12·23	8·14	11·40	15·61	9·71	9·44	8·57
March ...	5·00	3·62	5·97	3·21	13·37	12·61	13·78
April ...	12·81	10·45	8·74	10·97	9·92	21·34	11·98
May ...	6·89	7·01	10·41	7·71	12·66	12·40	6·07
June ..	6·21	5·79	4·62	3·66	7·45	5·17	3·73
July ...	8·86	8·51	9·18	7·76	15·13	14·50	10·58
August ...	6·85	7·28	8·10	7·48	16·63	15·28	13·50
September ...	8·57	6·27	6·98	5·88	4·45	10·70	6·68
October ..	18·50	21·09	18·33	17·60	13·55	12·75	8·97
November ...	17·51	15·51	11·08	13·75	24·16	15·36	12·96
December ...	14·96	15·75	15·10	14·76	26·12	25·60	16·54
TOTAL ...	131·53	126·89	142·32	123·26	177·75	181·54	130·84

APPENDIX *E.*

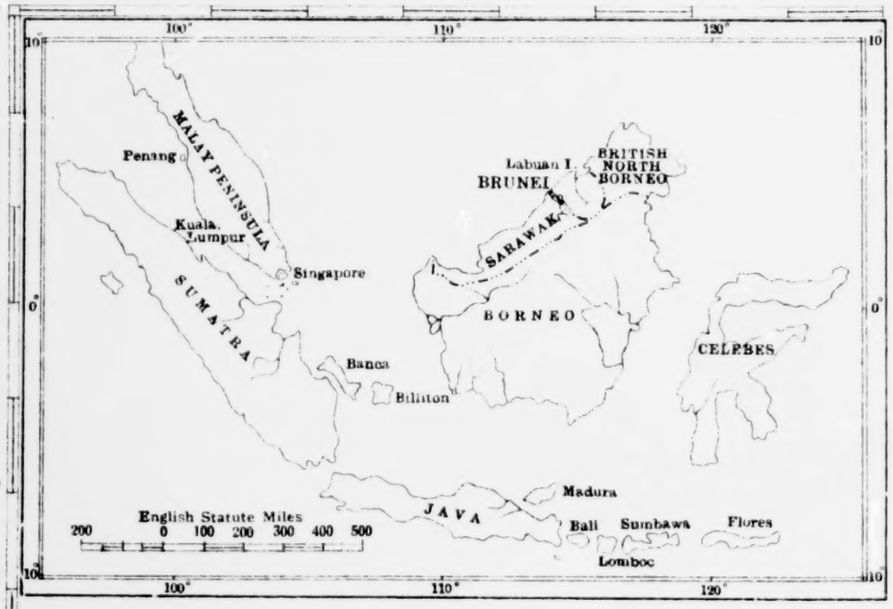
ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES, BRUNEI TOWN DURING THE YEAR 1928

Month	THERMOMETER MEAN (In Shade)			Highest Recorded Shade Temperature	Lowest Recorded Shade Temperature
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		
January	84·48	76·58	7·90	87	75
February	84·24	77·06	7·18	87	74
March	85·06	76·12	8·94	88	74
April	86·00	76·33	9·67	88	74
May	86·35	76·45	9·90	89	74
June	87·00	76·76	10·24	89	74
July	86·48	76·41	10·07	90	74
August	86·97	76·16	10·81	89	74
September	86·36	76·26	10·10	89	74
October	84·64	76·29	8·35	89	73
November	85·86	76·73	9·13	89	74
December	85·35	76·83	8·52	88	74
Mean Temperature ...	85·73	76·49			
	81·11				

SKETCH MAP OF THE STATE OF BRUNEI

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles



REFERENCE

Metalled Road		European Rubber Estates	
Earth "		European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)	
Road Along Sand Beach		Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)	
State Boundary (assumed)		Oil Mining Lease (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O.M.L.
District Boundary		Oil Prospecting Licence (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O.P.L.
District Name	BELAIT		
Residency	Ry.		

Brunei Bluff
T. Pelompong
MUARA
BROCKETON
Muara I.
Kg. Lum
Puniet
BRUNEI
Brakas
Kambang
Pasang E.
Berambang I.
Gadong Est.
BRUNEI TOWN
Ry.
Sungkurong
Tanjong Puan
Barbunot I.
Trusan River
Lawang R.
Selang R.
Rangau
Siaraw
Penajong
TUTONG
Tutong R.
Brunei R.
Limbang R.
O.P.L.
K. Pinyatang
BT. TLAMBA
BT. UDAL
Panapar
Labu R.
Labu E.
PATOI HILL
Sibul R.
Limbang
Batu Apoi E.
Batu Apoi R.
Lumut R.
MT. TUNCALUAN
Tutong R.
Buntan R.
Biang E.
SARAWAK
BT. SAGAN
LIMBANG DIVISION
TEMBURONG
O.P.L.
Belait R.
Seriah R.
K. Belait
Pdg. Berawa
Sung Misjid
K. Pelajau
K. Merimbun
TUTONG
BT. SAWAT
Rasau
Buang Gunting
Baram R.
Kuala Balai
Lubok Lenyap
TELUTUT HILL
SARAWAK
Damit R.
Belait R.
Barram R.
Buan R.
Miri R.
Miri
BELAIT
Saud R.
Medayram R.
Labi
British Malayan Petroleum Co.
O.M.L.
Biandong R.
Bahong R.
BT. TAMALONG
BT. TERAJA
Rauai R.
Kedwan R.
Bong Bulat R.
Bong Gatam R.
BT. PUDING
Ridan R.
Marudi
Nabai R.
Klasi R.
Peniper R.
Inget R.
Tupi R.
Tembirong R.
PAGON PRICK
Maisin R.
Tinjor R.
Lnei R.
Tuto R.
Baram R.
Desunan R.
Belisau R.
Apoh R.

114° E. of Greenwich

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REPORT FOR 1929.

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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF BRUNEI

FOR THE YEAR

1929

BY

P. A. B. McKERRON,

British Resident, Brunei

SINGAPORE:

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
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THE STATE OF BRUNEI.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH RESIDENT FOR THE YEAR 1929

Preface.

HISTORY.

A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A. D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Mejapait and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of NAKODA RAGAM and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of PIGAFETTA, who visited it in 1521, and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay and only a small part of its former territory remained. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei has been reduced to its present boundaries.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1906 a new agreement was made whereby a British Resident was appointed who became the Agent and Representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. This followed the system existing in the States of the Malay Peninsula under British Protection. The Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore is the channel of communication between the Resident and the High Commissioner. The Resident is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

The present Sultan who was born on 30th Ramadan, 1331 A. H. (8th September, 1913) is His Highness AHMED TAJUDIN AKHAZUL KHAIRI WADIN ibni Almerhum Sultan MOHAMED JEMALULALAM, K.C.M.G., and succeeded his father in September, 1924. During his minority the Duli Pengiran BENDAHARA and the Duli Pengiran PEMANCHA have been appointed to act as Joint Regents.

GEOGRAPHY.

The State of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,500 square miles, with a coast line of about 120 miles and lies between 4° 5′ and 5° 2′ N. latitude and 114° 7′ and 115° 22′ E. longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

It is subdivided for administrative purposes into five districts, Brunei, Tutong, Belait, Temburong and Muara. There is only one town of any size Brunei or Dar-ul-Saam (City of Peace) which is situated 12 miles from the mouth of the Brunei River at Muara and has an estimated population of 13,000. Prior to 1910 it consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river but it now includes a strip of the mainland, mostly reclaimed, on which all Government buildings, shophouses and many private houses have been erected.

CLIMATE.

The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between 80° to 90° Fahrenheit but a light breeze is generally blowing which moderates the heat. At night the temperature usually falls below 80°.

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 to 200 inches for different parts of the State.

LANGUAGES.

The langua franca is Malay which differs slightly from that generally spoken in Malaya but the local Bornean races, the Kedayans, Tutongs, Belait, Dusuns and the Muruts have languages of their own.

CURRENCY.

The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There are also nickel 5 cent coins and copper or mixed metal coins of 1 cent denomination. There are also currency notes of different denominations from $1 upwards.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

English and Malay weights and measures are used. A pikul (equivalent to $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.) is subdivided into 100 katties of 16 tahils each. One tahil consists of 10 chis or 100 hoons and is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{3}$ ounce avoirdupois. A koyan consists of 40 pikuls and is equivalent to $5{,}333\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois. A gantang is the equivalent of one gallon and a chupak is equal to a quart.

I.—General.

1. His Highness the Sultan and Their Highnesses the Regents all enjoyed good health throughout the year.

2. His Highness the Pengiran BENDAHARA visited Singapore in August and was present at the opening of the Naval Floating Dock by His Excellency the High Commissioner for the Malay States.

3. Mr. R. J. F. CURTIS, M.C.S., was British Resident till 25th August when he was succeeded on his return from leave by Mr. P. A. B. MCKERRON, M.C.S.

4. His Highness the RAJAH OF SARAWAK paid a short informal visit to Brunei in November. Among other visitors during the year were the Right Reverend the BISHOP OF LABUAN AND SARAWAK, the Honourable Dr. HOOPS, Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements and RAO SAHIB SUBBAIA NAIDU, the Agent for the Government of India in Malaya.

II.—Finance.

5. The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year provided for a revenue of $354,350 and an expenditure of $341,018. Budget for 1929.

6. The actual revenue obtained was $345,290 and the expenditure was $344,092.

7. There was a small surplus therefore on the year's working against an estimated surplus of $13,332. A further shrinkage in the Opium revenue, which was $12,000 less than was obtained in 1928, was mainly responsible for this decrease.

8. The following figures give a comparison of the revenue and expenditure of the State for the past five years:—

	Revenue	*Expenditure*
	$	$
1925	315,261	245,286
1926	367,344	297,894
1927	402,134	426,981
1928	354,762	344,005
1929	345,290	344,092

9. The Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 are shown in Appendix *A* and Appendix *B* respectively.

Assets and liabilities.

10. The surplus of Assets over Liabilities on Revenue Account at the end of the year amounted to $198,052.

11. The following statement shows the Assets and Liabilities at the end of the past two years:—

——	31st December, 1928		31st December, 1929	
LIABILITIES	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Deposits				
Land Office	3,390 48	...	2,729 73	
Money Order ...	5,527 86	...	9,472 56	
Miscellaneous ...	35,178 28	...	16,864 14	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	45,791 13		63,722 58	
		89,887 75		92,789 01
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	...	196,854 44	...	198,052 66
Total ...	...	286,742 19	...	290,841 67
ASSETS				
Investment				
State	20,000 00		18,550 00	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	45,791 13		63,722 58	
		65,791 13		82,272 58
Loans (secured) ...	...	53,057 50	...	29,666 64
Advances	...	1,308 63	...	697 60
Suspense	...	12,290 00	...	11,778 79
Cash in Treasury and Bank	...	154,294 93	...	166,426 06
Total ...	...	286,742 19	...	290,841 67

Opium Revenue Replacement Fund.

12. This fund was started in 1926 with $12,261.12 provided out of revenue, and invested in England in various Government securities. An amount equal to 20 per cent. of the annual nett revenue from the sale of chandu together with accumulated interest has been added each year. The contribution for 1929 was $15,361.38. On 31st December, 1929, the Fund stood at $63,722.58.

Public Debt.

13. The Public Debt of the State on the 31st December, 1929, totalled $407,000.

14. The following is an Assets and Liabilities Statement in respect of this Debt:—

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—LOAN ACCOUNT
(31ST DECEMBER, 1929)

Dr.		Amount	Cr.		Amount
		$			$
31-12-1929, Balance due to F. M. S.	399,000		*To* Redemption of Moncpolies (1906—1908) ...		72,009
Capital Repaid ...	40,750		„ Purchase of Tulins (1906—1909) ...		7,045
		439,750	„ Purchase of Cession Monies (1908—1924) ...		174,377*
			„ Capital Expenditure—	$	
			Launch (1906) ...	20,000	
			Residency (1906—1907) ...	8,000	
			Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906—1907) ...	10,339	
					38,339
			„ General Purposes		106,980
			„ Loan to His Highness the Sultan (made in1909)		41,000
TOTAL ...		439,750	TOTAL ...		439,750
31-12-1929, Balance due to S. S.	8,000		*To* Purchase of Cession Monies	13,546*	
Capital Repaid ...	12,000		„ Purchase of Political Pensions granted in Settlement of Tulin Claims ...	6,454	
TOTAL ...		20,000	TOTAL ...		20,000
GRAND TOTAL ...		459,750	GRAND TOTAL ...		459,750

* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to $80,870.

III.—Production.

AGRICULTURE.

Rubber.

15. Rubber is the chief agricultural product of the State. 1,027 tons of a value of $742,999 were exported as against an export of 745 tons valued at $581,265 in 1928.

16. The acreage under rubber is estimated to be 9,000 acres, of which about 4,000 acres belong to four European Estates, and the remainder to Asiatic smallholders. The rubber in bearing on the native holdings is generally of very poor quality, but some of the later planting which took place in the 1926/27 "boom" period, and which will shortly be coming into bearing, shows an improvement.

Rice.

17. The padi (unhusked rice) crop totalled approximately 494,000 gantangs reaped from area of approximately 5,200 acres. Of this area about 1,200 acres consisted of wet padi and it is very satisfactory that at last the Kedayans and the Tutongs, who form the bulk of the agricultural population are beginning to realise the advantages which this form of padi cultivation has over the sporadic and wasteful methods of hill padi cultivation so extensively practised by them and their forefathers in the past.

18. During the year the Government with the assistance of the Malayan Agricultural Department obtained supplies of seed of varieties which have been tested in the Federated Malay States and this seed has been planted in five experimental plots in the various agricultural districts. The heathiness of these new strains was apparent from the beginning, and at the end of the year the prospects that excellent crops would be obtained were very bright. The effect of this demonstration of Government's interest in wet padi cultivation has been to induce other agriculturists to try it too, and the area planted with wet rice at the end of the year will almost certainly prove to be a record for the State. Much depends on the yields obtained from the Government plots—if these turn out to be as big as they look like being, it can be safely predicted that wet padi cultivation will have come to stay and every year will see extensions to the area planted.

19. Rice imports decreased from 35,509 to 27,754 pikuls.

Sago Palm.

20. Large areas of sago palm have been planted up and are worked by the natives of the Tutong, Belait and Temburong Districts. The export of sago flour amounted to 3,000 pikuls, but the prices ruling throughout the year were so low that the total value of this export only amounted to $13,000. Even with the price as it was, however, the natives of the Tutong District seemed to find that it paid them better to work their sago lands than tap their rubber holdings.

FORESTS.

21. The revenue amounted to $6,275 as against $6,804 collected in 1928.

22. The exports of jelutong totalled 78 tons only as compared with 109 tons in 1928. The jelutong market in Singapore was depressed throughout the year and very poor prices were obtained.

23. Apart from jelutong, the other main source of forest revenue is obtained from firewood cut for local consumption.

24. There are undoubtedly extensive areas of excellent timber in the Ulus of the Tutong, Belait and Temburong Rivers. These have practically not been touched, but before they could be exploited commercially, if a market could be found for the timber, a large amount of clearing of rivers and streams would be required to enable it to be extracted economically. A proper Forest Department would also have to be constituted, which is still beyond the financial resources of the State.

INDUSTRIES.

Cutch.

25. The Island Trading Company, Limited, which has been established in Brunei Town since 1900 exported 2,085 tons of bark extract valued at $183,583 as compared with 2,086 tons valued at $179,104 in 1928. In the manufacture of this amount, 9,033 tons of firewood were consumed. Most of this bark now comes from areas outside the State, but arrangements were being made at the end of the year to open up a new area in the Bira River in the Belait District, which the Company has never worked before.

Native industries.

26. There are two native industries of importance, the making of brassware and silverware, and they are more or less restricted to certain families or guilds. The best known products of the former are the gongs, for which the State is famous.

Silverware.

27. The output of the silversmiths has tended more and more of recent years to include articles copied very successfully from European models, such as cigarette boxes and cases, finger bowls, brooches, etc., and quite a flourishing trade is done in these along the Borneo coast and in Singapore. The value of silverware exported in 1929 was over $15,000.

Weaving.

28. A large amount of weaving is done by Brunei women. Their chief product is the cotton sarong of which one thousand three hundred and seventy four pieces were exported during the year. The sarongs manufactured are mostly of cotton, although a certain number of silk ones are also produced, and compare very well both as regards

lasting qualities and fastness of dye with those produced in Trengganu and other places in Malaya where this native industry still flourishes.

Fisheries.

29. The Bruneis are essentially fishermen, and plentiful supplies of good and cheap fresh fish are always to be obtained. Most of the fishing is done in the estuaries of the rivers running into the Bay. The fishermen seldom venture very far to sea. The principle export consists of dried prawns, and the amount exported increased from 900 pikuls in 1928 to over 2,000 pikuls in 1929. As there is undoubtedly a good market for dried prawns in Singapore, this promising local industry should be capable of further development.

MINING.

Oil.

30. Oil was first found in 1914 at Labi in the District of Belait. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, which is allied to the Sarawak Oilfields, Limited, obtained a lease of this area in 1924. The original well is still producing oil, but the Company has not been fortunate with the wells which it has sunk since, although one or two of them are, or rather could be developed as, excellent natural gas producers.

31. The Company has also been prospecting for the past 5 or 6 years in the coastal area of Belait District, and its operations in this area are now reaching an interesting stage. In April oil was found at Seria (about 10 miles North-west of Kuala Belait) and the well is still producing, although with a somewhat diminished flow. Several "Rotary" wells are now in the process of being drilled in the immediate vicinity, and great hopes are entertained of success. One large "Rotary" well is also being drilled in Brunei territory between the Belait River and the Sarawak frontier. This well had reached a depth of over 3,000 feet at the end of the year.

32. The Company transferred its headquarters from Labi to Kuala Belait early in the year. A wharf, an office, a workshop and several semi-permanent houses for staff were completed during the year. Electric light was installed, and an ice plant has been ordered.

IV.—Trade and Economics.

33. The aggregate value of trade for the year was $2,735,628 as against $2,443,815 in 1928. The greatly increased rubber exports were mainly responsible for this increase, although the average value of the rubber itself was considerably lower.

34. Tables showing the principal imports and exports for the years 1927 to 1929, and a comparative statement showing the distribution of trade by Districts are given in Appendix *C* and Appendix *D* respectively.

35. The total revenue from Customs Duties was $132,502 an increase of $3,563. A revision of the import duties on tobacco, petroleum and matches to a higher scale with effect from 1st August, 1929, was responsible for this increase. Customs revenue.

36. The collections in each District were as follows:—

District	Export Duties			Import Duties		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brunei	37,827	22,233	18,488	50,303	48,665	53,241
Belait	15,663	9,965	12,619	16,585	18,143	21,615
Tutong	8,361	7,437	6,262	6,116	3,790	4,346
Temburong	19,363	10,375	8,005	7,937	6,430	7,926
Muara	1,720	938	Included in Brunei	2,737	1,053	Included in Brunei
TOTAL ...	82,934	50,858	45,374	83,678	78,081	87,128

37. The following new or amended duties were imposed during the year:— Duties.

		$	c.	
Exports—				
August ...	Orang Utan, per head	250	00	
December	Poultry, per head ...		20	
	Dried prawns, per pikul	3	00	
	Sago Flour, per rice sack		20	
Imports—				
August ...	Matches, per tin of 120 packages ...	4	00	
	Petrol, per gallon ...		10	
	Chinese and Native Tobacco, per katty		60	
	Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, per pound ...		60	
December	Machinery and Electrical Equipment ...	5%		*ad valorem.*
	Motor car tyres, tubes and accessories, British	$2\frac{1}{2}$%		,,
	Motor car tyres, tubes and accessories, Foreign	5%		,,

38. The following duties were cancelled during the year:—

Exports—

August	...	Attap
		Eggs
		Kirai
		Sugar.

Imports—

August	...	Beads, buttons, toys and tinselware.
		Baskets.
		Cutlery, domestic
		Dyestuffs, British
		Furniture
		Glassware
		Lead
		Leather goods
		Photographic materials
		Pigs.

Chandu.

39. The amount of chandu sold was 9,250 tahils as compared with 11,464 tahils for last year. The net revenue was $67,360, a decrease of $12,087.

40. The retail sale of chandu is entirely in the hands of the Government. A system for the registration of chandu smokers was introduced. There were 458 registered smokers at the end of the year. The system is working satisfactorily, and there is no doubt that it will have the effect it was intended to have of progressively reducing the amount of chandu consumed by the Chinese in the State.

V.—Communications

SHIPPING.

41. Steamers drawing up to 12 feet can, except at time of very low tide, reach Brunei Town. Approval was obtained in October for the construction of a reinforced concrete wharf to replace the old wooden one. The new wharf, the construction of which was begun in December, will have a

depth of nearly 18 feet at Mean Low Tide. This provides a greater depth of water than is actually required at present, but it is hoped that it will eventually be possible to deepen and improve the existing channel at the mouth of the river to admit vessels of greater draught.

42. There are bars at the mouths of the Belait and Tutong Rivers which limit navigation to vessels drawing over 6 feet.

43. Communication by steam and motor launches is regularly maintained between Brunei Town and Labuan. The passage takes about 4 hours.

44. The Straits Steamship Company, Limited, provides a weekly mail service between Labuan and Singapore. This passage takes about 4 days.

ROADS.

45. The 30 miles of earth road between Brunei and Tutong, with the extension to the beach at the Tutong end, were kept in good repair throughout the year. By prohibiting bullock-cart traffic, and closing the road altogether during and for some hours after heavy rain, the surface continues to stand up very well. A considerable amount of widening was done, and several of the worst gradients were improved. For financial reasons the metalling programme had again to be curtailed drastically, and only about one mile of track metalling was completed.

46. Brunei is fortunate in possessing what must be some of the finest stretches of continuous sandy beach in the world. Early in the year a Government motor-bus was put on the 35 mile stretch between the Tutong and the Belait Rivers and by means of it overland traffic (passengers and mails) was maintained without a break till the end of the year. The Sarawak Government in conjunction with the Sarawak Oilfields Limited, constructed during the year a similar connection by the beach between Belait and Miri, so that it is now possible to travel at a suitable state of the tide the whole way from Brunei to Miri by car, a distance of just on 100 miles.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(*A*).—Post Office.

47. The revenue amounted to $8,149.89 as compared with $8,869 in 1928. Dealers and collectors purchased stamps to the value of $1,266.19. The expenditure was $5,159.62 as against $4,030 in 1928. Financial.

Postal.

48. The following gives a comparison between business transacted in 1927, 1928 and 1929:—

——	1929	1928	1927
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	52,994	45,723	42,470
Do. do. despatched	22,979	26,689	21,842
TOTAL ...	75,973	72,412	64,312

49. Details of the business transacted during the year are as follows:—

LETTERS				Postcards	Printed Matters	Parcels
Registered	Paid	Service	Taxed			
			OUTWARD			
1,661	26,689	1,260	1,729	677	18,682	2,296
			INWARD			
3,394	17,084	1,788	260	92	91	270

Money Order.

50. Three hundred and fifty-three Money Orders were issued to the value of $12,542.23 and one thousand and twenty-seven Cash-On-Delivery parcels were received to the value of $16,222.43. Forty-nine Money Orders to the value of $886.31 were received and cashed during the year.

Telephones.

51. There is a public telephone service in Brunei Town, but it is practically confined to the Government Offices and residences of officials. An effort, however, is being made to induce the neighbouring Estates to subscribe to the service, and it is also the intention to construct a line to Tutong (30 miles) in 1930.

52. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, was given permission to construct telephone line along the beach from Kuala Belait to the Sarawak frontier and telephonic communication with Miri was established in the latter part of the year. The Company also constructed lines to link up their headquarters at Kuala Belait with their Field Headquarters at Seria and Rasau.

General.

53. Mr. LEONG AH NG, who has acted as Postmaster for nearly 19 years, retired on pension at the end of the year.

54. The Post Office at Brunei is now electrically lit.

(*B*).—Radio-Telegraphs.

55. The number of messages handled by the Department during the year totalled 4,680 as compared with 4,594 in 1928 and 4,988 in 1927. Messages.

This figure is made up as follows:—

(*a*) Internal Service 2,493

(*b*) Cable Service 1,010

(*c*) Sarawak Service 1,177

56. Tables are appended showing the comparison between the traffic figures of 1927, 1928 and 1929.

INTERNAL TRAFFIC.

	Messages handed in and transmitted from:					Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem in		
	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Temburong	Kuala Belait		1929	1928	1927
Government	568	474	72	124	187	1,425	118·8	106·0	111·0
Public Prepaid	204	267	363	75	159	1,068	89·0	89·0	59·6
Total ...	772	741	435	199	346	2,493	207·8	195·0	170·6

EXTERNAL TRAFFIC

(Eastern Extension Telegraphs Company, Ltd., Labuan)

—	Messages transmitted from:					Messages received at:					Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem in:		
	Brunei	Labuan	(Labi)	Tem-burong	Kuala Belait	Brunei	Labuan	(Labi)	Tem-burong	Kuala Belait		1929	1928	1927
Government ...	45	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	74	6·1	8·7	7·7
Public Prepaid ...	258	...	12	7	16	632	...	5	6	...	936	78·0	60·0	87·6
Total ...	303	...	12	7	16	661	...	5	6	...	1,010	84·1	68·7	95·3

(Brunei Sarawak Service)

—	Messages transmitted from:					Messages received at:					Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem in:		
	Brunei	Labuan	(Labi)	Tem-burong	Kuala Belait	Brunei	Labuan	(Labi)	Tem-burong	Kaula Belait		1929	1928	1927
Government ...	60	17	...	2	1	56	17	6	1	1	161	13·4	9·0	13·0
Public Prepaid ...	55	317	190	15	35	99	177	85	31	12	1,016	84·7	110·2	136·0
Total ...	115	334	190	17	36	155	194	91	32	13	1,177	98·1	119·2	149·0

57. The revenue of the Department amounted to $3,391.36 as compared with $3,403.88 in 1928. Financial.

58. The number of words in messages sent on Government Service amounted to 17,100 which at ten cents per word would have a value of $1,710.

59. The total expenditure, including Personal Emoluments amounted to $9,346.62 as compared with $6,539 in 1928.

60. The five Stations operated, *viz.*, Brunei, Labuan, Temburong, Labi (Belait) and Kuala Blait, maintained an uninterrupted service throughout the year. Efficiency.

61. A ¾ K. W. Petter Electric Generating Set was purchased and installed at the Labuan Station early during the year. The old 3·5 K. W. Austin set has been removed and installed as a stand-by plant at the Brunei Station.

62. The Wireless Station erected in 1928 by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, at Kuala Belait was dismantled, and its place was taken by a new Government Station which was opened to traffic in August. General.

VI.—Justice, Police and Prisons

(*A*).—JUSTICE AND CRIME.

63. The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction in the case of offences punishable with death and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain civil and criminal matters. Courts.

64. The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts:—

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei ...	...	13	66	45	36	238	398
Tutong ...	...	...	1	13	32	71	117
Temburong ...	...	...	3	1	...	21	25
Belait ...	...	...	20	20	62	135	237
Muara ..	...	...	1	...	3	3	7
TOTAL ...	...	13	91	79	133	468	784

65. Out of 224 Criminal cases 55 resulted in acquittals. The total amount involved in Civil and Administration Suits amounted to $103,537 and $14,719 respectively.

66. There was one appeal from a decision of the Court of the Resident which was still undecided at the end of the year.

67. There were no cases of serious crime during the year.

68. The following is a comparative statement of offences reported to the Police for the last three years:—

	Offences	*Property Lost*	*Property Recovered*
		$ c.	$ c.
1927 ...	353	1,510 10	174 30
1928 ...	440	2,115 99	725 26
1929 ...	291	1,742 16	272 27

(B).—POLICE.

Strength.

69. The strength of the Force on 31st December, 1929, was as follows:—

Sgt. Major	*Sergeants*	*Corporals*	*Lance-Corporals*	*Constables*
1	4	3	3	51

This constitutes the present approved establishment.

Musketry.

70. The results of the musketry course were:—

Marksmen	*1st Class*	*2nd Class*	*3rd Class*
1	7	6	7

71. The rifle range and its equipment are not very satisfactory, but it is hoped to make improvements in 1930.

Discipline.

72. Discipline left a good deal to be desired, 58 men were defaulted. Thirteen were dismissed, 4 for serious breaches of discipline. Arrangements are being made to start a Police Canteen next year, which should result in an improvement in the general conduct and *esprit de corps* of the Force.

Health.

73. The health of the Force was fairly good. The average daily number on the sick list being only .16.

Buildings.

74. A new Police Post and Barracks were completed and occupied before the end of the year at the 11th Mile on the road to Tutong.

General.

75. Eight hundred and seventy-three firearms were registered showing a decrease of 87 compared with 1928, and 614 Weights and Measures were tested which is an increase of 99 as compared with 1928.

76. Seven hundred and sixty-three aliens were registered during the year as compared with 787 for 1928.

77. Forty-five motor vehicles were registered and 58 drivers were licensed during the year which represents a small increase over 1928.

78. Four persons were taken by crocodiles and rewards were paid for 14 crocodiles caught.

79. The Fire Brigade was not called out during the year.

(C).—PRISONS.

80. At the beginning of the year the number of prisoners was 13 in Brunei Prison. The total admissions during the year were 49, all of whom were adult males, and their nationalities were as follows:—

Chinese	*Malays*	*Indians*	*Arabs*	*Kedayans*	*Javanese*	*Dyaks*
27	5	2	1	5	8	1

81. There were 13 prisoners in the Brunei Prison on 31st December, 1929. The daily average of prisoners was 12·86.

82. The general health of the prisoners was good and their conduct satisfactory.

83. Prisoners were employed mainly on public works, such as drain-digging, reclamation and clearing State Land.

84. They made rotan articles totalling $394 during the year of which Government took articles, chiefly in the form of baskets, to the value of $333. The materials cost $212.

85. The Chief Police Officer acted as Superintendent of Prisons with the Sergeant-Major in charge of the Brunei Gaol.

VII.—Public Works

86. The total expenditure under this head amounted to $103,547 of which $12,732 was in respect of Personal Emoluments, being only 8 per cent of the total expenditure. Expenditure.

87. The following buildings were completed during the year:— Buildings.

Hospital, Brunei.
Medical Officer's Quarters, Brunei.
Quarters for Senior Dresser, Brunei.
Quarters for two Clerks, Brunei.
Police Post and Barracks, Sengkurong (11th mile, Tutong Road).

The removal of the District Headquarters of the Belait District from Kuala Balai to the mouth of the river where the Oil Company's supply depôt and workshops are situated was successfully carried out. Several of the old buildings were taken down and re-erected. A new set of Barracks and a new School were also constructed.

General.

88. A 90 feet reinforced concrete bridge over the Kianggeh River was completed in March.

89. A scheme for the construction of a new Customs Wharf at Brunei Town was approved by His Excellency the High Commissioner in October, and work was commenced in November.

VIII.—Public Health

Appointment of Resident Medical Officer.

90. From the time of the appointment of the State's first Resident Medical Officer in February great strides have been made with the laying of the foundations of a Medical Department, and the inauguration of a programme of Public Health and sanitation measures.

91. The population at the end of the year was estimated at 25,000 as against an estimated figure of 35,000 at the end of 1928. Emigration was responsible for this large decline, about 10,000 persons entering the State as against 17,000 leaving it. The resident European population of the State numbered about 40.

Vital Statistics.

92. A system for the compulsory registration of births and deaths is in operation, but at the present stage of the State's development the figures can only be considered as approximately correct. The causes of deaths registered continue to be largely a matter of conjecture, as the original registration throughout the greater part of the State is in the hands of the police, and bodies are rarely seen by a medical authority.

Births

93. One thousand two hundred and twenty-two births were registered as against 1,074, giving a crude birth-rate of 43·13 per thousand as compared with 30·10 in 1928.

Deaths.

94. Deaths from all causes numbered 799, giving a crude mortality rate of 28·20 per thousand as compared with 26·68 in 1928.

95. The infantile mortality rate further declined to 261·87 per mille. It was over 400 per mille in 1927. Obstetrics, as practised by the local midwife, are of the crudest sort, and it will take years to overcome the prejudices of the people and their apathy in the face of this enormous mortality.

96. The new Government Hospital was completed during the year, and officially opened by His Highness the Sultan in September. It is most satisfactory that the natives of Brunei are not showing the reluctance to be admitted as in-patients, which was often so common in parts of Malaya when a hospital was first opened. Hospital

97. The Outdoor and the Travelling Dispensaries were re-organised, and a total of 8,652 patients were treated as compared with 2,482 in 1928.

98. Four hundred and twenty-two vaccinations were performed and 226 injections for Yaws were given.

99. Routine examinations of all children attending the five Vernacular Malay Schools were regularily carried out. A high percentage of round-worm infection is found to exist. The spleen rate varied from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Lectures on Personal Hygiene and preventable diseases were arranged for and the study of these has now been introduced as a part of the school curriculum.

100. Malaria, although prevalent in some parts of the State, is not the scourge in Brunei that it often is in similar undeveloped tropical countries. Probably one of the reasons for this comparative immunity is that Brunei has profited by the mistake which was often made elsewhere of clearing the hills and ravines near towns and Estates employing large labour forces. General.

101. A programme for general public health improvements has been drawn up. The villages of Tutong and Belait were declared to be Sanitary Board areas, and modified systems of sanitation control have been introduced.

102. A conservancy system is to be brought in for Brunei Town itself in 1930.

103. Sanitary latrines are to be installed for all Government buildings throughout the State.

104. Progress in Public Health will come gradually, and the rate of this progress will mainly be dependent on the success of the education of the younger generation, through the medium of the schools, in personal hygiene and the need for improvement in the cleanliness and sanitation of their own homes.

105. The mean temperature for the year was 85·64° F. The total rainfall was 125·74 inches as compared with 131·53 inches in 1928. The driest month was July with the small amount of 1·91 inches and the wettest month was May with 23·99 inches, an abnormal total for this month which is usually one of the driest in the year. Meteorology.

106. The meteorological returns are given in Appendices *E* and *F*.

IX.—Education

Malay Schools.

107. An Enactment to provide for compulsory attendance at Schools (Enactment No. 3 of 1929) was passed giving the Resident power to declare from time to time the parts of the State in which compulsory attendance could be enforced. The Brunei Town area was the only area so declared during the year. An additional temporary school was erected in the Town, and there were 455 boys on the registers of the Town schools at the end of the year as compared with 122 at the close of 1928 under the non-compulsory system.

108. A new school was opened at Labu in the beginning of the year, and one at Kuala Belait in October. In addition three new school buildings were under construction in the Tutong District at the end of the year. In each case the villagers themselves were providing the materials and erecting the buildings with the assistance of small Grants-in-aid from Government.

109. The following numbers of boys between the ages of 6 and 16 years of age were on the registers of the six State schools at the end of the year:—

Brunei	455
Tutong	72
Temburong	52
Kilanas	27
Labu	29
Kuala Belait	37
Total ...	672

110. At the end of 1928 the total number on the registers was only 198. The average daily attendance varied between 73 per cent at Tutong and 65 per cent in Brunei Town.

111. The curriculum of the State Schools is based on that of the Vernacular Schools in Malaya and all the teaching is in the Malay language. Nothing is taught which might tend to drive Malays from their fishing and agricultural pursuits. Arrangements were made for the annual admission of two Brunei students into the Sultan Idris Training College for Vernacular Teachers at Tanjong Malim and before the end of the year two young Pupil Teachers were selected to go there early in 1930. Two boys were also selected to be

educated at Government expense in the English School at Labuan, towards which the Brunei Government pays a small annual contribution. It is satisfactory that the inhabitants of the State are at last waking up to the value of a simple education for their boys, but for financial reasons further expansion in the provision of educational facilities will perforce have to be gradual.

112. There are no schools for girls.

113. In Brunei Town there is a private Chinese School in receipt of a Government grant. The number of pupils on the register at the end of the year was 41. Chinese School.

X.—Lands and Surveys

114. All land, not held under title or by concession, is called State Land which the Resident may dispose of on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with "The Land Code, 1909". Land system.

115. Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the landholder is an Extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface right only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of Government such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

116. Licences to prospect for minerals such as coal and oil may be issued by the Resident and mining leases may likewise be issued by him subject to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds five square miles. Mining.

117. All transactions, *e.g.*, transfers of land, mortgages are not effective till they have been registered in the Land Office.

118. All survey of alienated land is done by prismatic compass and boundary marks of stone are planted. The accuracy of this survey is open to question but this is unavoidable until the finances of the State will run to the establishment of a Survey Department. Surveys.

119. The area in private occupation at the end of the year was roughly 74,500 acres. There were about 4,300 small holdings. Area under title and concession.

120. The total rent-roll amounted to $18,705.70 and the arrears were only $368.87 at the end of the year. Land Revenue.

121. During the year 538 acres of State Land were alienated of which 481 acres were for rubber cultivation. Two hundred and seventy-seven applications were registered and of these 117 were approved alienation. Alienations.

General.

122. The number of titles registered was 306 while 181 transfer and miscellaneous transactions were dealt with.

123. Forty-four land succession cases were dealt with during the year.

XI.—Labour

124. Conditions of labour are governed by the Labour Code of 1913 with its subsequent amendments and by the various Indian Immigration Enactments.

125. The Controller of Labour for Malaya is Controller of Labour for the State. The British Resident and the Medical Officer exercise the powers of Deputy Controller of Labour and Assistant Controller of Labour respectively.

126. An amendment to the Labour Code of 1913 was passed during the year abolishing the penal sections dealing with offences by labourers, and thus bringing the Code into line with the Indian Immigration Enactment.

127. There is now only one European Rubber Estate employing Indian labour. The other Estates were compelled during the year to get rid of their Indian labour forces owing to their inability to pay (with rubber at the prices obtaining during 1929) the rates of minimum standard wages which came into operation at the beginning of the year.

Health.

128. The health of the labour forces employed by the various Rubber Estates and by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, at Belait was on the whole very good and with the appointment of the State's first resident Medical Officer in February a great improvement in the health conditions on Estates has already been effected, but a considerable amount still remains to be done before they can be considered entirely satisfactory.

Immigration.

129. The immigration of labourers from Southern India to Malaya and Brunei is regulated by the Indian Immigration Committee (of which the Controller of Labour is *ex-officio* Chairman appointed by the High Commissioner). All travelling expenses of such labourers to their places of employment are paid from the Indian Immigration Fund. The income of this fund is derived from a quarterly assessment levied on all employers of South Indian labourers based on the number of days' work done by such labourers during the quarter.

Repatriation.

130. During the year 46 adults and 9 minors were repatriated at the expense of the Fund.

131. The following table shows the approximate number of labourers employed by the chief employers of labour at the close of the year:—

Race	Island Trading Company, Ltd.	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd. (Belait District)	Four European Rubber Estates	Total
Brunei and Kedayans ...	550	208	620	1,378
Chinese	...	219	96	315
Javanese	...	...	149	149
Dyaks	...	2	...	2
Indians	..	204	107	311
Others	...	...	30	30
TOTAL ...	550	633	1,002	2,185

XII.—Miscellaneous

132. Nine meetings of the State Council were held during the year. State Council.

133. The following Enactments were passed:— Legislation.

Enactment I of 1929 ... Public Servants (Liabilities) Enactment.

" II " ... Labour Enactment, 1913 Amendment Enactment, 1929.

" III " ... School Attendance Enactment.

" IV " ... Minor Offences Enactment.

" V " ... Pawnbrokers Amendment Enactment.

134. Rules under the Minor Offences Enactment were made at the close of the year.

Rules to provide for the Registration of Opium Smokers under Order in Council No. 1 of 1928 were passed in February, and the system of registration introduced is working satisfactorily.

General.

135. During the year the Headquarters of the Belait District were removed from Kuala Balai to Kuala Belait, and a great improvement in the administration of the District has resulted. Kuala Belait village is developing rapidly. A preliminary lay-out of the village area was completed, and 20 lots for semi-permanent shophouses were surveyed before the end of the year. These lots will be put up to public auction in 1930. Kuala Belait was also gazetted as a Village Area and a Sanitary Board was set up.

136. Ten new shop-houses were completed at Tutong and this growing village was also gazetted as a Sanitary Board Area.

137. A new Mosque was erected at Sengkurong by the local inhabitants with some assistance from Government near the new Police Station completed there during the year.

P. A. B. McKERRON,

British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI, 11*th March*, 1930.

APPENDIX *A.*

Abstract of Revenue	1927	1928	1929
CLASS I	$	$	$
DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENSES—			
Customs	166,612	128,939	132,502
Government Monopolies ..	83,304	79,447	67,362
Licenses	18,654	18,117	20,363
Poll-Tax	2,688	1,740	1,966
Municipal	11,893	11,667	10,727
CLASS II			
FEES OF COURTS AND OFFICE, ETC.—			
Courts	3,958	4,167	4,447
Surveys	9,251	3,407	2,175
General	10,152	10,198	5,834
CLASS III			
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—			
Posts and Telegraphs ...	9,733	8,869	8,150
CLASS IV			
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—			
Land Revenue	59,457	59,126	65,504
Cession Monies	15,175	15,200	15,200
Interest	11,258	13,885	10,481
CLASS V			
LAND SALE—			
Premia on Land Sales ...	...	...	579
TOTAL REVENUE ...	402,135	354,762	345,290

APPENDIX *B.*

Abstract of Expenditure	1927	1928	1929
	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan ...	13,200	13,200	13,200
Native Chiefs	12,000	14,400	14,400
British Resident	18,117	17,468	16,439
Treasury, Customs and Monopolies	13,156	13,878	15,647
Land and Surveys ...	7,822	8,864	7,041
District Offices	9,877	10,934	13,943
Education	3,214	3,425	7,310
Marine	12,792	13,155	10,051
Police	30,703	31,111	28,811
Medical	5,560	5,754	14,579
Political Pensions ...	2,405	2,174	6,714
Headmen	643	570	...
Interest	17,142	16,885	16,602
Municipal	10,213	8,166	3,964
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent	13,828	21,612	45,758
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure	23,223	16,362	1,991
Pensions	2,872	2,701	3,589
Posts and Telegraphs	17,086	13,895	14,506
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ...	39,928	41,450	45,293
Public Works, Special Services ...	167,701	88,001	58,254
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	421,481	344,005	338,092
Repayment of Public Debt. ...	5,500	6,000	6,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	426,981	350,005	344,092

APPENDIX C

The following tables show the Quantities and Values of the principal Exports and Imports for the years 1927-1929.—

Exports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
					$	$	$
A.—Food, Animals and Drinks—							
Cattle	head	145	116	52	8,708	9,143	2,568
Pigs	,,	379	292	387	18,973	13,193	12,566
Poultry	,,	440	290	322	306	238	251
Dried Prawns	pikuls	980	891	2,077	54,179	48,153	54,376
Dried Fish	,,	34	39	102	492	465	4,403
Sago Flour	,,	1,753	2,998	3,068	8,950	11,906	12,385
Copra	,,	16	434	144	159	3,337	1,291
B.—Raw Materials—							
Raw Sago	bayongs*	178	163	260	343	308	512
Cutch	tons	2,101	2,086	2,104	202,840	179,104	185,802
Forest Produce	...	...	...	...	2[illegible],546	4,812	13,566
Plantation rubber	lbs.	1,571,522	1,669,679	2,301,625	892,627	581,265	742,999
Jelutong rubber	pikuls	16,825	16,954	13,180	177,029	151,501	165,120
Marine Products	...	...	...	...	1,415	1,336	426
Hides and Horns	pikuls	329	239	214	4,308	3,805	3,836
Coal	tons	52	25	...	624	300	...
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	1,045	2,813
Prawn Refuse	bags	No return	No return	199	No return	No return	1,144
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Brassware	pikuls	153	109	99	16,008	13,539	12,083
Silverware	,,	...	...	...	11,182	16,500	15,430
Sarongs	pieces	1,312	1,121	1,374	9,626	8,751	9,828
Kajang	bundles	6,228	4,386	4,642	4,882	3,481	3,927
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4,506	5,889	6,009
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,443,703	1,058,071	1,251,335

* Bayong=Basket with capacity of 150 katties

APPENDIX *C.—Continued*

The following tables show the Quantities and Values of the Principal Exports and Imports for the years 1927—1929.

Imports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
A.—Food Drinks and Tobacco—					$	$	$
Rice	pikuls	39,730	35,509	27,754	298,812	232,127	199,697
Other Grains	,,	2,545	4,322	2,603	12,297	13,730	11,966
Milk	cases	1,633	1,558	1,834	21,276	18,934	21,642
Salt	pikuls	2,047	2,185	2,481	4,268	3,832	4,622
Sugar	,,	7,476	7,270	7,559	67,107	57,760	55,229
Tobacco	lbs.	87,528	85,917	79,846	111,763	116,462	125,137
Provisions	...	...	...	...	113,818	105,780	99,415
Flour	sacks	8,805	7,307	6,836	32,249	25,368	23,287
Coconut Oil	tins	3,306	2,744	2,710	21,521	17,475	15,187
Coffee	pikuls	407	333	316	17,349	14,449	14,346
Spirit	gallons	2,948	3,096	3,946	17,029	16,984	20,267
Arrack	,,	130	137	136	486	412	512
B.—Raw Materials—							
Petroleum	gallons	72,532	90,935	91,736	50,336	68,117	68,360
Timber	...	...	...	...	5,388	11,078	6,778
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	...	5,796	10,667	11,210
Dyed Cotton Goods	...	...	...	...	80,545	68,342	77,736
Yarn and Thread	...	...	...	...	20,793	14,703	20,287
Sarongs	...	...	...	...	30,941	21,233	21,477
Machinery	...	...	...	...	204,502	242,207	174,454
Chandu	tahils	11,520	7,985	9,200	24,326	17,022	19,612
Matches	tins	877	1,009	1,132	5,464	6,071	6,666
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	219,006	284,149	453,485
Coins and Bullion	...	...	...	...	53,443	18,842	32,921
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	1,418,515	1,385,744	1,484,293

APPENDIX *D.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1927–1929

Exports

District	Plantation rubber			Jelutong rubber			Raw Sago and Sago Flour			Copra		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	lbs.	lbs.	bs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	875,454	1,028,960	1,353,315	80	86	8	10	24	12	...	17	20
Belait ...	17,452	2,979	16,001	11,459	11,948	8,747	1,231	1,776	698	...	2	...
Tutong ...	91,927	98,185	137,706	3,414	3,740	3,306	144	247	1,563	...	1	...
Temburong ...	560,446	517,092	766,854	1,871	1,180	1,119	532	1,181	1,185	...	58	50
Muara ...	26,243	22,463	27,749	...	...	...	30	12	...	159	356	74
TOTAL ...	1,571,522	1,669,679	2,301,625	16,824	16,954	13,179	1,947	3,240	3,458	159	434	144

District	Forest Produce			Cattle			Pigs			Hides and Horns		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	$	$	$	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	3,083	1,425	2,307	27	4	11	335	227	372	254	142	142
Belait ...	22,264	1,637	5,063	2	3	13	...	...	11	14	30	30
Tutong ...	954	1,540	4,787	74	78	...	...	...	...	47	58	35
Temburong ...	139	61	1,263	1	1	4	...	3	...	10	7	5
Muara ...	62	149	146	41	30	24	44	12	4	4	2	2
OTAL ...	26,502	4,812	13,566	145	116	52	379	292	387	329	239	214

APPENDIX *D.—Continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1927–1929

Exports

District	Kajang			Marine Produce			Sarongs			Brassware		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	Bundles	Bundles	Bundles	$	$	$	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	6,228	4,386	4,642	1,401	1,099	330	9,626	8,751	1,263	129	103	83
Belait ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	4	4	14
Tutong ...	...	...	...	8	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong ...	...	...	...	...	36	89	...	...	...	1	1	1
Muara ...	...	...	...	6	666	7	...	...	...	1	1	1
TOTAL ...	6,228	4,386	4,642	1,415	1,801	426	9,626	8,751	1,374	135	109	99

District	Silverware			Dried Prawns			Cutch			Manufactured Articles		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Tons	Tons	Tons	$	$	$
Brunei ...	11,182	16,500	15,430	957	846	2,012	2,161	2,085	2,104	3,847	5,687	5,789
Belait ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	43	171
Tutong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	525	67	...
Temburong ...	...	...	...	...	25	52	...	...	...	...	50	38
Muara ...	...	...	...	23	20	13	...	...	...	121	42	11
TOTAL ...	11,182	16,500	15,430	980	891	2,077	2,101	2,086	2,104	4,506	5,889	6,009

APPENDIX *D.—Continued.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1927–1929

Imports

District	Rice			Tobacco			Piece Goods			Sugar		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	26,936	26,066	20,238	53,427	59,724	55,579	63,358	58,377	67,898	4,966	5,001	4,829
Belait ...	5,668	3,842	3,732	13,975	14,604	12,297	27,428	14,281	13,535	648	676	947
Tutong ...	1,086	595	419	8,433	3,267	2,765	9,596	9,939	10,246	926	737	784
Temburong ...	4,568	3,318	2,431	8,520	6,887	8,362	7,529	5,598	6,134	590	595	672
Muara ...	1,472	1,687	934	3,173	985	843	3,575	1,280	1,400	346	261	327
TOTAL ...	39,730	35,508	27,754	87,528	85,017	79,846	111,486	89,575	99,213	7,476	7,270	7,559

District	Petroleum			Provisions			Machinery			Other grains		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	$	$	$	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	44,103	52,904	46,593	56,493	47,078	40,837	10,694	6,284	2,154	2,038	3,937	1,600
Belait ...	16,797	29,241	34,887	27,180	33,429	32,774	190,512	245,737	172,209	394	229	221
Tutong ...	5,852	4,424	5,226	10,310	7,814	5,116	334	700	91	28	20	36
Temburong ...	4,608	3,890	3,549	16,998	15,351	19,078	2,500	153	...	32	72	672
Muara ...	1,172	496	1,481	2,837	2,108	1,610	462	...	...	53	64	74
TOTAL ...	72,532	90,935	91,736	113,818	105,780	99,415	204,502	252,874	174,454	2,545	4,322	2,603

APPENDIX *D.—Cld.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1927–1929

Imports

District	Salt			Flour			Coconut oil			Liquor		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Sacks	Sacks	Sacks	Tins	Tins	Tins	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Brunei ...	1,145	1,485	1,558	6,575	5,590	5,159	2,237	1,794	1,706	1,751	1,810	1,923
Belait ...	161	218	263	626	649	764	400	490	452	777	1,079	1,580
Tutong ...	304	213	275	279	205	298	169	154	191	18	22	46
Temburong ...	106	128	152	863	571	615	402	274	334	464	315	523
Muara ...	331	140	233	462	292	401	98	32	27	68	6	10
TOTAL ...	2,047	2,184	2,481	8,805	7,307	7,237	3,306	2,744	2,710	3,078	3,232	4,082

District	Timber			Yarn and Thread			Other Manufactured Articles			Chandu		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	Tahils	Tahils	Tahils
Brunei ...	3,712	8,465	3,314	18,048	13,522	16,322	138,232	143,778	113,735	11,520	7,985	9,200
Belait ...	...	83	2,423	922	261	860	41,040	116,846	312,611	...	...	...
Tutong ...	...	1,948	738	614	339	2,328	8,833	5,626	10,431	...	...	...
Temburong ...	1,618	479	65	1,000	414	519	26,044	15,834	14,953	...	...	...
Muara ...	58	103	238	209	167	258	4,857	2,065	1,755	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	5,388	11,078	6,778	20,793	14,703	20,287	219,006	284,149	453,485	11,520	7,985	9,200

APPENDIX *E*.

ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT THE SEVEN STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1929

Month	BRUNEI DISTRICT				TEMBURONG DISTRICT		
	Brunei Govt. Offices	Subok	Gadong	Kumbang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January ...	10·18	12·07	9·27	11·62	9·68	9·29	7·65
February ...	4·20	3·98	7·26	5·24	12·30	11·54	8·52
March ...	6·14	6·79	7·49	5·55	24·81	25·45	18·73
April ...	8·17	7·81	7·73	6·24	10·84	13·17	6·54
May ...	23·99	20·45	20·74	16·89	35·88	27·76	20·42
June ...	9·05	8·97	10·01	10·27	11·42	12·93	10·29
July ...	1·91	1·49	2·35	2·54	1·39	3·82	2·28
August ...	11·11	10·15	5·13	8·10	8·34	9·91	5·47
September ...	16·53	14·57	14·08	15·79	22·98	20·09	21·77
October ...	11·83	11·86	11·25	7·69	14·49	13·00	8·18
November ...	14·38	12·72	13·07	12·74	23·90	20·03	19·62
December ...	8·25	5·76	7·12	8·22	5·76	5·96	8·69
TOTAL ...	125·74	116·62	115·50	110·89	181·79	172·95	138·16

APPENDIX *F.*

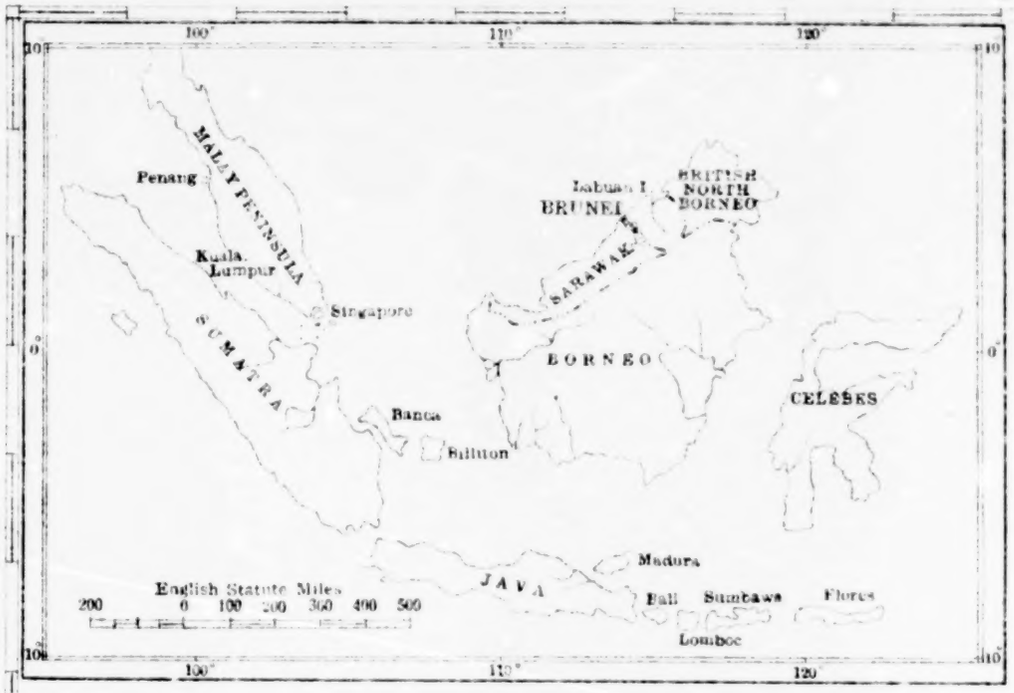
ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT HOSIPTAL, BRUNEI TOWN, DURING THE YEAR 1929

Month	Thermometer Mean (In Shade)			Highest Recorded Shade Temperature	Lowest Recorded Shade Temperature
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		
January	84·67 °F	75·90 °F	8·77 °F	89 °F	73 °F
February	85·01 ,,	76·64 ,,	8·37 ,,	89 ,,	74 ,,
March	84·77 ,,	76·35 ,,	8·42 ,,	87 ,,	74 ,,
April	85·27 ,,	76·43 ,,	8·84 ,,	87 ,,	73 ,,
May	85·58 ,,	76·84 ,,	8·74 ,,	88 ,,	74 ,,
June	85·50 ,,	77·00 ,,	8·50 ,,	88 ,,	75 ,,
July	86·32 ,,	76·81 ,,	9·51 ,,	88 ,,	75
August	85·87 ,,	76·65 ,,	9·22 ,,	89 ,,	73 ,,
September	86·00 ,,	77·40 ,,	8·60 ,,	89 ,,	75 ,,
October	85·87 ,,	76·87 ,,	9·00 ,,	89 ,,	75 ,,
November	86·03 ,,	77·30 ,,	8·73 ,,	88 ,,	74 ,,
December	86·74 ,,	76·94 ,,	9·80 ,,	89 ,,	75 ,,
Mean Temperature	85·64 °F	76·76 °F			
	81·20 °F				

SKETCH MAP OF THE
STATE OF BRUNEI

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles



REFERENCE

Metalled Road		European Rubber Estates	
Earth "		European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)	
Road Along Sand Beach		Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)	
State Boundary (assumed)		Oil Mining Lease (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O.M.L.
District Boundary		Oil Prospecting Licence (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O.P.L.
District Name	BELAIT		
Residency	Ry.		

Brunei Bluff
T. Pelompong
MUARA
BROOKETON
Muara I.
Kg. Lutit
BRUNEI
Puniet
Brakes
Kambang
Kasang E.
Berapihang I
Gadong Est
BRUNEI TOWN
Ry.
Sungkurong
Bărbunot I
Tanjong Puan
Tuaran River
Lawasan R.
Salarr R.
Rangau
Siarau
Penajong
TUTONG
Brunei R.
Limbang R.
Labu E.
Labu R.
Sipot R.
PATOI HILL
Limbang
Batu Apoi E.
Batu Apoi R.
Biang E.
T. Dangu
BT. TLANGA
BT. UDAL
Punaper
O.P.L.
Tutong R.
Lumut R.
MT. TUNGALUAN
Tutong R.
Buntam R.
SARAWAK
LIMBANG DIVISION
TEMBURONG
BT. BAGAN
YELOTOK HILL
PAGON PRICK
Belait R.
K. Belait
Seriah R.
Pdg. Berawu
Lake Merimbun
K. Pelajau
K. Merimbun
TUTONG
Baram R.
Rasau
BT. SAWAT
Buang Gunting
Kuala Balai
Lubok Lenyap
Damit R.
Belait R.
Barram R.
Buan R.
Miri R.
Miri
Medarram R.
BELAIT
Lobi
Sand R.
Biandong R.
British Malayan Petroleum Co.
O.M.L.
Bakong R.
BT. TAMALONG
BT. TERAJA
Rauai R.
Keduan R.
Bong Bulat R.
Bong Gatam R.
BT. PUDING
Ridan R.
Marudi
Nabai R.
Klasi R.
Peniber R.
Belait R.
Ingei R.
Tapi R.
Tinjor R.
Nabai R.
Linei R.
Tapi R.
Baram R.
Apoh R.
Deganan R.
Belimau R.
Tembirong R.

114° E. of Greenwich

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637. 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 9*d.*).

Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November, 1927. (E.M.B. 6.) 6*d.* (7*d.*).

The Chemistry of Wine Making. A Report on Oenological Research. (E.M.B. 7.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Grass and Fodder Crop Conservation in Transportable Form. (E.M.B. 8.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Empire Grown Sisal and its importance to the Cordage Manufacturer. (E.M.B. 10.) 6*d.* (8*d.*).

Viticultural Research. (E.M.B. 11.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Report on Insect Infestation of Dried Fruit. (E.M.B. 12.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Grapefruit Culture in the British West Indies and British Honduras. (E.M.B. 13.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Survey Method of Research in Farm Economics. January, 1929. (E.M.B. 14.) 6*d.* (8*d.*).

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Wool, a study of the fibre. September, 1929. (E.M.B. 21.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 11*d.*).

The Demand for Cheese in London. November, 1929. (E.M.B. 22.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1*s.* 0*d.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).

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No. 1536.

STATE OF BRUNEI

REPORT FOR 1930

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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF BRUNEI

FOR THE YEAR

1930

BY

P. A. B. McKERRON, M.C.S.

British Resident, Brunei

SINGAPORE:

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
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1931

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Sketch Map of Brunei

THE STATE OF BRUNEI

REPORT OF THE BRITISH RESIDENT FOR THE YEAR 1930

Preface.

HISTORY.

A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung Dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A. D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Mejapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of NAKODA RAGAM and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of PIGAFETTA, who visited it in 1521, and was greatly impressed by the splendeour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay and only a small part of its former territory remained. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei has been reduced to its present boundaries.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1906 a new agreement was made whereby a British Resident was appointed who became the Agent and Representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. This followed the system existing in the States of the Malay Peninsula under British Protection. The Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore is the channel of communication between the Resident and the High Commissioner. The Resident is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

The present Sultan who was born on 30th Ramadan, 1331 A. H. (2nd September, 1913) is His Highness AHMED TAJUDIN AKHAZUL KHAIRI WADIN ibni Almerhum Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, K.C.M.G., and succeeded his father in September, 1924. During his minority the Duli PENGIRAN BENDAHARA and the Duli PENGIRAN PEMANCHA have been appointed to act as Joint Regents.

GEOGRAPHY.

The State of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,500 square miles, with a coast line of about 120 miles and lies between 4° 5′ and 5° 2′ N. latitude and 114° 7′ and 115° 22′ E. longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

It is subdivided for administrative purposes into five districts, Brunei, Tutong, Belait, Temburong and Muara. There is only one town of any size Brunei or Dar-ul-Salam (City of Peace) which is situated 12 miles from the mouth of the Brunei River at Muara and has an estimated population of 11,000. Prior to 1910 it consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river, but it now includes a strip of the mainland, mostly reclaimed, on which all Government buildings, shophouses and many private houses have been erected.

CLIMATE.

The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between 80° to 90° Fahrenheit but a light breeze is generally blowing which moderates the heat. At night the temperature usually falls below 80°.

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 to 200 inches for different parts of the State.

LANGUAGES.

The langua franca is Malay which differs slightly from that generally spoken in Malaya but the local Bornean races, the Tutongs, Belaits, Dusuns and the Muruts have languages of their own.

CURRENCY.

The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There are also nickel 5 cent coins and copper or mixed metal coins of 1 cent denomination. There are also currency notes of different denominations from $1 upwards.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

English and Malay Weights and Measures are used. A pikul (equivalent to 133⅓ lbs.) is subdivided into 100 katties of 16 tahils each. One tahil consists of 10 chis or 100 hoons and is equivalent to 1⅓ ounce avoirdupois. A koyan consists of 40 pikuls and is equivalent to 5,333⅓ lbs. avoirdupois. A gantang is the equivalent of one gallon and a chupak is equal to a quart.

I.—General.

Trading conditions grew steadily worse throughout the year as the price of rubber, and the other raw materials which form the bulk of the exports from the State, continued to fall. The local Chinese firms found great difficulty in paying for imported merchandise, and there were one or two bankruptcies. The peasants were forced to realise the hoards of silver dollars, which they had accumulated in the years of plenty when rubber was commanding a good price, although the realisation that the intrinsic value of savings in the form of these coins had depreciated owing to the slump in the price of the metal itself, was probably also responsible for the noticeably increased flow of silver dollars into the Treasury. In spite of the general depression however from which the agricultural industries suffered, the total value of the State's trade increased from $2,735,628 in 1929 to $3,343,870 in 1930. This increase was accounted for solely by the greater volume and value of imports into the Belait District, consequent on the rapid development and expansion which began to take place as soon as it became definitely established early in the year that an oilfield of great potential value had been discovered there. Although the production of oil for export is unlikely to take place for some little time yet, the fact that oil has now been discovered in commercially-paying quantity fully justifies an optimistic view being taken of the future economic prospects of the State.

His Highness the Sultan celebrated his 17th birthday in February. Towards the end of the year arrangements were made to obtain the services of a European tutor to supervise His Highness' studies.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir CECIL CLEMENTI, K.C.M.G., accompanied by LADY CLEMENTI, paid his first visit to the State in August. His Excellency landed at Miri and travelled to Brunei overland *viâ* Kuala Belait, making an inspection of the oilfield on the way. During His Excellency's stay in Brunei a conference took place between His Excellency and His Highness the Tuan Muda of Sarawak at which several important matters mutually concerning the two States were settled.

In June two Royal Air Force flying boats (Squadron-Leader Livock, D.F.C., A.F.C., in command) spent several days at moorings in the Brunei River on their return cruise from British North Borneo to Singapore. During the course of their stay inspections were made by land and by air of possible sites for aeroplane landing grounds and sea-plane bases, and some of these were found to be very suitable.

Mr. P. A. B. McKERRON, M.C.S., was British Resident throughout the year. Approval was obtained for the creation of the new appointment of Assistant Resident, Brunei, and in December Mr. T. F. CAREY, M.C.S., was appointed to the new post. It has been decided to station the Assistant Resident at Kuala Belait to enable better supervision to be exercised over the important developments now taking place there.

II.—Finance.

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year provided for a revenue of $352,750 and an expenditure of $403,455, which included a special provision of $60,000 for the construction of a reinforced concrete wharf at Brunei Town.

The actual revenue obtained was $333,069, and the expenditure was $379,604, so that, excluding the special provision for the wharf, which was really by way of an appropriation from the liquid cash reserves of the State, and in spite of the year being one of considerable financial difficulty, the ordinary expenditure of the State was kept well within the limits of revenue collected. It was, however, only by the exercise of strict economy and supervision over expenditure that this was accomplished.

The following figures give a comparison of the revenue and expenditure of the State for the past five years, which shows clearly how the revenue has been steadily declining with the fall in the price of rubber, and the progressive worsening in trade conditions generally since the record revenue collection in 1927:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	$	$
1926	367,344	297,894
1927	402,134	426,981
1928	354,762	344,095
1929	345,290	344,092
1930	333,069	379,604

The Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 are shown in Appendix *A* and Appendix *B* respectively.

The surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $151,517 as against $198,053 on January 1st, 1930. This decrease is solely accounted for by the appropriation of the necessary funds from the State's cash reserves to finance the construction of the new wharf referred to above.

The following statement shows the Assets and Liabilities at the end of the past two years:—

	31st December, 1929		31st December, 1930	
LIABILITIES	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Deposits				
Land Office	2,729 73		2,414 08	
Money Orders ...	9,472 56		5,436 03	
Miscellaneous ...	16,864 14		24,297 82	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	63,722 58		79,899 51	
		92,789 01		112,047 44
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	...	198,052 66	...	151,517 63
Total ...	...	290,841 67	...	263,565 07
ASSETS				
Investments				
State	18,550 00		18,550 00	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	63,722 58		79,899 51	
Fixed Deposit ...	...		50,000 00	
		82,272 58		148,449 51
Loans (secured) ...	...	29,666 64	...	13,654 25
Advances	...	697 60	...	678 95
Suspense	...	11,778 79	...	1,614 21
Cash in Treasury and Bank	...	166,426 06	...	99,168 15
Total ...	...	290,841 67	...	263,565 07

Opium Revenue Replacement Fund.—The fund was started in 1926 with $12,260 provided out of surplus revenue and invested in England in various Government securities. The contribution for 1930 was $12,858, and on 31st December, 1930, the Fund stood at $79,899.

As it is now definite that in oil the State has a potential source of revenue which will enable it to regard with equanimity the eventual cessation of revenue derived from opium, it has been decided, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to suspend further contributions to the Fund for the present, and the Fund will remain invested to accumulate at compound interest.

Public Debt.—The Public Debt of the State on 31st December, 1930, was $401,000.

The following is an Assets and Liabilities Statement in respect of this Debt:—

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—LOAN ACCOUNT
(31ST DECEMBER, 1930)

Dr.		Amount	Cr.		Amount
	$	$			$
31-12-1930, Balance due to F. M. S.	395,000		*To* Redemption of Monopolies (1906—1908) ...		72,009
Capital Repaid ...	44,750	439,750	„ Purchase of Tulins (1908—1909) ...		7,045
			„ Purchase of Cession Monies (1908—1924) ...		174,377*
			„ Capital Expenditure—	$	
			Launch (1906) ...	20,000	
			Residency (1906—1907) ...	8,000	
			Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906—1907) ...	10,339	38,339
			„ General Purposes		106,980
			„ Loan to His Highness the Sultan made in 1909		41,000
	TOTAL ...	439,750		TOTAL ...	439,750
	$			$	
31-12-1930, Balance due to S. S.	6,000		*To* Purchase of Cession Monies	13,546*	
Capital Repaid ...	14,000		„ Purchase of Political Pensions granted in Settlement of Tulin Claims ...	6,454	
	TOTAL ...	20,000		TOTAL ...	20,000
	GRAND TOTAL ...	459,750		GRAND TOTAL ...	459,750

* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to $80,870.

III.—Production.

AGRICULTURE.

Rubber, sago and rice are the chief agricultural products of the State.

Rubber.—The area under rubber is estimated to be about 9,000 acres of which some 4,000 acres belong to European Companies, and the remainder to Asiatic smallholders. The price of rubber declined steadily throughout the year and by September had reached the lowest figure ever recorded. Large numbers of the small producers found that it did not pay to tap their trees, and consequently considerable areas of small-holdings went out of tapping during the year. It was only by drastic measures of economy that the larger European producers were able to keep going with the price of rubber below the cost of production.

The export declined from 1,027 tons in 1929 to 870 tons, and the total value of the rubber exported fell by half from $742,999 in 1929 to $377,927 in 1930.

Sago.—One good result of the slump in rubber was that the peasants began to pay more attention to their sago plantations which had been badly neglected since rubber-planting began to engage their attention. Over 6,000 pikuls of sago flour were exported during the year as against 3,000 pikuls in 1929, and there was also a much increased production for local consumption, mainly as an insurance against a possible failure of the rice harvest. At the end of the year, however, the price of sago flour also had fallen so low that it hardly paid to produce it for export.

Rice.—The stern force of economic necessity compelled the peasants to plant up greatly increased areas of rice. The total area under rice in the 1929-30 season was approximately 7,500 acres as against 5,200 acres planted up the previous season, and more land than ever has been put under rice cultivation this season. Unfortunately a severe drought in the early part of the year badly affected the yield from the hill areas, but this was more than compensated for by the excellent yields obtained from the greatly increased areas that had been put under wet padi cultivation. Yields of 600 and 700 gantangs per acre were obtained from some of the plots planted with specially selected seed which the Government had obtained from the Agricultural Department in Malaya, and the average yield for the whole of the wet padi areas was more than double the average yield from the hill areas. The significance of this has not been lost on the peasantry, who have now had a proof of the advantages of the wet over the dry method of cultivation practised by them and their ancestors in the past.

FORESTS.

Only 48 tons of jelutong, which is the State's chief forest product, were exported during the year as against 78 tons in 1929 and 100 tons in 1928. The price of jelutong continued to fall, and for the last half of the year was so low that it did not pay to work it. The forest revenue, which is mainly derived from licences to work jelutong, fell to $3,388 as against $6,275 collected in 1929.

Practically no timber is exported. There are, however, undoubtedly extensive areas of excellent timber in the upper reaches of the Tutong, Belait and Temburong Rivers which have never been properly examined. A certain amount of hard-wood timber is extracted for local use, but no large scale exploitation has been attempted. If a market for Brunei timber were to be found outside the State, a considerable amount of river clearing would be required to enable the timber to be extracted economically. A proper Forest Department would also have to be constituted and this is beyond the financial resources of the State at present.

INDUSTRIES.

Cutch.—The Island Trading Company, Limited, which has been established in Brunei Town since 1900, exported 2,994 tons of bark extract (cutch) valued at $220,080 as compared with 2,085 tons valued at $183,583 in 1929. The manufacture of this amount 8,089 tons of firewood were consumed. Most of this bark now comes from areas outside the State, but new areas in the Belait District, which have never been touched before, are about to be opened up.

Arts and Crafts.—The products of the three chief native crafts of Brunei are silverware, sarongs and brassware.

Silverware.—The making of silverware is by far the most important native craft. Brunei silversmiths have always been famed for their skill among the people of the other parts of Borneo and of Malaya. Now thanks to the enterprise and assistance of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society, which has opened a selling-centre in Singapore, the demand for their products is steadily increasing. Over $2,000 worth of silverware was sold through the agency of the Society and the total value of the export of silverware in 1930 exceeded $13,000. The silversmiths are particularly clever at copying European articles such as cigarette boxes and cases, ash-trays, finger-bowls, etc., preserving and adapting the distinctive ornamental patterns of old Brunei silver for this purpose.

Weaving.—The women of Brunei weave large quantities of cotton and a few silk sarongs. The quality of their work both as to texture and dying compares very favourably with that of the weavers of Trengganu and other places in Malaya where this native industry still flourishes.

Brassware.—The making of brassware is also an important local industry. Many useful and decorative articles are produced by the Brunei smiths. Their products however are mainly sold locally, as they have not been so enterprising as the silversmiths, who have, as mentioned above, succeeded in making a market for their products outside the State.

MINING.

Oil was first found in 1914 at Labi in the District of Belait. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, which is allied to the Sarawak Oilfields Limited, obtained a lease of this area in 1924. The results obtained from the Labi field have so far been rather disappointing, but the Company has for several years past been carrying on vigorous prospecting operations under licence in the coastal area of the Belait District.

In April, 1929 oil was found at Seria about 10 miles North-west of Kuala Belait. During 1930 several excellent producing wells were completed, and by the middle of the year it had become clear that a commercial oil-field had been found at Seria. The Company is at present engaged on a very thorough investigation of the extent of the field, and is at the same time developing it for production. The survey of well locations for a progressive programme of drilling was completed, and a commencement was made with the construction of a grid of access roads. A steel pile bridge was constructed over the Seria River to ensure good communication with the Company's headquarters at Kuala Belait. Great developments also took place at Kuala Belait during the year. New store godowns, offices, and quarters for employees were completed, and the question of a pipe-line water supply has been investigated.

Were it not for the fact that the oil industry is also suffering from the general trade depression, and from the ills of over-production, it is extremely probable that 1931 would have seen oil being exported from the State. As it is, however, development is proceeding gradually, and when trade conditions improve again, it will not be long before Brunei oil is on the market. Meanwhile it is very gratifying that at a time, when the oil industry throughout the world is restricting its production, the steady development of the Brunei field is being proceeded with.

Coal.—A Singapore Syndicate held a Prospecting Licence throughout the year over an extensive area on both sides of the Brunei River below the Town. Active prospecting operations were carried out in the autumn, and the Syndicate has applied for and been granted an extension of the licence to enable the coal deposits found to be investigated further with a view to the flotation of a Company with sufficient capital to work them. While undoubtedly large deposits of good quality coal exist in the State, the peculiar nature of the seams in which these are found, make it questionable whether it would be a paying proposition to work them at the present time.

IV.—Trade and Economics.

The aggregate value of trade for the year was $3,343,871 as against $2,735,628 in 1929. Owing to the slump in the price of all raw materials produced in the State, the value of the export trade declined from $1,251,335 in 1929 to $807,449 in 1930. As against this, the value of the import trade rose from $1,484,293 in 1929 to $2,536,422 in 1930, the large increase in the imports of machinery and materials of all kinds for the development of the oilfield in the Belait District being solely responsible.

Tables showing the principal imports and exports for the years 1928 to 1930 and a comparative statement showing the distribution of trade by Districts are given in Appendix *C* and Appendix *D* respectively.

The total revenue from Customs Duties was $130,882 a decrease of $1,620. The revenue from export duties was the lowest it has been for many years. This decrease, however, was very nearly balanced by a considerable increase in the yield obtained from import duties, consequent on the increased volume of imports, and on the higher scale of duties imposed on tobacco, petroleum and matches in the latter half of 1929.

The collections in each District were as follows:—

District	Export Duties			Import Duties		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brunei	22,233	18,488	12,175	48,665	53,241	54,005
Belait	9,865	12,619	6,004	18,143	21,615	40,820
Tutong	7,447	6,262	3,622	3,790	4,346	3,959
Temburong	10,375	8,005	4,011	6,430	7,926	6,286
Muara	938	Included in Brunei		1,053	Included in Brunei	
TOTAL ...	50,858	45,374	25,812	78,081	87,128	105,070

The following new or amended duties were imposed during the year:—

Exports—

October	...	Plantation Rubber	1% *ad valorem*.
		(This duty was formerly	... 2½% *ad valorem*).

Imports—

December	...	Dried fish	... 10% *ad valorem*.
		Sugar, per katty	1 cent.

Chandu.—The amount of chandu sold was 7,613 tahils as compared with 9,250 tahils in 1929. The net revenue was $52,974, a decrease of $14,386.

The retail sale of chandu is entirely in the hands of the Government. A system for the registration of chandu smokers is in force. At the end of the year there were 588 adult Chinese registered as smokers as compared with 458 at the end of 1929. The large influx of Chinese labourers into the oilfield area was responsible for this increase in the number of registered smokers. Their numbers are declining in the other Districts.

V.—Communications.

SHIPPING.

Steamers drawing up to 12 feet can except at time of very low tide reach Brunei Town.

A new reinforced concrete wharf with a concrete pontoon for launches was completed during the year and was officially opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner in August.

The Straits Steamship Company, Limited's M. V. *Brunei*, which had been specially designed to suit local conditions, arrived towards the end of the year to take up the local passenger and freight service between Brunei and Labuan. The Company is also considering the inauguration of a coastal service to Kuala Belait and it is hoped that this will be established in 1931.

The same Company also provides the weekly mail service between Labuan and Singapore.

ROADS.

The Tutong Road was maintained in good order throughout the year, and various improvements were made. The road is an earth one, but by prohibiting bullock cart traffic and closing the road altogether during and for some

hours after heavy rain, the surface continues to stand up very well. The cost of maintenance of this road worked out at about $325 per mile of formation varying in width from 16 feet to 20 feet.

During the year the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, took over the charge and maintenance of the bridges and approaches along the beach road from Kuala Tutong to Kuala Belait, as the whole of this stretch now falls within the area of its operations.

A pontoon car-ferry was established at Kuala Tutong which enabled through traffic to be maintained between Brunei and Kuala Belait.

A short length of road was constructed to connect the growing village of Kuala Belait with the beach.

New roads.—In co-operation with Gadong Estate a mile of road was constructed to connect this Estate with the river at Kumbang Pasang.

Towards the end of the year work was commenced on the construction of a road from Temburong to connect with the Limbang-Pandaruan Road in Sarawak territory. Approximately 3 miles of this road had been completed at the end of the year.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Financial.—The revenue amounted to $7,650 as compared with $8,150 in 1929 and the expenditure was $11,566 as compared with $14,506 in 1929.

The following gives a comparison between business transacted in 1928, 1929 and 1930:—

	1930	1929	1928
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	43,460	52,994	45,723
Do. do. despatched	24,080	22,979	26,689
TOTAL ...	67,540	75,973	72,412

Details of business transacted during the year are as follows:—

LETTERS				Postcards	Printed Matters	Parcels
Registered	Paid	Service	Taxed			
			INWARD			
1,586	20,452	1,471	1,775	691	15,435	2,050
			OUTWARD			
3,897	16,872	2,664	142	109	75	321

Money Orders.—Two hundred and forty-one Money Orders were issued to the value of $6,336.91 and eight hundred and forty-eight Cash-on-Delivery parcels were delivered to the value of $19,752.43. Thirty-one Money Orders to the value of $456.14 were received and cashed during the year.

Telephones.—There is a public telephone service in Brunei Town. During the year it was extended to the neighbouring European rubber estates and to the offices of the Island Trading Company.

A line to Tutong, following the road, was also constructed during the year and is proving of great value in administration.

RADIO-TELEGRAPHS.

The five stations were operated without serious interruption throughout the year.

The total number of messages handled was 4,185 as compared with 4,880 in 1929.

This figure is made up as follows:—

(*a*) Internal Service	...	...	2,552
(*b*) Cable Service	...	...	805
(*c*) Sarawak Service	...	...	828

The number of words in messages sent on Government Service amounted to 21,810 which at 10 cents per word would have a value of $2,180.

Tables are appended showing the comparison between the traffic figures of 1928, 1929 and 1930:—

INTERNAL TRAFFIC.

	Messages handed in and transmitted from:					Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Temburong	Kuala Belait		1930	1929	1928
Government	606	381	42	100	325	1,454	121·1	118·8	106·0
Public Prepaid	148	235	279	38	398	1,098	91·5	89·0	89·0
TOTAL ...	754	616	321	138	723	2,552	212·6	207·8	195·0

EXTERNAL TRAFFIC

(Eastern Extension Telegraphs Company, Ltd., Labuan)

	Messages transmitted from :					Messages received at :					Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem :		
	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Tem-burong	Kuala Belait	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Tem-burong	Kuala Belait		1930	1929	1928
Government ...	65	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	97	7·2	6·1	8·7
Public Prepaid ...	193	...	...	6	14	484	...	...	6	4	708	59·0	78·0	60·0
Total ...	258	...	...	6	14	516	...	...	6	4	805	66·2	84·1	68·7

(Brunei Sarawak Service)

	Messages transmitted from :					Messages received at :					Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem :		
	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Tem-burong	Kuala Belait	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Tem-burong	Kaula Belait		1930	1929	1928
Government ...	58	5	1	...	...	51	14	9	...	3	141	11·8	13·4	9·0
Public Prepaid ...	56	263	11	8	56	99	134	13	10	37	687	57·2	84·7	110·2
Total ...	114	268	12	8	56	150	148	22	10	40	828	69·0	98·1	119·2

General.—By the courtesy of the British North Borneo Government, the Postmaster-General (Mr. C. F. NEWTON WADE) visited Brunei in September and gave very valuable advice for bringing the radio-telegraph equipment more up-to-date. In accordance with his advice relief short-wave sets of a modern type have already been installed at the Brunei and Kualablait Stations.

VI.—Justice, Police and Prisons.

(*A*).—JUSTICE AND CRIME.

The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction in the case of offences punishable with death and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain civil and criminal matters.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts:—

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei ...	4	3	77	23	12	254	373
Belait ...	...	...	26	12	91	96	225
Tutong ...	...	...	1	2	36	99	138
Temburong ...	...	...	3	...	...	14	17
Muara ..	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
TOTAL ...	4	3	107	37	144	466	761

Out of 255 Criminal cases 59 resulted in acquittals. The total amounts involved in Civil and Administration Suits were $31,610 and $19,116 respectively.

The following is a comparative statement of offences reported to the Police for the last three years:—

Year	*Offences*	*Property Lost*	*Property Recovered*
		$ c.	$ c.
1928 ...	440	2,115 99	725 66
1929 ...	291	1,742 16	272 27
1930 ...	289	2,778 71	497 70

(*B*).—POLICE.

The strength of the Force on 31st December, 1930, was as follows:—

Sgt. Major	*Sergeants*	*Corporals*	*Lance-Corporals*	*Constables*
1	4	3	3	51

This constitutes the present approved establishment, but it was obvious at the end of the year that it will be necessary to increase it at an early date in order to provide extra police for the Belait District.

Musketry.—Musketry showed a marked improvement. The results of the annual course were as follows:—

Marksmen	*1st Class*	*2nd Class*	*3rd Class*
6	9	12	9

Several improvements were made to the range and its equipment.

Discipline.—There was a great improvement in discipline. A canteen was opened during the year. It has been much appreciated by the men, and has had much to do with the general improvement in the conduct and the esprit de corps of the Force. Forty-eight men were defaulted and 6 were dismissed, 4 for serious breaches of discipline and 2 for unsatisfactory conduct.

Health.—The health of the force was below the average. Twenty-six men were admitted to Hospital and 61 were treated as out-patients.

Buildings.—All existing buildings were kept in good repair. A new set of barracks for single men was completed at Headquarters and a commencement was made with the construction of a new block for married men. The old single men's barracks were converted into a canteen and mess-room.

Fire Brigade.—Discipline and fire-drill have been much improved. Two hundred feet of new hose was purchased, and arrangements are being made to provide a float which will enable the engine to be transported across the river to deal with any outbreaks of fire that may occur among the closely-packed wooden houses of the river kampongs.

General.—Eight hundred and twenty-five firearms were registered showing a decrease of 48 compared with 1929, and 659 Weights and Measures were tested as compared with 614 in 1929.

One thousand three hundred and twenty-three aliens were registered during the year as compared with 763 in 1929.

Seventy-three motor vehicles were registered as compared with 45 in 1929.

Three persons were taken by crocodiles and 24 rewards were paid.

C.—PRISONS.

Forty-four prisoners were committed during the year. All were adult males and their nationalities were as follows:—

Chinese	*Malays*	*Kedayans*	*Javanese*	*Indians*	*Dusuns*
17	9	7	4	2	5

At the end of the year there were 13 prisoners in the Brunei Prison, and 2 in the Sub-Prison at Kuala Belait.

The general health of the prisoners was good, and their conduct on the whole satisfactory. There was only one serious breach of discipline.

The prisoners were employed mainly on public works such as road-making and reclamation. The average number of prisoners at work daily was 13.69. The prisoners also did intra-mural work in the afternoons, and baskets to the value of $222 were sold, principally to the Public Works Department.

The Chief Police Officer acted as Superintendent of Prisons with the Sergeant-Major in charge of the Brunei Gaol.

VII.—Public Works.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to $131,553 against a total of $149,796 voted.

Personal Emoluments amounted to $14,496, or 11 per cent of the total expenditure.

Administration.—The Department has now been linked up with the Public Works Department of the Federated Malay States, and an officer from that Department was seconded for duty in Brunei and took over charge at the beginning of the year.

Buildings.—All existing buildings were maintained in good repair, and the following new buildings were completed during the year.

Clerks' Quarters, Brunei.

Dresser's Quarters, Brunei.

Police Barracks, Brunei.

The following temporary buildings were built at Kuala Belait: —

Police Sergeant's Quarters.

Clerks' Quarters.

Work was also commenced on the construction of temporary quarters for the Assistant Resident at Kuala Belait.

Other Works.—The new reinforced concrete wharf (30 feet by 200 feet) with reinforced concrete pontoon, on which work was commenced in 1929, was completed during the year.

A telephone line was constructed to Tutong, and this line has already proved of great value.

A motor-car pontoon was constructed to carry cars over the Tutong River and thus link Brunei with Kuala Belait.

VIII.—Public Health.

Administration.—The first whole-time European Medical Officer was appointed in May, and further advances were made in the organisation of the Medical and Health Department.

The total revenue of the Department was $1,042 and the total expenditure $17,396, being about 5 per cent of the total ordinary expenditure of the State.

Public Health.—There was no outbreak of any form of epidemic disease during the year. The estimated population of the state was 31,170. It is hoped that the Census, which is to be taken in 1931, will provide more reliable figures upon which to base mortality and other statistics in future years.

Vital Statistics.—Registration of births and deaths is compulsory, but it is questionable to what extent the returns are reliable as the original registration throughout the greater part of the State is in the hands of subordinate police officers and native headmen, and it is only very rarely, for instance, that bodies are seen by a medical authority.

Births.—The crude birth-rate for the year was 43.28 per 1,000.

Deaths.—The crude death-rate was 29·58 per 1,000 compared with a rate of 28.20 in 1929.

Infantile Mortality.—The infantile mortality rate was 246.85 per mille as against 261.87 in 1929.

Although the rate is slowly and steadily declining, infantile mortality is the biggest single problem with which the Medical Department is confronted.

The Brunei women are still practically *purdah* and midwifery is practised in the kampongs by untrained persons, with results which are bad in the extreme. Dietary errors are, however, probably responsible for more deaths than bad midwifery. There is as yet no qualified midwife in the State, but it is hoped to provide one next year. The question of sending a local woman for training has been considered, but there does not appear to be a suitable person, and one will have to be procured from outside. It will be part of her duties to disseminate knowledge of proper diet and the general care of infants to mothers. A wall of prejudice, conservatism, and mistrust will confront the person attempting the task, but the reward of success will be great and the Government fully realises the importance of making a beginning.

Sanitation.—The Medical Officer is Health Officer for the State. There is a Probationary Sanitary Inspector in Brunei Town and arrangements are being made to secure the part-time services of the fully-qualified Sanitary Inspector, at present employed by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, at Kuala Belait, to supervise the sanitation work in the growing town-ship there. During the year a bucket system of night-soil removal was instituted in Brunei Town and a similar system is being arranged for in Kuala Belait.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—There is one Government Hospital in Brunei Town. Much new equipment has been acquired and the hospital may now be said to be well-equipped for the work it performs. There is an out-door Dispensary attached to the Hospital and the number of patients treated during the year was 5,476. A Travelling Dresser also visit fifteen centres regularly giving free advice and treatment and using as headquarters schools, police stations and headmen's houses. The number of patients treated in this way was 3,046. This Dresser also visits all schools in the State periodically and gives necessary treatment and simple lectures on personal hygiene, malaria prevention and the ways of avoiding helminthic infection.

IX.—Education.

Education is compulsory only in the Brunei Town area, and until a sufficient supply of trained teachers becomes available it will not be possible to extend compulsory education to the country districts. The attendance in the country schools is nevertheless very satisfactory. Three new

schools were completed and opened in the Tutong District during the year. For financial reasons, however, further expansion in the provision of educational facilities will have to be gradual, but it is the policy of the Government to endeavour to open at least one new school a year.

The following numbers of boys were on the registers of the nine State schools at the end of the year:—

	Number on Register.
Brunei	365
Kilanas	26
Tutong	78
Lubok Pulau	26
Tanjong Maya	53
Tumpuan Ugas	42
Temburong	41
Labu	25
Kuala Belait	32
Total ...	688

The curriculum of the State schools is based on that of the Vernacular Schools in Malaya and all teaching is in the Malay language. Nothing is taught which might tend to drive Malays from their fishing and agricultural pursuits.

School Gardens.—An area of waste land was set aside in Brunei Town for school gardens, and most of the country schools also had their small gardens by the end of the year. The boys all showed great keeness.

Girls School.—The first Girls School in the State was opened in July. There were 24 girls on the register at the end of the year and the attendance was excellent. In a few years' time when some of the present pupils become available as teachers it should be possible to increase considerably the facilities for female education.

Chinese School.—There is a private Chinese School in Brunei Town in receipt of a small Government grant. There were 38 pupils on the register at the end of the year.

English Education.—The Government pays an annual contribution to the English School at Labuan, and in addition two promising Brunei boys are being educated there at Government expense.

The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, has recently approached the Government about the opening of an English School at Kuala Belait for the education of the sons of its subordinate staff there, and it is hoped that the school will be established in 1931.

X.—Lands and Surveys.

All land, not held under title or by concession, is called State Land which the Resident may dispose of on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with "The Land Code, 1909".

Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the landholder is an Extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface right only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of Government such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

Mining.—Licences to prospect for minerals such as coal and oil may be issued by the Resident and mining leases may likewise be issued by him subject to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds five square miles.

All transactions, *e.g.*, transfers of land, mortgages are not effective till they have been registered in the Land Office.

Surveys.—All survey of alienated land is done by prismatic compass and boundary marks of stones are planted. The accuracy of this survey is open to question, but this is unavoidable until the finances of the State will run to the establishment of a Survey Department.

Area under title and concession.—The area in private occupation at the end of the year was roughly 74,800 acres. There were about 4,400 small holdings.

Land Revenue.—The total rent-roll amounted to $19,657, and the arrears at the end of the year amounted to $730. A considerable proportion of these arrears represent rent on lands alienated for rubber cultivation during the past few years which have never been and in all probability now never will be taken up by their owners, and will in consequence revert in due course to the State.

Alienations.—During the year 443 acres of State Land were alienated of which 200 acres were for rubber cultivation. One hundred and fifty applications for land were received and of these 113 were approved alienation. The demand for land (except for rice cultivation) fell off progressively throughout the year.

General.—The number of titles registered was 184 while 212 transfers and miscellaneous transactions were dealt with.

Thirty-nine land succession cases were dealt with during the year.

XI.—Labour.

Conditions of labour are governed by the Labour Code of 1913 with its subsequent amendments and by the various Indian Immigration Enactments.

The Controller of Labour for Malaya is Controller of Labour for the State. The British Resident and the Medical Officer exercise the powers of Deputy Controller of Labour and Assistant Controller of Labour respectively.

Immigration.—The immigration of labourers from Southern India to Malaya and Brunei is regulated by the Indian Immigration Committee (of which the Controller of Labour is *ex-officio* Chairman appointed by the High Commissioner). All travelling expenses of such labourers to their places of employment are paid from the Indian Immigration Fund. The income of this Fund is derived from a quarterly assessment levied on all employers of South Indian labourers based on the number of days' work done by such labourers during the quarter.

Of the four European Rubber Estates only one continued to employ Indian labourers. When the price of rubber, however, fell to below the cost of production in the latter half of the year the Estate found itself unable to pay the prescribed rates of wages and was compelled to give these labourers notice. The labourers themselves, however, petitioned to be allowed to stay on and not to be forced to return to India. They offered to accept lower wages during the continuance of the emergency through which the rubber producing industry is passing. Lower rates of wages were accordingly prescribed, and accepted by both the employers and the labourers.

Health.—The health of the labour forces employed by the various Estates and by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, was generally good.

Repatriation.—During the year 56 adults and 7 minors were repatriated at the expense of the Indian Immigration Fund.

A number of Javanese and Chinese labourers, whose services had to be dispensed with owing to the slump in the price of rubber, were repatriated at the expense of the Estates concerned, and several indigent and decrepit Chinese casual labourers were sent back to China at Government expense.

Population.—The following table shows the labour population on Estates, etc., at the end of the year:—

Race	Island Trading Company, Ltd.	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd	Four European Rubber Estates	Total
Bruneis and Kedayans ...	700	283	599	1,582
Chinese	...	391	36	427
Dyaks	...	14	...	14
Indians	...	249	61	310
Javanese	...	...	75	75
Others	...	...	7	7
TOTAL ...	700	937	778	2,415

XII.—Miscellaneous.

State Council.—Four meetings of the State Council were held during the year.

Legislation.—The following Enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council:—

Enactment No. 1 of 1930 POISONS.

Enactment No. 2 of 1930 CENSUS.

Rules were passed under the Weights and Measures, Poisons and Census Enactments, and regulations for the control of hawkers were made under Order-in-Council No. 1 of 1930.

Meteorology.—The mean temperature for the year was 86.30°F. The highest recorded shade temperature was 89°F. The total rainfall recorded at Brunei Town was 124.08 inches, over a third of which occurred during the months of October and November. The months of February and March on the other hand were exceptionally dry.

The meteorological returns are given in Appendices E and F.

P. A. B. McKERRON,
British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI, *17th March*, 1931.

APPENDIX *A*.

Abstract of Revenue	1928	1929	1930
CLASS I	$	$	$
DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENSES—			
Customs	128,939	132,502	130,881
Government Monopolies ...	79,447	67,362	52,974
Licenses	18,117	20,363	17,242
Poll-Tax	1,740	1,966	1,988
Municipal	11,667	10,727	9637
CLASS II			
FEES OF COURTS AND OFFICE, ETC.—			
Courts	4,167	4,447	2,907
Surveys	3,407	2,175	2,019
General	10,198	5,834	8 248
CLASS III			
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—			
Posts and Telegraphs ...	8,869	8,150	7,648
CLASS IV			
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—			
Land Revenue	59,126	65,504	72,595
Cession Monies	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest	13,885	10,481	5,158
CLASS V			
LAND SALE—			
Premia on Land Sales ...	...	579	6,572
TOTAL REVENUE ...	354,762	345,290	333,069

APPENDIX *B.*

Abstract of Expenditure	1928	1929	1930
	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan ...	13,200	13,200	12,000
Native Chiefs	14,400	14,400	14,640
British Resident	17,468	16,439	21,143
Customs, Monopolies and Marine departments	13,878	15,647	21,356
Land and Surveys	8,864	7,041	6,513
District Offices	10,934	13,943	16,128
Education	3,425	7,310	7,289
Marine	13,155	10,051	...
Police	31,111	28,811	31,383
Medical	5,754	14,579	17,396
Political Pensions ...	2,174	6,714	6 523
Headmen	570	...	...
Kathi	...	...	2,222
Interest	16,885	16,602	16,321
Municipal	8,166	3,964	3,089
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent	21,612	45,758	42,801
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure	16,362	1,991	3,147
Pensions	2,701	3,589	7,383
Posts and Telegraphs	13,895	14,506	11,566
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ...	41,450	45,293	45,228
Public Works, Special Services ...	88,001	58,254	87,476
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	344,005	338,092	373,604
Repayment of Public Debt. ...	6,000	6,000	6,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	350,005	344,092	379,604

APPENDIX C.

The following tables show the Quantities and Values of the principal Exports and Imports for the years 1928—1930.—

Exports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
					$	$	$
A.—Food, Animals and Drinks—							
Cattle	head	116	52	42	9,143	2,568	2,570
Pigs	,,	292	387	216	13,193	12,566	7,409
Poultry	,,	290	322	272	238	251	254
Dried Prawns	pikuls	891	2,077	1,087	48,153	54,376	53,553
Dried Fish	,,	39	101	105	465	4,403	1,198
Sago Flour	,,	2,998	3,068	6,201	11,906	12,385	21,481
Copra	,,	434	144	81	3,337	1,291	521
B —Raw Materials—							
Raw Sago	bayongs	163	260	286	308	512	316
Cutch	tons	2,086	2,104	2,494	179,104	185,802	220,080
Forest Produce	...	...	...	...	4,812	13,566	10,773
Plantation rubber	lbs.	1,669,679	2,301,625	1,980,816	581,265	742,999	377,927
Jelutong rubber	pikuls	16,954	13,180	7,952	151,501	165,120	68,922
Marine Produce	...	...	...	...	1,336	426	788
Hides and Horns	pikuls	239	214	165	3,805	3,836	2,238
Coal	tons	25	...	...	300	...	...
Timber	...	...	...	...	1,045	2,813	121
Prawn Refuse	bags	No return	199	127	No return	1,144	793
Clay	tons	No return	No return	1,836	No return	No return	1,102
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Brassware	pikuls	109	99	88	13,539	12,083	9,104
Silverware	...	...	...	...	16,500	15,430	13,560
Sarongs	pieces	1,121	1,374	898	8,751	9,828	6,515
Kajang	bundles	4,386	4,642	3,202	3,481	3,927	2,486
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	5,889	6,009	5,738
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	1,058,071	1,251,335	807,449

APPENDIX *C.—Continued*

The following tables show the Quantities and Values of the Principal Exports and Imports for the years 1928—1930.

Imports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
					$	$	$
A.—Food Drinks and Tobacco—							
Rice	pikuls	35,509	27,754	54,370	232,127	199,697	212,772
Other Grains	,,	4,322	2,603	1,405	13,730	11,966	8,635
Milk	cases	1,558	1,834	4,884	18,934	21,642	30,198
Salt	pikuls	2,185	2,481	2,499	3,832	4,622	4,612
Sugar	,,	7,270	7,559	7,717	57,760	55,229	45,865
Tobacco	lbs.	85,917	79,846	91,694	116,462	125,137	120,536
Provisions	...	...	...	...	105,780	99,415	109,502
Flour	sacks	7,307	6,836	6,760	25,368	23,287	20,683
Coconut Oil	tins	2,744	2,710	2,476	17,475	15,187	12,283
Coffee	pikuls	333	316	388	14,449	14,346	11,848
Spirit	gallons	3,096	3,946	3,933	16,984	20,267	19,825
Arrack	,,	137	136	111	412	512	402
B.—Raw Materials—							
Petroleum	gallons	90,935	91,736	125,361	68,117	68,360	74,573
Timber	...	...	...	...	11,078	6,778	6,549
Fuel Oil	gallons	No return	No return	107,583	No return	No return	33,063
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	...	10,667	11,210	44,338
Dyed Cotton Goods	...	...	...	...	68,342	77,736	87,656
Yarn and Thread	...	...	...	...	14,703	20,287	13,080
Sarongs	...	...	...	...	21,233	21,477	20,459
Machinery	...	...	...	...	242,207	174,454	231,096
Chandu	tahils	7,985	9,200	8,200	17,022	19,612	17,220
Matches	tins	1,009	1,132	1,098	6,071	6,666	5,931
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	284,149	453,485	1,143,985
Coins and Bullion	...	...	...	...	18,842	32,921	261,311
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,385,744	1,484,293	2,536,422

APPENDIX *D.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1928–1930

Exports

District	Plantation rubber			Jelutong rubber			Raw Sago and Sago Flour			Copra		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	1,028,960	1,353,315	1,209,916	86	8	...	24	12	15	17	20	...
Belait ...	2,979	16,001	9,143	11,948	8,747	5,570	1,776	698	323	2	...	...
Tutong ...	98,185	137,706	112,231	3,740	3,306	1,739	247	1,563	4,388	1	...	...
Temburong ...	517,092	766,854	622,581	1,180	1,119	643	1,181	1,185	2,083	58	50	14
Muara ...	22,463	27,749	26,945	...	...	...	12	...	18	356	74	67
TOTAL ...	1,669,679	2,301,625	1,980,816	16,954	13,179	7,952	3,240	3,458	6,827	434	144	81

District	Forest Produce			Cattle			Pigs			Hides and Horns		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
	$	$	$	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	1,425	2,307	1,403	4	11	...	227	372	185	142	142	88
Belait ...	1,637	5,063	6,468	3	...	...	...	11	25	30	30	35
Tutong ...	1,540	4,787	1,365	78	13	40	...	...	...	58	35	32
Temburong ...	61	1,263	1,472	1	4	2	3	...	6	7	5	7
Muara ...	149	146	65	30	24	...	12	4	...	2	2	3
TOTAL ...	4,812	13,566	10,773	116	52	42	242	387	216	239	214	165

APPENDIX *D.—Continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1928–1930—*Continued*

Exports

District	Kajang			Marine Produce			Sarongs			Brassware		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
	Bundles	Bundles	Bundles	$	$	$	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	4,386	4,642	3,195	1,099	330	788	8,751	1,263	6,515	103	83	78
Belait ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	4	14	7
Tutong ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Temburong ...	...	...	...	36	89	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Muara ...	...	...	7	666	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
TOTAL ...	4,386	4,642	3,202	1,801	426	788	8,751	1,374	6,515	109	99	88

District	Silverware			Dried Prawns			Cutch			Manufactured Articles		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Tons	Tons	Tons	$	$	$
Brunei ...	16,500	15,430	13,560	846	2,012	1,026	2,086	2,104	2,494	5,687	5,789	5,379
Belait ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	171	265
Tutong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	67	...	...
Temburong ...	...	...	...	25	52	52	...	...	...	50	38	..
Muara ...	...	...	...	20	13	9	...	...	...	42	11	94
TOTAL ...	16,500	15,430	13,560	891	2,077	1,087	2,086	2,104	2,494	5,889	6,009	5,738

APPENDIX *D.—Continued.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1928–1930

Imports

District	Rice			Other grains			Tobacco			Piece Goods		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$	$	$
Brunei ...	26,066	20,238	27,665	3,937	1,600	1,090	59,724	55,579	60,147	58,377	67,898	70,405
Belait ...	3,842	3,732	23,140	229	221	226	14,604	12,297	21,092	14,281	13,535	24,468
Tutong ...	595	419	510	20	36	26	3,267	2,765	2,559	9,939	10,246	7,234
Temburong ...	3,318	2,431	2,023	72	672	39	6,887	8,362	6,707	5,698	6,134	4,490
Muara ...	1,687	934	1,032	64	74	24	985	843	1,189	1,280	1,400	1,518
TOTAL ...	35,508	27,754	54,370	4,322	2,603	1,405	85,017	79,846	91,694	89,575	99,213	108,115

District	Sugar			Petroleum			Provisions			Machinery		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brunei ...	5,001	4,829	4,666	32,904	46,593	48,456	47,078	40,837	32,354	6,284	2,154	1,156
Belait ...	676	947	1,315	29,241	34,887	68,763	33,429	32,774	67,445	245,737	172,209	229,940
Tutong ...	737	784	889	4,424	5,226	4,856	7,814	5,116	3,986	700	91	...
Temburong ...	595	672	465	3,890	3,549	1,814	15,351	19,078	4,615	153	...	...
Muara ...	261	327	382	496	1,481	1,472	2,108	1,610	1,102	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,270	7,559	7,717	90,935	91,736	125,361	105,780	99,415	109,502	252,874	174,454	231,096

APPENDIX *D.—Cld.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1928–1930—*Continued*

Imports

District	Salt			Flour			Coconut oil			Liquor			Timber		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Sacks	Sacks	Sacks	Tins	Tins	Tins	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	$	$	$
Brunei ...	1,485	1,558	1,475	5,590	5,159	4,495	1,794	1,706	1,340	1 810	1,923	1,219	8,465	3 314	5,204
Belait ...	218	263	281	649	764	1,378	490	452	736	1,079	1,580	2,448	83	2,423	687
Tutong ...	213	275	288	205	298	231	151	191	184	22	46	16	1,948	738	...
Temburong ...	128	152	216	571	615	384	274	334	188	315	523	246	479	65	321
Muara ...	140	233	239	292	401	272	32	27	28	6	10	4	103	238	337
TOTAL ...	2,184	2,481	2,499	7,307	7,237	6,760	2,744	2,710	2,476	3,232	4,082	3 933	11,078	6,778	6,549

District	Thread and Yarn			Chandu			Motor Vehicles			Other Manufactured Articles		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
	$	$	$	Tahils	Tahils	Tahils	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brunei ...	13,522	16,322	9,779	7,985	9,200	8,200	No return		620	143,778	113,735	96,6 6
Belait ...	261	860	1,195	...	...	...			43,718	116,846	312,611	1,031,079
Tutong ...	339	2,328	1,461	...	...	...			...	5,626	10,431	7,335
Temburong ...	414	519	402	...	...	...			...	15,834	14,953	7,635
Muara ...	167	258	243	...	...	...			...	2,065	1,755	1,240
TOTAL ...	14,703	20,287	13,080	7,985	9,200	8,200	No return		44,338	284.149	453,485	1,143,985

APPENDIX *E.*

ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT THE EIGHT STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1930

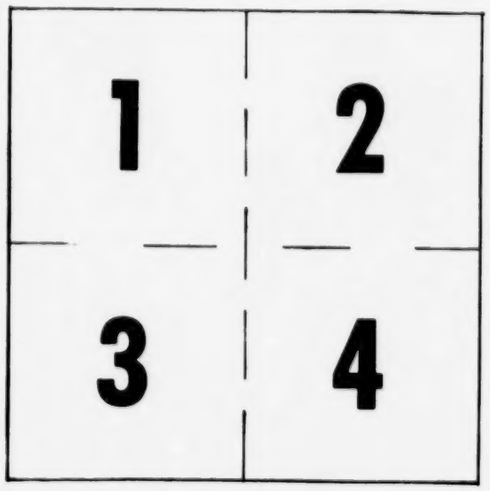
Month	BRUNEI DISTRICT				TEMBURONG DISTRICT			BELAIT DISTRICT
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kumbang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	Kuala Belait
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January ...	8·62	9·18	9·26	7·50	6·85	8·68	14·33	No record kept
February ...	1·68	1·46	1·59	·33	2·71	3·18	1·94	„
March ...	4·40	5·44	4·47	1·16	10·56	8·59	17·99	„
April ...	16·07	9·80	12·00	11·88	12·88	12·43	25·11	„
May ...	6·51	6·12	7·91	6·51	13·93	13·34	10·14	„
June ...	14·53	13·91	15·01	14·20	15·01	21·22	20 02	„
July ...	7·85	6 67	4·88	4·96	3·25	5·59	2 30	„
August ...	4·28	6·45	7·32	3·65	12·01	10·64	15·20	5·54
September ...	9·54	7·62	6·19	7·71	18·92	11·89	14·29	4·82
October ...	19·57	17·14	16·85	15·17	38·30	35·86	43·56	14·12
November ...	20 60	21·52	20·72	21·13	25·65	14·56	11·00	12·35
December ...	10·43	9·86	8·89	12·27	10·82	9·47	12·75	6·06
TOTAL ...	124·08	115·17	115·09	106·47	170·89	155·45	188·63	

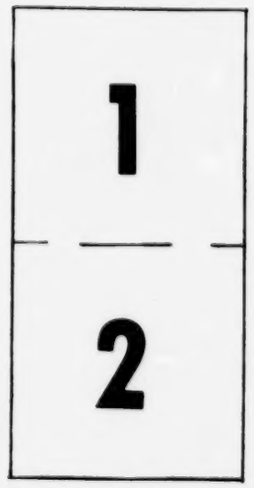
APPENDIX *F.*

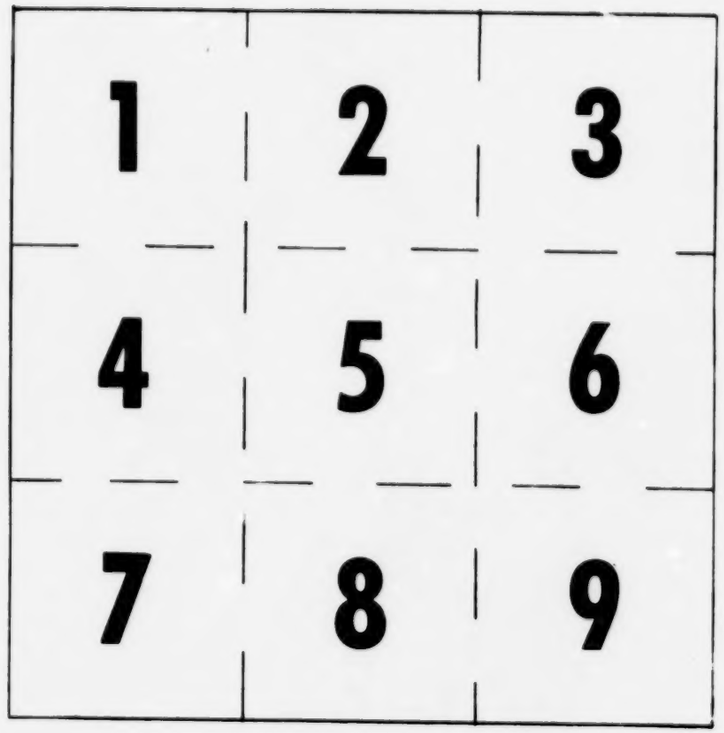
ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, BRUNEI TOWN, DURING THE YEAR 1930

Month	THERMOMETER MEAN (In Shade)			Highest Recorded Shade Temperature	Lowest Recorded Shade Temperature
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		
January	85·90 °F	76·71 °F	9·19 °F	88 °F	75 °F
February	85·57 „	76·50 „	9·07 „	88 „	74 „
March	86·26 „	76·61 „	9·65 „	88 „	74 „
April	86·37 „	77·10 „	9·27 „	89 „	75 „
May	86·23 „	76·81 „	9·42 „	89 „	75 „
June	86·73 „	76·47 „	10·26 „	89 „	75 „
July	87·00 „	76·61 „	10·39 „	89 „	74
August	86·23 „	76 71 „	9·52 „	89 „	75 „
September	86·87 „	76·77 „	10·10 „	89 „	74 „
October	86·29 „	77·00 „	9·29 „	89 „	75 „
November	86·30 „	76·33 „	9·97 „	89 „	73 „
December	85·84 „	76·74 „	9·10 „	88 „	75 „
Mean Temperature ...	86·30 °F	76·70 °F			
	81·50 °F				

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.







SKETCH MAP OF THE
STATE OF BRUNEI

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

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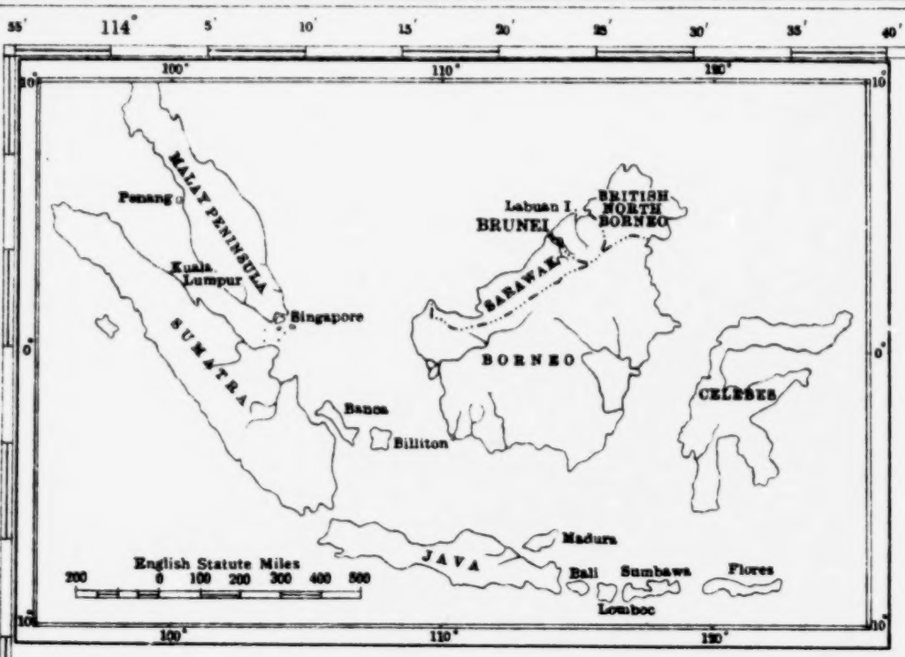

REFERENCE

Metalled Road		European Rubber Estates	
Earth "		European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)	
Road Along Sand Beach		Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)	
State Boundary (assumed)		Oil Mining Lease (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O. M. L.
District Boundary		Oil Prospecting Licence (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O. P. L.
District Name	BELAIT		
Residency	Ry.		

Brunei Bluff
T. Pelompong
MUARA
BROOKETON
Muara I.
Kg. Lurk
Puniet
BRUNEI
Brakes
Kambang
Gadong E.
Berambang I
Barbunot I
Tanjong Puan
Tutong River
Lawang R.
Belang R.
Rangau Slaraw
Penajong
TUTONG
Tutong R.
Brunei R.
O.P.L.
T. Dannu
ST. TLAMBA
Tanapar
Limbang R.
Limbang
Labu R.
Labu E.
PATOI HILL
Batu Apoi E.
Batu Apoi R.
Lumbai R.
MT. TUNGALUAN
Tutong R.
Buntan R.
Belait R.
Seriah R.
K. Belait
Rasau
Lake Merimbun
K. Pelajau
K. Merimbun
SARAWAK
LIMBANG DIVISION
TEMBURONG
Baram R.
Buang Gunting
Kuala Balai
Lubok Lenyap
Damit R.
Belait R.
Barram R.
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Miri
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Bing Bulat R.
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Tembawang R.
PASON PEAK

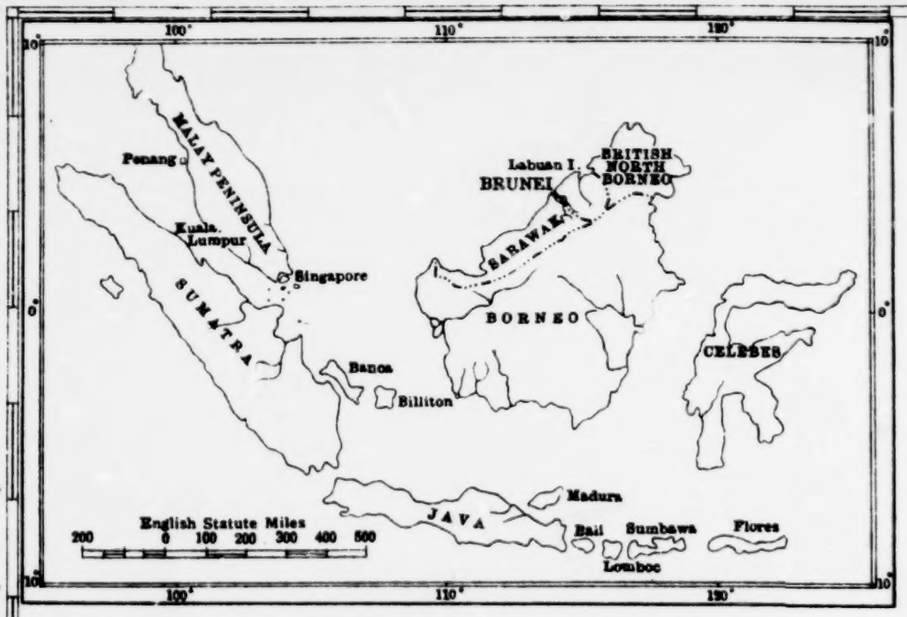
REFERENCE

Metalled Road		European Rubber Estates	
Earth "		European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)	
Road Along Sand Beach		Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)	
State Boundary (assumed)		Oil Mining Lease (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O. M. L.
District Boundary		Oil Prospecting Licence (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O. P. L.
District Name	BELAIT		
Residency	Ry.		

SKETCH MAP OF THE
STATE OF BRUNEI

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles



REFERENCE

Metalled Road	European Rubber Estates
Earth "	European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)
Road Along Sand Beach	Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)
State Boundary (assumed)	Oil Mining Lease (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.) O.M.L.
District Boundary	Oil Prospecting Licence (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.) O.P.L.
District Name BELAIT	
Residency Ry.	

Brunei Bluff
T. Pelompong
MUARA
BROOKETON
Muara I.
Kg. Lurk
BRUNEI
Puniet
Brakas
Kampong Pasang E.
Berambang I
Gadong E.
Barbunot I
Tanjong Puan
Tuaran River
Penajopak
TUTONG
Brunei R.
Lawas R.
Salang R.
Rangau
Siaraw
Labu R.
Labu E.
PATOI HILL
Batu Apoi E.
Limburong R.
Limbang
Pandaruan River
T. Danau
ST. TLAMBA
Panapar
O.P.L.
Lumut R.
MT. TUNGALUAN
Tutong R.
Buntar R.
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K. Merimbun
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Buan R.
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Miri R.
Miri
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British Malayan Petroleum Co. O.M.L.
ST. TABALONG
ST. TERAJA
Bahong R.
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Marudi
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Maisir R.
Lisai R.
Telo R.
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE

STATE OF BRUNEI, 1931

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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF BRUNEI

FOR THE YEAR

1931

BY

T. F. CAREY, M.C.S.
British Resident, Brunei

SINGAPORE:

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
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THE STATE OF BRUNEI

REPORT OF THE BRITISH RESIDENT FOR THE YEAR 1931

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY

HISTORY

A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A. D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Mejapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of NAKHODA RAGAM and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of PIGAFETTA, who visited it in 1521, and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay and only a small part of its former territory remained. At this period the Town of Brunei seems to have been a profitable slave market for the captives of the Illanun and Sulu pirates on the coasts of Borneo. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei has been reduced to its present boundaries.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1906 a new agreement was made whereby a British Resident was appointed who became the Agent and Representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. This followed the system existing in the States of the Malay Peninsula under British Protection. The Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore is the channel of communication between the Resident and the High Commissioner. The Resident is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

GEOGRAPHY

The State of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,500 square miles, with a coast line of about 100 miles and lies between 4° 5′ and 5° 2′ N. latitude and 114° 7′ and 115° 22′ E. longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

There is only one town of any size Brunei or Darul-Salam (City of Peace) which is situated 12 miles from the mouth of the Brunei River at Muara and showed a population of 30,135 in the 1931 census. Prior to 1910 it consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river but it now includes a strip of the mainland, mostly reclaimed, on which all Government buildings, shophouses and many private houses have been erected.

Climate

The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between 80° to 90° Fahrenheit but a light breeze is generally blowing which moderates the heat. At night the temperature usually falls below 80°.

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 to 200 inches for different parts of the State.

The meteorological returns are given in Appendices *F* and *G*.

Languages

The *lingua franca* is Malay which differs slightly from that generally spoken in Malaya but the local Bornean races, the Kedayans, Tutongs, Belaits and the Dusuns, have languages of their own, as have also the Dyak settlers from Sarawak.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT

The Sultan is the ruler of the State of Brunei. By an agreement made in 1906 a British Resident was appointed whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. The present Sultan is His Highness AHMED TAJUDIN AKHAZUL KHAIRI WADIN IBNI ALMERHUM SULTAN MOHAMED JEMAL-UL-ALAM, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1924 at the age of 11 years. During his minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha were appointed to act as Joint Regents. On 19th September, 1931, His Highness the Sultan assumed full power and the Regency terminated.

The chief authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at present consists of nine members including the British Resident. All legislation must receive the assent of the Council which also decides important questions of policy.

The administration of Government is in the hands of the British Resident who is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service with his headquarters at Brunei. The State is divided into five administrative districts, Brunei, Belait, Tutong, Temburong and Muara. These districts were all formerly in the charge of Malay Magistrates, but in December, 1930, owing to the rapid development of the Oilfield in the Belait District an officer of the Malayan Civil

Service was appointed as Assistant British Resident to administer that District. The other Districts remain under the charge of Malay Magistrates.

Penghulus or Village headmen were appointed in 1931 in the padi growing districts and it is intended to extend this system gradually throughout the State. These penghulus have certain powers as peace officers in the areas for which they are appointed.

Sanitary Boards composed of official and unofficial members exist for the town of Brunei and the villages of Kuala Belait and Tutong, and Licensing Boards exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION

The population of Brunei as given in the 1931 Census was 30,135 against an estimated population of 28,329 in 1929 and 31,170 in 1930.

The numbers obtained for the various races were:—

Europeans	60
Eurasians	10
Malays	26,972
Chinese	2,683
Indians	377
Others	33
	30,135

The number of births registered during the year was 1,147 (males 575 females 572) as against 1,349 (males 670 females 679) in 1930. This represents a crude birth-rate per mille of 38.02 as against 43.28 in 1930.

Of the 1,147 births 575 were males and 572 females. Thus for every 100 females born there were 100.53 males.

There were 23 still births registered as against 30 in 1930. The percentage of live-births is thus 2.00 as against 2.22 in 1930.

Deaths from all causes totalled 947 giving a crude death-rate per mille of 31.39 as against 29.58 in 1930.

Three hundred and sixty-four children under one year of age died. One thousand one hundred and forty-seven births were registered. This gives an Infant mortality rate of 317.35 per mille as against 246.85 in 1930.

There was no emigration during 1931. Fifty-eight Indian labourers and 17 minors were repatriated in the early part of the year as it was found impossible to pay the standard rate of wages fixed for this type of labour.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH

The health of the State is in the charge of a European Medical Officer with his headquarters at Brunei.

The total revenue of the department was $726.15 and its total expenditure $18,434.07 in 1931 as compared with a revenue of $1,042 and an expenditure of $17,396 in 1930. The expenditure is about 7 per cent, of the total ordinary expenditure of the State.

There was no epidemic of any kind during the year although there was a slight outbreak of the endemic disease Chicken-pox.

The following table shows the more important causes of death with their numbers for the year 1931.

(a) General Diseases

(1) *Beri-beri.*—Accounted for 25 as aginst 17 for 1930.

(2) *Convulsions.*—One hundred and twenty-two are recorded as against 165 for 1930. This is again the chief cause of Infantile deaths, but the accuracy of the registration is very far from reliable, as it must be remembered that most of the certification of deaths is done by non-medical men.

(b) Infectious Diseases

(1) *Pneumonia.*—Six deaths recorded from this cause as against 15 in 1930.

(2) *Tuberculosis.*—Forty-five deaths recorded against 61 in 1930. Here again data are so unreliable as to cause uncertainty in the figures given. The number given has been arrived at after a due amount of discretion in the reading of the certifications.

There is, no doubt, that there is a considerable amount of Tuberculosis in the State and in Brunei Town. In Brunei Town this is a matter for the Sanitary Board, and it is hoped that the tendency for overcrowding will be further checked in 1932.

(3) *Dysenteries and Diarrhoea.*—One hundred and sixty-four deaths recorded as against 104 in 1930.

This group which must contain at least four major causes is placed under one heading. Most of the cases are from the Outstations and were never seen in Brunei Hospital.

(4) *Malaria.*—This includes all deaths certified as from fever and the number is 87 as against 102 in 1930.

The following table shows the more common causes of disease among the labour forces of the more important places of employment:—

Place of Employment	Population	Total treated	Dysenteries & Dyarrhœa	Malaria	Beri-Beri	Helminthic Infection	Deaths	Births	Infantile Mortality
Brunei United Plantations, Ltd. ...	220	353	19	59	...	86	1	8	4
Gadong Estate	222	601	12	128	32	11	1	2	1
Batu Apoi Estate	156	74	1	25	...	3	...	...	...
Labu Estate	341	554	11	130	16	14	8	13	2
Biang Estate	140	61	4	21	1	4	1	...	1
British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd.	886	5,018	9	199	16	2	2	3	3

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES

There is only one Government Hospital in Brunei which is situated in Brunei Town. It contains one ward of 18 beds, an operating theatre, a Dispensary and a Laboratory. There are also three separate rooms which are used for infectious cases or mental cases under observation. There is an outdoor Dispensary run in connection with the hospital which treated 5,872 persons as compared with 5,476 in 1930.

Smaller hospitals and dispensaries exist on certain of the larger places of employment, the best equipped being that owned by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited at Kuala Belait. These hospitals are in charge of native dressers.

There is also a travelling dresser employed by Government who visits outlying stations regularly, bringing with him the forms of medicine which are most commonly required. The travelling dispensary has proved a great success and much useful work has been done among the wilder up country folk. A total of 6,959 persons were treated by the travelling dresser as against 3,046 in 1930.

CHILD-WELFARE

Infant mortality presents a serious problem in Brunei. The Brunei women are still practically purdah and any interference with old established customs is looked upon with suspicion and mistrust. It proved impossible to engage a qualified Malay midwife and a woman of any other race would be of little use among the Malay population. Further efforts will be made to secure a suitable person this year.

The present economic depression with the consequent decrease in revenue has seriously hindered progress in this direction as the State cannot afford to undertake schemes involving large sums of money.

SANITARY ORGANISATION AND DRAINING WORKS

A Sanitary Board exists in each of the three larger town areas of Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong. The duties of the Sanitary Board are covered by an Enactment and it deals with all municipal questions such as sanitation, building, markets, street and hawkers licences, etc.

Malaria is not a serious problem in Brunei Town but draining, oiling and other preventive measures have been carried out in Kuala Belait on a large scale both by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited and the Government.

The Medical Department is making slow but steady progress against a wall of conservatism and prejudice.

It would be a great mistake to pass on too quickly and to strive to win by a series of punitive enactments what can better be gained by patience and instruction.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING

A.—Town Areas

Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong are the only townships of any size in the State of Brunei. Each of these areas is controlled by a Sanitary Board which is responsible for all questions of housing, sanitation, etc. Plans have to be submitted to the Board for all buildings to be erected within the Sanitary Board area and penalties are provided for infringements of the rules. Any structural alteration has also to receive the sanction of the Board.

Housing in the townships may be divided roughly into three classes. *(a)* Government-owned houses occupied by its servants, *(b)* Shop-houses and *(c)* Privately owned native huts and houses.

(a) Government Houses.—There are comparatively few of these and they are occupied by European officials and Senior Native Subordinates. All these houses are of wood and have at least two rooms and a kitchen and adequate sanitary arrangements.

(b) Shop-houses.—These are mostly occupied by Chinese traders. The upper part of the building is inhabited by the shop-keeper and his family, while the lower part is used as a shop. The type of building is strictly controlled by the Board and may be deemed satisfactory.

(c) By far the greatest number of houses are privately owned. In Brunei Town the majority of the Malay population has lived from time immemorial in huts raised on piles built on mud flats in the river. These flats are exposed at low tide but flooded at high tide. The tides effectively dispose of rubbish and other impurities. The huts vary in size from a minimum of one room and a kitchen according to the wealth or position of the inhabitant.

Besides the river-huts there are huts on the mainland both in Brunei and the other Town areas. These are usually of the same type as the river-dwellings with plank walls and attap thatched roofs. They are situated as a rule in small plots owned by the householder.

There is little wrong with the hut on Sanitary grounds but it must be admitted that there is a tendency to overcrowding. This is not as a general rule due to paucity of building space or to lack of money, but it has been customary for the Malay to have his family and near relations with him and the habit will not be relinquished easily.

There are also a few privately owned Chinese houses in Brunei.

All houses in Sanitary Board areas are liable to inspection by the officers of the Board.

In the country areas the usual type of dwelling is a one or two roomed hut where the owner of the land lives with his wife and children. The raised wooden hut with attap thatched roof is most common, but kajang walls are also found. Kajang is a species of palm leaf and when the leaves are stitched together a very effective wall is formed. It may be remarked that many of the European employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, are housed in dwellings with kajang walls. The kajang house may be said to last roughly for a period of three years and is delightfully cool.

Certain Dyak settlers and Dusuns and Muruts in the wilder parts live in long houses.

These houses vary in length according to the number of inhabitants. They consist of a covered verandah where the bachelors live and a number of rooms which are occupied by the married couples. The largest I have seen in Brunei was about 150 feet in length with about 10 rooms. There were from 50 to 60 people resident. Much larger houses exist in Sarawak.

Certain Estates and the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, house their own labourers.

The lines are subject to inspection by Government Officers and must be built and inhabited in accordance with the provisions of a Labour Enactment.

The State is not sufficiently advanced for such institutions as building societies. The space available for building is ample and the type of house suitable to the needs of the country. Besides inspection and enforcement of sanitary laws in town areas and on Estates no special action is taken, nor is it necessary at present.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION

General

Lands and Surveys.—All land, not held under title or by concession, is called State Land which the Resident may dispose of on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with "The Land Code, 1909".

Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the landholder is an Extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface right only and is subject to

certain reservations in favour of Government such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

Mining.—Licences to prospect for minerals such as coal and oil may be issued by the Resident and mining leases may likewise be issued by him subject to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds five square miles.

All transactions, *e.g.*, transfers of land, mortgages, etc., are not effective till they have been registered in the Land Office.

Surveys.—All survey of alienated land is done by prismatic compass and boundary marks of stones are planted. The accuracy of this survey is open to question, but this is unavoidable until the finances of the State will run to the establishment of a Survey Department.

Area under title and concession.—The area in private occupation at the end of the year was roughly 74,900 acres. There were about 4,500 small holdings.

MINERALS

Oil.—Oil was first found in 1914 at Labi in the District of Belait. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, which is allied to the Sarawak Oilfields, Limited, obtained a lease of this area in 1924. The results obtained from the Labi field were disappointing and the area was evacuated in November, 1931.

Prospecting was also carried on in the coastal area of the Belait District and in April, 1929, oil was found at Seria about 10 miles North-west of Kuala Belait where the headquarters of the Company are situated. It soon became apparent that a commercial oilfield that might rival that of Miri in Sarawak had been discovered and great progress was made in 1931 in testing the extent of the field and developing it for production. In the early part of 1931 one large and two smaller storage tanks were completed at Seria and in September it was decided to lay down a pipe line from Seria to the Oil Refinery at Lutong in Sarawak.

Everything points to an early production as soon as trade conditions improve.

Chinese, Malay and Indian labour is employed. The Chinese are mainly on contract and the other races on daily wages.

In 1931 a further Lease was applied for by the Oil Company and was granted after negotiations between the British Resident and the Manager of the Company. At the end of the year the form of Lease was being drawn up between the Crown Agents for the Colonies and the Company's Representatives in London.

Towards the end of the year a geologist with his party was investigating the possibility of there being oil in the Temburong District. It is too early to say if efforts in this District are likely to meet with success or not. Should oil be found Brunei will be in the fortunate position of having oil at both ends of the State.

Coal.—A prospecting licence for coal was held throughout the year by the Brunei Coalfields Syndicate, Limited. The Licence expires on 1st February, 1932 and the Company showed little signs at the end of the year of wishing to take up a lease.

Large quantities of good quality coal undoubtedly exist in the State but the peculiar nature of the seams in which the deposits are found and the expenses connected with export make it doubtful if coal mining would be a paying proposition.

Agricultural.—Rubber, Sago and Rice are the chief agricultural products of the State.

Rubber.—The area under rubber is estimated to be about 9,000 acres of which some 4,000 acres belong to European Companies and the remainder to Asiatic Small-holders. The price of rubber continued to fall steadily and by August had reached the alarming figure of 7¼ cents per pound. Towards the close of the year however the price had begun to rise slightly and at the end of the year stood at 10 cents per pound. Asiatic small-holders for the most part left their rubber trees untapped or tapped only sufficient to make a living. The European Estates were kept going only by the most drastic economy and were producing at a loss for the greater part of the year.

The export declined from 870 tons in 1930 to 725 tons in 1931, and the total value of the rubber exported fell from $377,927 in 1930 to $161,204 in 1931.

Local labour is chiefly employed. Formerly Tamils were recruited for some Estates but all recruiting has now ceased.

Sago.—This commodity is cultivated by natives only at present. Like everything else sago slumped badly during the year. Only 2,206 pikuls of this produce to the value of $3,485 were exported as against 6,201 pikuls to the value of $21,481 in 1930. The price declined to such an extent that the working of sago flour was quite uneconomical. It was not until the last quarter of the year that factories were able to re-open.

Raw sago is, however, one of the staple foods of the natives of Brunei and its cheapness caused a fall in the cost of living which compensated to some extent the decrease in wages.

Rice.—The advantages of wet padi cultivation over the wasteful system of hill padi cultivation formerly practised may now be said to be definitely realised by the peasants. Although the total acreage of land under padi cultivation dropped from 7,500 acres in 1930 to 7,400 acres in 1931, the acreage under wet padi increased from 2,900 acres in 1930 to 3,500 acres in 1931.

The yield in 1931 was 760,016 gantangs against 500,877 gantangs in 1930 and 494,000 gantangs in 1929.

The specially selected seed obtained from the Agricultural Department in Malaya continued to give very good yields.

There are large areas of land suitable for padi growing throughout the State and with the fall in the price of rubber and other produce, and the gradual opening up of the country by means of roads,

it is confidently expected that a substantially larger acreage will be under cultivation next year.

The main cultivators are Kedayans. There are no European-owned rice lands in the State.

FOREST PRODUCE

Jelutong is the main forest produce of Brunei and is worked for the most part by Dyak tappers employed by Chinese merchants.

Twenty-five tons of jelutong were exported during the year 1931 as against 48 tons in 1930 and 78 tons in 1929.

The price fell so low in March that tapping was no longer profitable but in November a slight improvement in prices occurred.

There are extensive areas of excellent timber in the upper reaches of the Tutong, Belait and Temburong rivers, but the supplies and possibilities of profitable working have never been properly examined. A certain amount of hard-wood timber is extracted for local use but no large scale exploitation has been attempted. It is to be feared that until Brunei can afford a proper Forest Department its timber will have to remain a source of potential wealth. It is possible that the opening up of the Belait District may encourage some Company to apply for timber rights.

The revenue derived from forest licences fell from $3,388 in 1930 to $3,173 in 1931. The 1929 figure was $6,275.

INDUSTRIES

Cutch.—The Island Trading Company, Limited, which has been established in Brunei Town since 1900 exported 2,824 tons of bark extract (cutch) valued at $194,922 as compared with 2,994 tons valued at $220,080 in 1930. In the manufacture of this amount 9,044 tons of firewood were consumed. Most of the bark used comes from areas outside the State, but large areas exist in the Belait District which have not yet been worked. It is probable that the Company will make these areas its next source of supply.

The labour employed in this industry is almost entirely native Brunei labour.

Arts and Crafts.—The products of the three chief native crafts of Brunei are silverware, sarongs and brassware.

Silverware.—The Brunei silversmiths are perhaps the most famous in the Malay Archipelago.

Thanks to the assistance of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society a ready market has been found in Singapore and there is a steady demand for the silverware.

The total value of the export of silverware in 1931 was about $11,000 as against $13,000 in 1930. When it is considered that the trade depression has caused a general tightening of purses the returns are very satisfactory.

The silversmiths are particularly clever at copying European articles such as cigarette boxes and cases, ash-trays, finger-bowls, condiment sets, etc., preserving, however, the distinctive ornamental patterns of old Brunei silver.

In the past it was usual to melt down silver dollars but at the beginning of the year a consignment of ingot silver was imported. The silversmiths were quick to realise the benefits of the change.

A system of marking all silverware as a guarantee that the article is genuine was introduced during the year.

Brunei silver is now to be seen at most Exhibitions held in Malaya.

Weaving.—Large number of cotton sarongs and a few silk sarongs are made by the Brunei women. Table covers and similar articles are also made. The texture is of excellent quality and compares very favourably with the woven goods from other parts of the Malay Peninsula.

Cheap machine made sarongs have ruined the market for the Brunei goods and exports totalled only 304 pieces as against 898 pieces in 1930.

Brassware.—Brunei brassware finds a market among the natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo, but the exports have fallen from 88 pikuls in 1930 to 23 pikuls in 1931.

In addition to the usual brassware, the smiths are skilful at copying accurately such articles as propellers, water-pumps, driving pinions and other pieces of machinery.

Fisheries.—Fishing provides a livelihood for a very great number of the inhabitants of Brunei district. In addition to fresh fish which has a ready market locally, a dried prawn industry flourishes. The total exports for the year amounted to 951 pikuls of a value of $46,657 against 1,087 pikuls to a value of $53,553 in 1930. The decrease was due only to a smaller catch in 1931. The prawn industry is one of the few that has not been affected by the slump.

The industry is financed by local Chinese traders who employ Brunei fishermen.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE

The aggregate value of trade for the year was $2,695,005 as against $3,343,871 in 1930 and $2,736,628 in 1929.

Imports showed a decrease of $342,911 in respect of the figures for 1930 and $709,218 in respect of the figures for 1929.

Large decreases were shown under such headings as rice, tobacco, provisions, fuel oil, dyed cotton goods, thread and yarn, sarongs, etc., while there were increases in machinery, motor-vehicles and spirit. The increases were due to the great expansion of the oilfields at Kuala Belait.

Exports showed a decrease of $305,955 as against 1930 and $749,841 as against 1929. There were decreases under all headings with the exception of crude oil.

Tables showing the principal exports and imports for the years 1929, 1930 and 1931 and a comparative statement showing the distribution of trade by Districts are given in Appendix *D* and Appendix *E* respectively.

The total revenue derived from customs duties amounted to $134,532 as against $130,882 in 1930 an increase of $3,650. For this small increase import duties derived from the expansion of the oil-fields at Kuala Belait were largely responsible although there were also higher rates of duty on tobacco, petroleum and matches imposed during 1929. In spite of the universal trade depression imports for 1931 exceeded the imports for 1930 by $17,165 the figures being $122,235 for 1931 against $105,070 in 1930.

Export duty amounted to $12,297 in 1931 against $25,812 in 1930.

It is worthy of note that at a period when revenue was seriously threatened by the universal economic crisis which affected all its products the financial position was saved by the rapid development in exploitation of the State's mineral wealth.

The collection of Customs duties in each District was as follows:—

District	Export Duties			Import Duties		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brunei and Muara ...	18,488	12,175	7,036	53,241	54,005	55,447
Belait	12,619	6,004	2,473	21,615	40,820	58,425
Tutong	6,262	3,622	1,455	4,346	3,959	3,720
Temburong	8,005	4,001	1,333	7,926	6,286	4,643
TOTAL ...	45,374	25,812	12,297	87,128	105,070	122,235

An import duty of $5 per head was imposed in July on pigs as a protection for local pig farmers. No other changes of importance were made.

Chandu.—The total amount of chandu sold during the year was 6,642 tahils as against 7,613 tahils in 1930 and 9,250 tahils in 1929.

The net revenue derived from the sale of chandu during the year was $49,521 as against $52,978 in 1930 and $67,360 in 1929.

The retail sale of chandu is entirely in the hands of Government and there are 8 Government Depôts.

Five hundred and thirty adult Chinese were registered as smokers at the end of the year as against five hundred and eighty-eight in 1930. The decrease was probably due to a considerable number of Chinese labourers abstaining from smoking owing to smaller wages during the slump.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

As was to be expected wages decreased considerably during the year, but there was a compensating decrease in the cost of living.

The following table gives a comparison of wages in 1931 and 1930:—

Monthly Wages

		1930		*1931*	
A.—Government Labourers.—					
Road-work	Skilled	$25—$ 50.00	p.m.	$25—$ 50	p.m.
	Unskilled	$15—$ 16.50	„	$12—$ 15	„
Workshop and General	Skilled	$20—$ 60.00	„	$18—$ 55	„
	Unskilled	$15—$ 16.50	„	$12—$ 15	„
B.—Agricultural Estates.—					
	Skilled	$18—$24.00	„	$13—$ 15	„
	Unskilled	$14—$ 18.00	„	$ 9—$ 12	„
C.—Other Industries.—					
Catch Factory	Skilled	$18—$ 50.00	„	$15—$ 45	„
	Unskilled	$15—$ 18.00	„	$12—$ 15	„
Oilfields	Skilled	$40—$100.00	„	$35—$100	„
	Unskilled	$20—$ 35.00	„	$13—$ 33	„

An employer is entitled to demand 9 hours of work a day under the Labour Enactment.

The staple food is rice. It is estimated that a grown man eats approximately 6 gantangs a month. The prices for rice in 1931 were:—

1st quality 48 cents a gantang against 55 cents in 1930.
2nd „ 38 „ „ „ 48 „ „
3rd „ 33 „ „ „ 38 „ „

The monthly cost of living for an Indian labourer is roughly $9 while that of Malays and Chinese may be put at between $10 to $15 per month.

The cost of living is higher in Brunei than in most other parts of the Malay Peninsula both for natives and Europeans owing to the necessity for transhipment of various goods. Until the end of the year there was no direct shipping between Singapore and Brunei, but in 1932 a steamer will call direct once every three weeks.

The following table shows the number of labourers in the chief places of employment during 1931:—

Race	Island Trading Company, Ltd.	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd.	Four European Rubber Estates	Total
Bruneis and Kedayans ...	780	269	585	1,634
Chinese	..	399	37	436
Dyaks	...	26	...	26
Indians	..	165	5	170
Javanese	..	...	64	64
Others	...	...	5	5
TOTAL ...	780	859	696	2,335

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

A.—STATE SCHOOLS

Education is spreading slowly throughout the State and the benefits are being realised by the native races.

Compulsory education is insisted on only in the Brunei Town area and until properly trained teachers are available it will not be wise to extend it to the country districts. The attendance at the country schools is, however, very satisfactory. Two ex-pupils of the Brunei School are at present receiving training at State expense in the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim with a view to receiving appointments as teachers on the completion of their course. They will be available at the end of 1932.

A new State School was opened at Gadong in the Brunei District during the year, bringing the total number of Government Schools to ten. A further building was in course of erection at Pengkalan Siong in the Belait District at the end of the year.

The following table shows the number of boys on the registers of the State Schools:—

District	*Number on Register*
Brunei.—	
Brunei Town	263
Kilanas	30
Gadong	41
Tutong.—	
Tutong	65
Lubok Pulau	24
Tanjong Maya	41
Tumpuan Ugas	35
Temburong.—	
Temburong	33
Labu	31
Belait.—	
Kuala Belait	35
Total ..	598

The curriculum of the State Schools is based on that of the Vernacular Schools in Malaya and all teaching is in the Malay language. Nothing is taught that might tend to drive Malays from their native trades and occupations.

For most schools small areas of land have been set aside to be turned into gardens. Great keenness and rivalry was shown by the boys.

It is to be greatly regretted that the only Girls' School in the State was closed during the year owing to the departure of the Schoolmistress and her husband. It is hoped to find another teacher in course of time.

B.—Private Schools

In addition to the State Schools, there are private schools at Brunei and Kuala Belait opened by the Chinese community for the benefit of their children, both boys and girls. Small grants in aid are given by Government and periodical inspections made.

There were 38 pupils on the register of the Brunei School at the end of the year and 45 on the Belait Register.

English Education.—The Government pays an annual contribution to the English School at Labuan and in addition two promising Brunei boys are being educated there at Government expense.

During the year Mr. SYNOTT the Chaplain for the District opened a School at Kuala Belait with the aid of Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited.

There were 21 pupils of both sexes at the end of the year, mostly the sons and daughters of the subordinate staff of the British Malayan Petroleum Company. Both Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company contribute to the upkeep of the School. English is taught and the school has made a very promising beginning.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATIONS

River.—Steamers drawing up to 12 feet can reach Brunei Town except at times of very low tide. There is, however, an artificial barrier of rock across the river about 8 miles from its mouth constructed as a measure of defence in former days.

A narrow channel allows passage to ships but the awkward turn involved makes it impossible for ships over 200 feet in length to proceed up river unless they are fitted with twin-screws. It may be found possible to blow up this barrier in future years but the very great expense involved would not be justified at the present stage of development of the State.

The Straits Steamship Company, Limited, Motor Vessel *Brunei* maintained regular services between Brunei and Labuan. During 1932 it will also make occasional visits to Kuala Belait.

At the end of the year arrangements were being made for the Sarawak Steamship Company's vessel the *Auby* to call once every three weeks direct from Singapore. The vessel will call both at Brunei and Kuala Belait and the avoiding of transhipment of cargo at Labuan will prove a great boon to local traders.

More or less regular motor-launch services were maintained between Brunei and the up-river districts and between Kuala Belait and Labuan.

The rivers with their various tributaries are used largely as a means of communication by the natives in their prahus.

Roads.—The chief road in Brunei is that linking up Brunei with Tutong.

It is an earth road extending for about 32 miles and opens up much valuable agricultural land. After crossing the Tutong River by ferry an excellent beach is used as a highway as far as Kuala Belait.

The Sarawak Government are at present connecting up Limbang and Brunei by road. The road should be finished in 1932 and on its completion the Brunei Government will be responsible for the upkeep of the portion that lies in its territory. Some of the best padi land in the State will be opened by this road.

In co-operation with Kumbang Pasang Estate some three miles of road were constructed between Brunei and Berakas. This road will ultimately be continued to the coast a distance of some 10 miles from Brunei.

The road between Bangar in the Temburong District and the Sarawak border at Pandaruan was completed during the year.

A regular weekly Government mail service is maintained by car between Brunei and Kuala Belait, and hired buses and cars run at irregular intervals.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Financial.—The revenue of the Department was as follows:—

	1931	*1930*
	$	$
Posts	12,822	4,502
Telegraphs	2,300	3,145

The total expenditure including Personal Emoluments amounted to $13,932 as compared with $11,565 in 1930.

Posts.—The following gives a comparison between business transacted in 1929, 1930 and 1931:—

	1931	1930	1929
Letters, Papers and Parcels received ...	54,817	43,460	52,994
Letters, Papers and Parcels despatched ...	25,825	24,080	22,979
TOTAL ...	80,642	67,540	75,973

Details of business transacted during the year are as follows:—

LETTERS				Postcards	Printed Matters	Parcel
Registered	Paid	Service	Taxed			
		INWARD				
1,810	29,412	1,703	1,950	419	17,881	1,642
		OUTWARD				
3,530	18,544	1,731	117	182	1,430	291

Money Orders.—Four hundred and nineteen money orders were issued to the value of $16,528 and six hundred and fifteen Cash-on-Delivery Parcels were delivered to the value of $9,391. Fifty-two money orders to the value of $2,936 were received and cashed during the year.

A Money Order Office at Kuala Belait was instituted during the year. Ninety money orders to the value of $6,582 have been issued since the opening of this office, a satisfactory figure in view of the general depression.

Stamps.—Stamp Collectors and Dealers purchased stamps to the value of $9,548 as against $506 in 1930. The large increase was due to a new issue of stamps having been brought out during the year.

Telephones.—There is a public telephone service in Brunei Town which has been extended to the neighbouring Estates. There is also a line between Brunei and Tutong. At the end of the year a cable was put across the Tutong River and the line will be extended to Kuala Belait during 1932.

Radio-Telegraphs.—At the beginning of the year there were five stations at Brunei, Labuan, Kuala Belait, Labi and Temburong.

In November the Labi Station was closed owing to the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, abandoning their operations in that area.

The number of messages handled by the Department during the year totalled 3,589 as compared with 4,185 in 1930.

The figure is made up as follows:—

	1931	*1930*
(a) Internal Service	2,311	2,552
(b) Cable Service	546	805
(c) Sarawak Service	732	828

The number of words in messages sent on Government Service amounted to 16,189 which at 10 cents per word would have a value of $1,618.90.

Tables are appended showing the comparison between the traffic figures of 1929, 1930 and 1931.

EXTERNAL TRAFFIC

(Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, Ltd., Labuan)

	Messages transmitted from:					Messages received at:					Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem:		
	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Tem-burong	Kuala Belait	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Tem-burong	Kuala Belait		1931	1930	1929
Government ...	67	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	1	124	10·3	7·2	6·1
Public Prepaid ...	417	...	...	3	41	204	...	2	3	22	422	35·2	59·0	78·0
Total ...	214	...	...	3	41	260	...	2	3	23	546	45·5	66·2	84·1

BRUNEI—SARAWAK SERVICE

	Messages transmitted from:					Messages received at:					Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem:		
	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Tem-burong	Kuala Belait	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Tem-burong	Kuala Belait		1931	1930	1929
Government ...	43	7	...	3	6	46	13	...	2	...	120	12·0	11·8	13·4
Public Prepaid ...	69	173	...	13	57	97	123	1	18	61	612	51·0	57·2	84·7
Total ...	112	180	..	16	63	143	136	1	20	61	732	63·0	69·0	98·1

INTERNAL TRAFFIC

	Messages handed in and transmitted from:					Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem:		
	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Temburong	Kuala Belait		1931	1930	1929
Government ...	501	379	10	115	247	1,252	104·3	121·1	118·8
Public Prepaid	184	178	279	29	389	1,059	88·3	91·5	89·0
TOTAL ...	685	557	289	144	636	2,311	192·6	212·6	207·8

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking.—There are no banks in Brunei.

Currency.—The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There are also nickel 5-cent coins and copper or mixed metal coins of 1 cent denomination. There are also currency notes of different denominations from $1 upwards.

Weights and Measures.—English and Malay Weights and Measures are used. A pikul (equivalent to 133 1/3 lbs.) is subdivided into 100 katies of 16 tahils each. One tahil consists of 10 chis or 100 hoons and is equivalent to 1 1/3 ounce avoirdupois. A koyan consists of 40 pikuls and is equivalent to 5,333 1/3 lbs. avoirdupois. A gantang is the equivalent of one gallon and a chupak is equal to a quart.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS

Administration.—The Public Works Department was under the charge of an officer seconded from the Federated Malay States Establishment. This officer was forced to retire in April on grounds of ill-health and as a measure of economy no successor was appointed, the Department being superintended by the Resident.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on public works amounted to $70,993 as against $132,704 in 1930 and $103,547 in 1929.

Buildings.—All existing buildings were maintained in good repair and the following new buildings were completed:—

Brunei District.—

A set of married quarters for the Police.

A 400-foot concrete drain in Brunei Town.

A P. W. D. Store and Office.

A Garage.

The Malay School at Kilanas was pulled down and re-erected at Sengkurong about 2 miles away as Sengkurong was considered to be more central.

A large Malay School was in course of erection at the end of the year to replace the existing building in Brunei Town.

Temburong District.—

A new Customs Office was erected at Siarau on the Pandaruan River.

The former wharf at Temburong was replaced.

Belait District.—

Temporary Quarters for the Assistant Resident were completed in January.

Three temporary clerks' quarters were erected.

Pork and Beef Slaughter houses and a vegetable market were set up.

A new Customs Office, Store and Wharf were constructed.

A temporary Police Station and Barracks were built at Seria.

In addition road repair and road construction work was carried on in all districts.

The permanent strength of the P. W. D. labour force throughout the State is about 150. More labour is engaged locally for special works.

The Subordinate Staff worked well throughout the year.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE

The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. There are two First Class Magistrates, five Second Class Magistrates and one Native Kathi in the State. The latter deals entirely with questions concerning Mohammedan Law. The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction in the case of offences punishable with death and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain civil and criminal matters.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts:—

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei ..	...	9	55	39	8	158	270
Belait ..	1	...	95	24	47	177	344
Tutong ...	...	...	...	12	104	27	143
Temburong ...	...	...	4	2	3	2	11
Muara ..	...	...	...	...	3	10	13
TOTAL ...	1	9	155	77	165	374	781

Out of 321 criminal cases 60 resulted in acquittals. The total amounts involved in Civil and Administration Suits were $52,164.

POLICE

Strength.—The strength of the Force on 31st December, 1931, as authorised was as follows:—

Sgt.-Major	*Sergeants*	*Corporals*	*Lance-Corporals*	*Constables*
1	4	3	3	56

The approved establishment was increased by five Constables in order to provide extra men for Kuala Belait and Seria. This District will shortly require a further increase in strength.

Chief Inspector MURPHY, Straits Settlements Police was in charge from 1st January to 23rd March, 1931, when he went on leave. Inspector H. J. SPINKS took over his duties until the end of the year.

The post of Police Clerk was filled by a Grade IIIA Clerk.

Recruiting and Casualties.—Nine Constables were enrolled and two Constables dismissed. Selected recruits must now be literate in Romanised Malay.

Discipline.—One hundred and twenty-one men were defaulted during the year. Efforts have been made to instil into all ranks the necessity for strict adherence to regulations. This accounts for the increase in the number of men defaulted.

Health.—Twenty-seven men were treated as in-patients and 44 as out-patients as against 26 in-patients and 61 out-patients in 1930. Health on the whole was satisfactory.

Drill.—Copies of the new Straits Settlements Police Drill Manual in Romanised Malay have been distributed and proved of great assistance.

Details of all movements have been concentrated upon, in consequence of which the standard generally has improved.

Education and Training.—On 4th May a School for all Constables was opened. Reading and writing Romanised Malay and arithmetic were taught. Great keenness was shown by the men.

A Sergeant held law lectures at different periods throughout the year.

Both classes were supervised by the Chief Police Officer.

All Non-commissioned Officers and 32 Constables can write Romanised Malay.

It is hoped to send a Non-commissioned Officer, preferably a Sergeant, to Singapore Police Depôt for a special course.

Musketry.—The course was fired during May. The results of the last two years are as follows:—

Year	Total number of men fired	No. of Marksmen	No. of 1st class shots	No. of 2nd class shots	No. of 3rd class shots	No. of unclassified	Total number of points	Average number of points per man
1930 ...	54	5	9	12	8	20	3,616	66·96
1931 ...	63	5	10	10	20	20	4,392	69·71

Buildings and Telephones.—Buildings have been maintained in a fair state of repair. In Brunei a new block of ten married quarters was completed and occupied. At Sengkurong a new post and barracks was erected and occupied by 1 Lance-Corporal and 2 men. The Police Station at Labi in the Belait District was vacated in April leaving a Customs Out-door Officer in occupation. During May, a new wood and attap station was erected in Seria and was occupied by a Corporal and 3 Police Constables. It will be necessary to enlarge this force at an early date. On 14th December a rough sea and high tide caused considerable damage to the new Seria Police Station necessitating the building of a new station further inland—barracks accommodation at the same time is being increased by two rooms.

Crime.—The effects of the present trade depression and the increase in the population of the Kuala Belait District probably accounts for the high increase in the number of offences reported. There was only an increase of 12 seizable reports on last year's figures.

This is satisfactory. One hundred and eighty-three reports were received which were classified as "No offence disclosed".

There were no cases of serious crime throughout the year. In the case of attempted murder outstanding from 1930 the accused was convicted and sentenced to 5 years Rigorous Imprisonment.

During April a Kedayan woman in Muara was alleged by the kampong people to be practising witchcraft and causing a number of deaths. The bodies were buried before the Medical Officer could examine them. Under pressure from the kampong the woman left Muara and is now living in Labuan. The deaths have ceased. From the symptoms the Medical Officer thought the disease might be acute dysentry. This could not be confirmed as no further deaths of this nature were reported.

The following is a comparative statement of all offences reported to the Police for the last four years:—

Year	*Number of Offences*	*Property lost*		*Property recovered*	
		$	*c.*	$	*c.*
1928	440	2,115	99	725	66
1929	291	1,742	16	272	27
1930	289	2,778	71	497	70
1931	343	2,074	72	192	29

Of the above, Seizable Reports (admitted) were:—

1928	64
1929	66
1930	71
1931	83

Non-seizable reports were:—

1928	376
1929	225
1930	218
1931	260

PRISONS

There is one main prison situated at Brunei and a sub-prison at Kuala Belait.

More accommodation is required at Kuala Belait and it is hoped that a new building will be constructed in 1933.

Twenty-four prisoners in Brunei and twenty-five in Kuala Belait were committed during the year.

All were adult males and their nationalities were as follows:—

Chinese	*Malays*	*Kedayans*	*Dusuns*	*Javanese*	*Indians*
—	—	—	—	—	—
22	3	16	3	1	2

At the end of the year there were 16 prisoners in the Brunei Prison and 4 in the sub-prison at Kuala Belait.

There were no juvenile offenders during the year.

The health of the prisoners was fair, 18 were treated as out-patients and 13 as in-patients. In many cases they were sick when committed.

Discipline was good.

The prisoners were employed mainly on public works such as road-repairing and reclamation. The average number of prisoners at work daily was 16.5. They also made rotan articles, chiefly earth baskets, which were sold to the value of $415.14. The rotan cost $303.65. The value of baskets and rotan in hand on 31st December was $125.52.

Visiting Justices inspected the Brunei Prison 12 times throughout the year, there were no complaints. Food and accommodation were satisfactory.

Rations to the value of $1,410 were supplied and prisoners' clothing cost $135.

The Chief Police Officer acted as Superintendent of Prisons with the Sergeant-Major in charge of the Brunei Gaol.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION

State Council.—Five meetings of the State Council were held during the year.

The following Enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council:—

Enactment No. 1 of 1931. Vagrancy

This Enactment provided for the arrest and maintenance of vagrants in Houses of Detention until such time as work could be found for them or they could be repatriated.

Enactment No. 2 of 1931. Air Navigation

This Enactment was introduced to make provision for the control and regulation of aviation as it is felt that Brunei may well become a link in the chain of Imperial Air Communications.

Enactment No. 3 of 1931. Burials

This Enactment was passed to regulate burials, as prior to the passing of the Enactment there was nothing to prevent (in theory) a corpse being buried or burnt anywhere on State or alienated land. In view of the rapid development now taking place in Brunei consequent especially on the opening up of the oil-fields at Kuala Belait legislation appeared most essential.

Enactment No. 4 of 1931. Stamp (Amendment)

The object of this Enactment is to impose a new scale of estate duty to be paid on the estates of all persons dying after the end of 1931. The scale rises more steeply than the former scale and is carried further, but is still very much below the scale of duties in force in the United Kingdom. A similar scale has been introduced in the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements.

In addition rules were made under the Police Force and Vagrancy Enactments and two Orders in Council were passed. No. 1 of 1931 prohibited the shooting of certain Wild Animals and Birds at certain times of the year while No. 2 of 1931 provided for the registration of bicycles.

CHAPTER XV

FINANCE AND TAXATION

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year provided for a revenue of $340,500 and an expenditure of $341,091.

The actual revenue obtained was $342,011 against an expenditure of $322,791. There was thus a balance for the year of $19,220. This unexpected surplus was due largely to fortuitous events, but the strictest economy was practised during the year.

The following figures give a comparison of the revenue and expenditure of the State for the past five years. A welcome rise in revenue is shown for 1931 after four years steady decrease owing to the fall in the price of rubber. Although rubber reached its lowest level during 1931 the development of the oil-field compensated for the loss:—

Year	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
	$	$
1927	402,134	426,981
1928	354,762	344,005
1929	345,290	344,092
1930	333,069	379,604
1931	342,011	322,791

The Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1929, 1930 and 1931 are shown in Appendix *A* and Appendix *B* respectively.

Public Debt.—The Public Debt of the State on 31st December, 1931, was $395,000.

The following is an Assets and Liabilities Statement in respect of this Debt:—

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—LOAN ACCOUNT
(31ST DECEMBER, 1931)

Dr.		Amount	Cr.		Amount
	$	$			$
31-12-1931, Balance due to F. M. S.	391,000		*To* Redemption of Monopolies (1906—1908) ...		72,009
Capital Repaid ...	48,750		„ Purchase of Tulins (1908—1909) ...		7,045
		439,750	„ Purchase of Cession Monies (1908—1914) ...		174,377*
			„ Capital Expenditure—	$	
			Launch (1906) ...	20,000	
			Residency (1906—1907) ...	8,000	
			Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906—1907) ...	10,339	
					38,339
			„ General Purposes		106,980
			„ Loan to His Highness the Sultan made in 1909		41,000
TOTAL ...		439,750	TOTAL ...		439,750
	$			$	
31-12-1931, Balance due to S. S.	4,000		*To* Purchase of Cession Monies	13,546*	
Capital Repaid ...	16,000		„ Purchase of Political Pensions granted in Settlement of Tulin Claims ...	6,454	
TOTAL ...		20,000	TOTAL ...		20,000
GRAND TOTAL ...		459,750	GRAND TOTAL ...		459,750

* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to $80,870.

The surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $170,737 as against $151,517 on January 1st, 1931.

The following statement shows the Assets and Liabilities at the end of the past two years:—

	31st December, 1930		31st December, 1931	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
LIABILITIES				
Deposits				
Land Office	2,414 08		2,249 93	
Money Orders ...	5,436 03		6,886 02	
Miscellaneous ...	24,237 82		32,761 06	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	79,899 51		83,854 43	
		112,047 44		125,751 44
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	...	151,517 63	...	170,737 18
Total ...	...	263,565 07	...	296,488 62
ASSETS				
Investments				
Federated Malay States ...	...		50,000 00	
State	18,550 00		18,550 00	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	79,899 51		83,854 43	
Fixed Deposit ...	50,000 00		20,000 00	
		148,449 51		172,404 43
Loans (secured) ...	...	13,654 25	...	15,132 56
Advances	...	678 95	...	351 44
Suspense	...	1,614 21	...	11,805 39
Cash in Treasury and Bank	...	99,168 15	...	96,794 80
Total ...	...	263,565 07	...	296,488 62

Appendix *A* is an Abstract of Revenue and shows the yield from the main heads of taxation.

Appendix *B* is an Abstract of Expenditure.

Appendix *C* shows the Customs Tariff in force during 1931.

Poll-tax.—A poll-tax of $2 a head is collected from all natives of the country above the age of 16 years except Brunei Malays unless land has been taken up by them in which case the usual taxes are paid instead. The collection is made by the headmen of the various villages and paid over to Government.

The yield from this tax will be progressively less each year as more land is taken up. In 1931 a total of $1,572 was collected against $1,988 in 1930.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

His Highness the Sultan enjoyed good health throughout the year as did also the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha who acted as Regents until His Highness assumed his full powers as Ruler of the State. This event took place on 19th September when a simple but impressive ceremony was held in the Lapau or Audience Chamber with a reception at the Court House afterwards.

On the same occasion His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak took the opportunity of announcing through his Resident of 5th Division of Sarawak his surrender as a token of friendship of certain land rights at Muara in Brunei granted to him by a former Sultan.

From 1st October to 21st October His Highness the Sultan paid his first visit to Malaya and expressed himself as having enjoyed his tour and greatly benefitted by it.

On his return to Brunei he resumed his study of English under Mr. H. F. STALLEY his former tutor.

In January Admiral Sir ARTHUR WAISTELL, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, paid a visit to Brunei on board H. M. S. *Petersfield*. It was the first occasion on which a warship had visited Brunei since 1924.

During the year a squadron of flying boats under the command of Squadron-Leader LIVOCK paid several short visits to Brunei. They also visited Kuala Belait on their return flight to Singapore.

Mr. P. A. B. MCKERRON, M.C.S., was British Resident until September with Mr. T. F. CAREY, M.C.S., as Assistant British Resident in the newly appointed post at Kuala Belait. Mr. MCKERRON went to the Federated Malay States on transfer at the end of September and was succeeded by Mr. CAREY as British Resident with Mr. R. C. GATES, M.C.S., as Assistant British Resident.

T. F. CAREY,

British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI, 22*nd April*, 1932.

APPENDIX *A*

Abstract of Revenue	1929	1930	1931
CLASS I	$	$	$
DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENCES—			
Customs	132,502	130,881	134,532
Government Monopolies ...	67,362	52,974	49,591
Licences	20,363	17,242	18,262
Poll-Tax	1,966	1,988	1,572
Municipal	10,727	9,637	10,209
CLASS II			
FEES OF COURTS AND OFFICE, ETC.—			
Courts	4,447	2,907	2,900
Surveys	2,175	2,019	1,105
General	5,834	8,248	5,696
CLASS III			
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—			
Posts and Telegraphs ...	8,150	7,648	15,124
CLASS IV			
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—			
Land Revenue	65,504	72,595	77,349
Cession Monies	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest	10,481	5,158	6,237
CLASS V			
LAND SALES—			
Premia on Land Sales ...	579	6,572	4,234
TOTAL REVENUE ...	345,290	333,069	342,011

APPENDIX *B*

Abstract of Expenditure	1929	1930	1931
	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan ...	13,200	12,000	12,000
Native Chiefs	14,400	14,640	14,640
British Resident	16,439	21,143	27,580
Customs, Monopolies and Marine Department	15,647	21,356	22,615
Land and Surveys ...	7,041	6,513	7,974
District Offices	13,943	16,128	22,211
Education	7,310	7,289	9,603
Marine	10,051	...	...
Police	28,811	31,383	31,713
Medical	14,579	17,396	18,434
Political Pensions ...	6,714	6,523	6,354
Kathi	...	2,222	2,292
Interest	16,602	16,321	16,043
Municipal	3,964	3,089	1,148
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent	45,758	42,801	23,083
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure	1,991	3,147	12,219
Pensions	3,589	7,383	3,957
Posts and Telegraphs	14,506	11,566	13,932
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ...	45,293	45,228	46,939
Public Works, Special Services ...	58,254	87,476	24,054
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	338,092	373,604	316,791
Repayment of Public Debt. ...	6,000	6,000	6,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	344,092	379,604	322,791

APPENDIX *C*

SCHEDULE *A*

Import Tariff

IN FORCE DURING 1931

	$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Arms and Ammunitions—		
Rifles, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, each ..	5 00	
Cartridges, loaded or empty, per 100 ..	1 00	
(Import Permit must be previously obtained)		
Building and house materials of all kinds including door fittings		5%
Bicycles		5%
Chemicals, except for use in agriculture ..		10%
Chemicals for use in agriculture		5%
Cloth, Bunting, Flax, Grass, Fibre or any mixture thereof		10%
Coconut Oil		5%
Copper and Copperware		5%
Crockery and Earthernware		10%
Dangerous Drugs, except accompanied by Import Permit from British Resident, per ounce	500 00	
Dyestuffs, Foreign		100%
Explosives, Gun Powder, Dynamite, Squibs and Crackers		25%
(Import Permit must be previously obtained)		
Fancy Goods—including Watches, Clocks, Cameras, Jewellery and Sporting Goods ..		5%
Fish, Dried		10%
Haberdashery—Ready-made clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Looking Glasses and Combs		5%
Exemption—		
Articles of clothing not exceeding $5 in value imported by the owner thereof as part of his luggage.		
Iron and Ironware including agriculture implements		5%
Lamps and Lanterns		5%
Manufactured Rubber Goods other than motor car tyres, tubes and accessories ..		5%
Matches, per tin of 120 packages	4 00	
Matches manufactured in the Colony of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, per tin of 120 packages ..	1 00	
Machinery and Electrical Equipments ..		5%

APPENDIX *C—Continued*

IMPORT TARIFF—*Continued*

	$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Motor and other mechanically propelled road vehicles British		2½%
Motor and other mechanically propelled road vehicles Foreign		5%
Motor car tyres, tubes and accessories British		2½%
Motor car tyres, tubes and accessories Foreign		5%
Oils—not otherwise specified (Exemption—Anti-Malarial Oil)		10%
Paint and Painting Materials		10%
Pigs, per Head	5 00	
Petroleum—		
Benzine, per gallon	10	
Kerosene Oil, per gallon	05	
Provisions, Tinned and Preserved, of all kinds		5%
Exemption— Tinned Milk and Tinned Biscuits.		
Rope and Cordage		5%
Salt, per katty	01	
Sugar, per katty	01	
Sacks, each	01	
Silkstuffs		10%
Spirit—Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Rum, Liquers and Bitters—		
(a) Containing not less than 85% of proof spirit, per gallon ..	9 00	
(b) Containing less than 85% but not less than 70% of proof spirit, per gallon	7 20	
(c) Containing less than 70% but not less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon	4 50	
(d) Containing less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon	3 00	
Sparkling Wines containing less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon ..	4 50	
Still Wines including Medicated Wines containing less than 40% of proof spirit (excepting claret containing less than 26% of proof spirit) per gallon	3 00	
Claret containing less than 26% of proof spirit and Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon ..	90	
Chinese Samsoo including Medicated Wines, per gallon	6 00	

APPENDIX *C—Continued*

	$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Telescopes, Surveying and Optical Materials ..		5%
Timber, except house building materials ..		10%
Tobacco—		
(a) Chinese Tobacco, per katty ..	80	
(b) Sumatra, Palembang and other Native Tobacco, per katty ..	80	
(c) Manufactured Tobacco not above provided for, per pound ..	80	
(d) Cigars and Cigarettes, per pound ..	80	

Regulations in connection with Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens—

All Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens if in a reasonable quantity (*i.e.*, not more than one or two in number) are admitted duty free. Commercial Travellers shall declare at the Customs Office if they wish to import samples or specimens in excess of the quantity stated above and deposit the full amount of duty calculated as if all the samples or specimens are being imported for consumption in the State. A rebate will be granted for all unsold goods provided their re-exportation has taken place within one week from the date of import. These privileges are given to all Commercial Travellers from all parts of the world.

Specification of Dangerous Drugs—

Morphine (including esters of morphine), cocaine, ecgonine and diamorphine (commonly known as heroine) and their respective salts, Indian Hemp and galenical preparations thereof, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodeinone (commonly known as eucodal), dihydro- codeinone (commonly known as dicodide) and medicinal opium, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetyle-morphine, benzoyle-morphine, dihydro-oxycodeinone or dihydro-codeinone or containing more than one-fifth per cent of morphine, or one tenth per cent of cocaine, ecgonine or diamorphine. The percentage in the case of morphine is calculated as in respect of anhydrous morphine.

APPENDIX *C—Concluded*

SCHEDULE *B*

Export Tariff

	$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Brassware, Old and New, per katty ..	10	
Cattle and Buffaloes, per head	15 00	
(Must be accompanied by Special Permit from British Resident)		
Copra		2½%
Coal	As provided in agreement.	
Cutch	Do.	do.
Poultry, per head	20	
Gambier		10%
Hides and Horns		10%
Jungle Produce		10%
Kajang—		
Large, per 100	1 00	
Medium, per 100	80	
Small, per 100	60	
Mineral Oils	As provided in agreement.	
Orang Utan, per head	250 00	
Plantation Rubber		1%
Pepper		5%
Prawns, Dried, per pikul	3 00	
Prawn Refuse, per rice sack	50	
Pig, per head	4 00	
Sago—		
Trunk		10%
Raw, per bayong	15	
Flour, per rice sack	20	
Tobacco, Locally grown		5%

APPENDIX *D*

THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1929—1931.

Exports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
A.—Food, Animals and Drinks—					$	$	$
Cattle	head	52	42	...	2,568	2,570	...
Pigs	,,	387	216	125	12,566	7,409	3,166
Poultry	,,	322	272	76	251	254	58
Dried Prawns	pikuls	2,077	1,087	951	54,376	53,553	46,657
Dried Fish	,,	101	105	133	4,403	1,198	1,080
Sago Flour	,,	3,068	6,201	2,206	12,385	21,481	3,485
Copra	,,	144	81	16	1,291	521	79
B —Raw Materials—							
Crude Oil	tons	No return	No return	4,326	No return	No return	26,864
Raw Sago	bayongs	260	286	104	512	316	109
Cutch	tons	2,104	2,494	2,823	185,802	220,080	194,457
Forest Produce	...	...	...	...	13,566	10,773	9,540
Plantation Rubber	lbs.	2,501,625	1,980,816	1,622,454	742,999	377,927	161,204
Jelutong Rubber	pikuls	13,180	7,952	4,213	165,120	68,922	27,928
Marine Produce	...	...	...	...	426	788	...
Hides and Horns	pikuls	214	165	164	3,836	2,238	1,418
Coal	tons	...	...	57	...	...	330
Timber	...	...	...	...	2,813	121	...
Prawn Refuse	bags	199	127	225	1,144	793	837
Clay	tons	No return	1,836	...	No return	1,102	...
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Brassware	pikuls	99	88	23	12,083	9,104	2,753
Silverware	...	...	...	...	15,430	13,560	11,348
Sarongs	pieces	1,374	898	304	9,828	6,515	2,702
Kajangs	bundles	4,642	3,202	2,194	3,927	2,486	1,792
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6,009	5,738	5,687
	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	1,251,335	807,449	501,494

APPENDIX *D—Continued*

THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1929—1931.

Imports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
					$	$	$
A.—Food, Drinks and Tobacco—							
Rice	pikuls	27,754	54,370	30,515	199,697	212,772	133,410
Other Grains	,,	2,603	1,405	1,566	11,966	8,635	7,695
Milk	cases	1,834	4,884	2,418	21,642	30,198	26,389
Salt	pikuls	2,481	2,499	2,401	4,622	4,612	3,485
Sugar	,,	7,559	7,717	8,595	55,229	45,865	41,841
Tobacco	lbs.	79,846	91,694	80,941	125,137	120,536	109,215
Provisions	...	...	...	...	99,415	109,502	150,978
Flour	sacks	6,836	6,760	8,346	23,287	20,683	15,974
Coconut Oil	tins	2,710	2,476	2,287	15,187	12,283	8,710
Coffee	pikuls	316	388	519	14,346	11,848	10,789
Spirit	gallons	3,946	3,933	5,889	20,267	19,825	23,392
Arrack	,,	136	111	54	512	402	230
B.—Raw Materials—							
Petroleum	gallons	91,736	125,361	124,427	68,360	74,573	77,525
Timber	...	...	...	...	6,778	6,549	9,097
Fuel Oil	gallons	No return	107,583	120	No return	33,063	150
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	...	11,210	44,338	58,674
Dyed Cotton Goods	...	...	...	...	77,736	87,656	60,128
Yarn and Thread	...	...	...	...	20,287	13,080	7,523
Sarongs	...	...	...	...	21,477	20,459	12,949
Machinery	...	...	...	...	174,454	231,096	326,873
Chandu	tahils	9,200	8,200	6,040	19,612	17,220	13,892
Matches	tins	1,132	1,098	1,002	6,666	5,931	4,912
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	453,485	1,143,985	785,187
Coins and Bullions	...	...	...	...	32,921	261,331	304,493
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,484,293	2,536,422	2,193,511

APPENDIX *E*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1929–1931

Exports

District	Plantation Rubber			Jelutong Rubber			Raw Sago and Sago Flour			Copra		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	1,353,315	1,209,916	871,403	8	...	...	12	15	26	20	...	...
Belait ...	16,001	9,143	4,253	8,747	5,570	2,031	698	323	2	...	...	...
Tutong ...	137,706	112,231	96,076	3,306	1,739	1,495	1,563	4,388	1,925	...	...	...
Temburong ...	766,854	622,581	626,306	1,119	643	687	1,185	2,083	409	50	14	10
Muara ...	27,749	26,945	24,446	...	...	...	...	18	...	74	67	6
TOTAL ...	2,301,625	1,980,816	1,622,484	13,179	7,952	4,213	3,458	6,827	2,362	144	81	16

District	Forest Produce			Cattle			Pigs			Hides and Horns		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	$	$	$	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	2,307	1,403	1,126	11	...	...	372	185	125	142	88	89
Belait ...	5,063	6,468	6,144	...	...	...	11	25	...	30	35	41
Tutong ...	4,787	1,365	848	13	40	...	...	...	...	35	32	24
Temburong ...	1,263	1,472	1,387	4	2	...	...	6	...	5	7	8
Muara ...	146	65	35	24	...	...	4	...	...	2	3	2
TOTAL ...	13,566	10,773	9,540	52	42	...	387	216	125	214	165	164

APPENDIX *E—Continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1929–1931—*Continued*

Exports

District	Kajang			Marine Produce			Sarongs			Brassware		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	Bundles	Bundles	Bundles	$	$	$	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	4,642	3,195	2,194	330	788	...	1,263	6,515	304	83	78	20
Belait ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	14	7	2
Tutong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Temburong ...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Muara ...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,642	3,202	2,194	426	788	...	1,374	6,515	304	99	88	23

District	Silverware			Dried Prawns			Cutch			Crude Oil			Manufactured Articles		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	$	$	$
Brunei ...	15,430	13,560	11,348	2,012	1,026	897	2,104	2,494	2,823	...	...	...	5,789	5,379	2,853
Belait ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return		4,326	171	265	2,834
Tutong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong ...	...	...	...	52	52	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...
Muara ...	...	...	...	13	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	94	...
TOTAL ...	15,430	13,560	11,348	2,077	1,087	951	2,104	2,494	2,823	...	...	4,326	6,009	5,738	5,687

APPENDIX *E—Continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1929–1931

Imports

District	Rice			Other grains			Tobacco			Piece Goods		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$	$	$
Brunei ...	20,238	27,665	20,834	1,600	1,090	953	55,579	60,147	44,638	67,898	70,405	37,962
Belait ...	3,732	8,958	6,328	221	226	565	12,297	21,092	30,387	13,535	24,468	16,085
Tutong ...	419	510	590	36	26	17	2,765	2,559	1,374	10,246	7,234	3,433
Temburong ...	2,431	2,023	1,940	672	39	31	8,362	6,707	3,766	6,134	4,490	1,987
Muara ...	934	1,032	823	74	24	...	843	1,189	776	1,400	1,518	661
TOTAL ...	27,754	40,188	30,515	2,603	1,405	1,566	77,846	91,694	80,941	99,213	108,115	60,128

District	Sugar			Petroleum			Provisions			Machinery		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brunei ...	4,829	4,666	5,320	46,593	48,456	39,346	40,837	32,354	32,790	2,154	1,156	1,020
Belait ...	947	1,315	1,601	34,887	68,763	78,197	32,774	67,445	113,002	172,209	229,940	325,739
Tutong ...	784	889	821	5,226	4,856	2,984	5,116	3,986	1,914	91	...	...
Temburong ...	672	465	563	3,549	1,814	2,544	19,078	4,615	2,437	...	...	114
Muara ...	327	382	290	1,481	1,472	1,356	1,610	1,102	835	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,559	7,717	8,595	91,736	125,361	124,427	99,415	109,502	150,978	174,454	231,096	326,873

APPENDIX *E—Concluded*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1929–1931—*Continued*

Imports

District	Salt			Flour			Coconut oil			Liquor			Timber		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Sacks	Sacks	Sacks	Tins	Tins	Tins	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	$	$	$
Brunei ...	1,558	1,475	1,492	5,159	4,495	5,394	1,706	1,340	1,401	1,923	1,219	1,171	3 314	5,204	8,723
Belait ...	263	281	323	764	1,378	2,148	452	736	614	1,580	2,448	4,656	2,423	687	295
Tutong ...	275	288	270	298	231	195	191	184	115	46	16	...	738	...	...
Temburong ...	152	216	119	615	384	410	334	188	141	523	246	116	65	321	79
Muara ...	233	239	197	401	272	199	27	28	16	10	4	...	238	337	...
TOTAL ...	2,481	2,499	2,401	7,237	6,760	8,346	2,710	2,476	2,287	4,082	3,933	5,943	6,778	6,549	9,097

District	Yarn and Thread			Chandu			Motor Vehicles			Other Manufactured Articles		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	$	$	$	Tahils	Tahils	Tahils	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brunei ...	16,322	9,779	6,051	9,200	8,200	6,040	No return	620	4,957	113,735	96,696	84,503
Belait ...	860	1,195	1,136	...	...	...	No return	43,718	53,717	312,611	1,031,079	692,629
Tutong ...	2,328	1,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,431	7,335	3,681
Temburong ...	519	402	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,953	7,635	182
Muara ...	258	243	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,755	1,240	192
TOTAL ...	20,287	13,080	7,523	9,200	8,200	6,040	...	44,338	58,674	453,435	1,143,985	785,187

APPENDIX *F*

ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT THE EIGHT STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1931

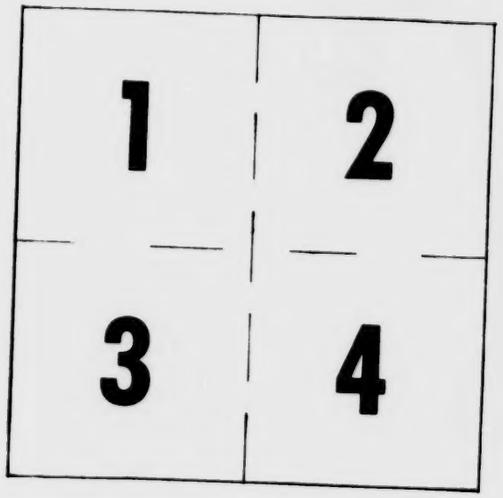
Month	Brunei District				Temburong District			Belait District
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kumbang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	Kuala Belait
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January ...	14·15	14·92	19·25	22·26	11·50	13·24	21·20	11·31
February ...	1·71	1·58	1·57	1·52	4·38	4·97	5·41	2·96
March ...	6·03	7·01	4·91	6·51	8·46	10·89	16·72	4·50
April ...	6·38	7·61	6·03	6·20	22·43	15·43	12·61	8·39
May ...	13·65	16·85	9·90	14·90	16·55	15·96	19·88	7·44
June ...	14·08	12·47	12·42	16·81	30·63	19·83	20·38	9·41
July ...	18·95	19·34	18·88	22·85	25·70	18·18	16·13	8·66
August ...	4·46	5·04	3·71	4·67	5·18	4·68	10·51	1·56
September ...	17·73	20·15	12·45	13·70	21·20	27·04	47·40	14·93
October ..	11·76	10·16	8·74	7·99	13·96	13·32	25·28	8·84
November ...	19·24	18·44	14·92	13·35	20·27	12·60	42·95	10·60
December ...	13·03	15·16	23·08	13·55	16·69	11·01	26·30	15·77
TOTAL ...	141·17	148·73	135·86	144·31	196·95	167·15	264·77	104·37

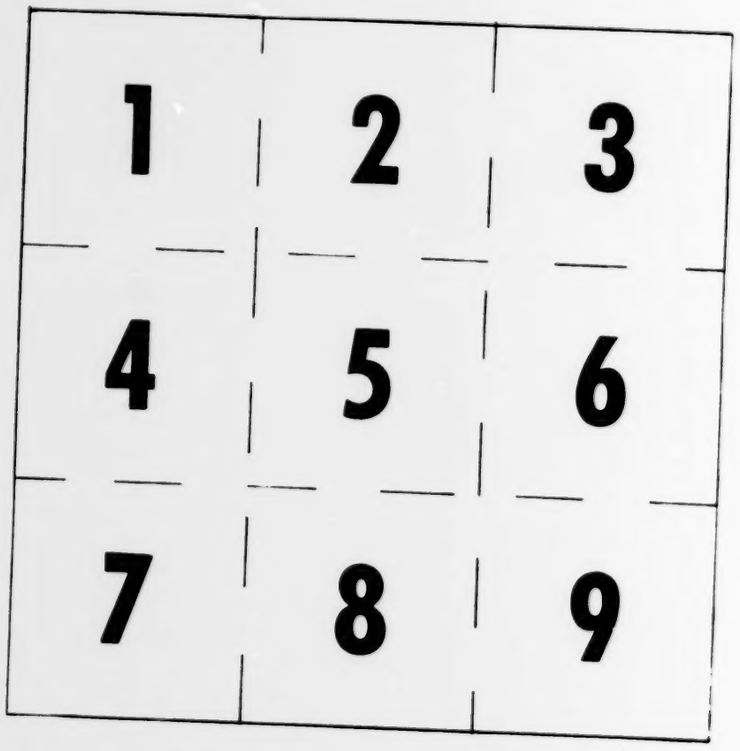
APPENDIX *G*

ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, BRUNEI TOWN, DURING THE YEAR 1931

Month	THERMOMETER MEAN (In Shade)			Highest Recorded Shade Temperature	Lowest Recorded Shade Temperature
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		
January	86·58 °F	76·39 °F	10·19 °F	89 °F	75 °F
February	86·50 ,,	76·71 ,,	9·79 ,,	89 ,,	75 ,,
March	86·81 ,,	76·58 ,,	10·23 ,,	89 ,,	73 ,,
April	86·70 ,,	76·77 ,,	9·93 ,,	88 ,,	75 ,,
May	86·58 ,,	76·16 ,,	10·42 ,,	89 ,,	75 ,,
June	87·13 ,,	77·47 ,,	9·66 ,,	89 ,,	75 ,,
July	86·71 ,,	76·48 ,,	10·23 ,,	89 ,,	75 ,,
August	88·19 ,,	77·39 ,,	10·80 ,,	92 ,,	75 ,,
September	86·60 ,,	76·63 ,,	9·97 ,,	91 ,,	75 ,,
October	86·35 ,,	76·19 ,,	10·16 ,,	90 ,,	74 ,,
November	85·73 ,,	76·37 ,,	9·36 ,,	89 ,,	74 ,,
December	86·06 ,,	76·74 ,,	9·32 ,,	88 ,,	74 ,,
Mean Temperature ...	86·66 °F	76·74 °F			
	81·70 °F				

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

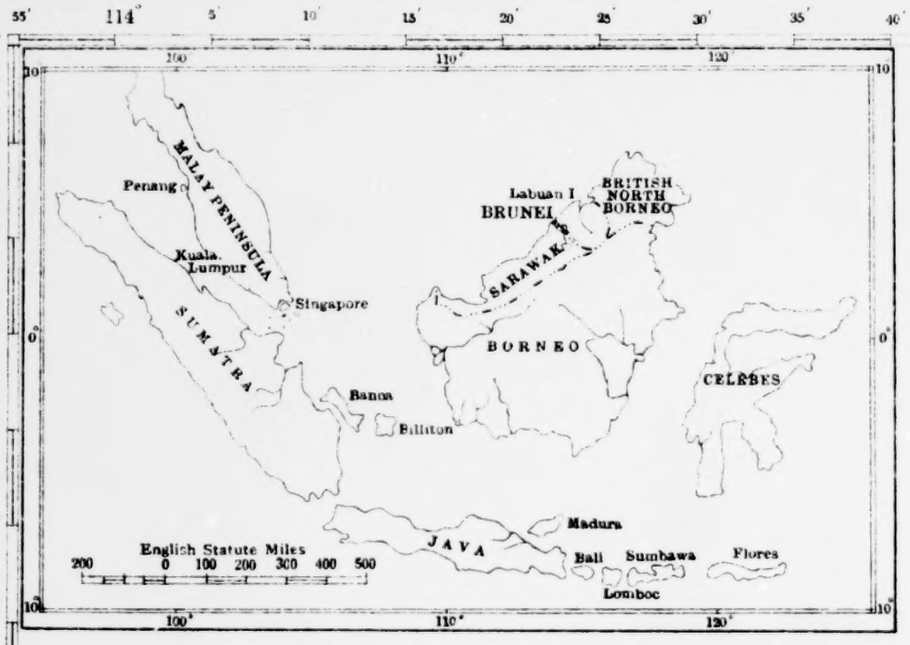




SKETCH MAP OF THE
STATE OF BRUNEI

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles



REFERENCE

Metalled Road		European Rubber Estates	
Earth "		European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)	
Road Along Sand Beach		Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)	
State Boundary (assumed)		Oil Mining Lease (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O. M. L.
District Boundary		Oil Prospecting Licence (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O. P. L.
District Name	BELAIT		
Residency	Ry.		

Brunei Bluff T. Pelompong
MUARA BROOKETON
ST. PISANG
Kg. Lutit
Muara I.
Puniet
BRUNEI
Brakas
Kambang
Pasang E.
Berambang I
Gadong Est.
BRUNEI TOWN
Sungkarang
Ry.
Tanjong Puan
Barbunot I.
Trusan River
Lawas R.
Salud R.
Rangau Siaraw
Penjong
TUTONG
Brunei R.
Tutong R.
O.P.L.
T. Danau
ST. YLAMBA
ST. UBAL
Panapar
Labu R.
Labu E.
PATOI HILL
Siput R.
Limbang R.
Limbang
Batu Apoi E.
Batu Apoi R.
Biang E.
Lumut R.
MT. TUNGALIAN
Belait R.
Sriah R.
K. Belait
Pdg. Berawa
Lake Merimbun
K. Pelajau
K. Merimbun
Buntam R.
SARAWAK
ST. SARAN
LIMBANG DIVISION
TEMBURONG
TUTONG
ST. SAWAT
Buang Gunting
Baram R.
Rasau
Kuala Balai
Lubok Lenyap
Damit R.
Belait R.
Barram R.
Buan R.
Saud R.
Biandong R.
SARAWAK
Miri R.
Miri
BELAIT
Medarram R.
Labi
British Malayan Petroleum Co. O.M.L.
Bakong R.
ST. TAMALONG
ST. TERAJA
Rasau R.
Kedayan R.
Bong Bulat R.
Bong Gatam R.
ST. PUDING
Ridan R.
Marudi
Klasi R.
Peniper R.
Belait R.
TELUTUT HILL
Temburong R.
PAGON PRICK

SKETCH MAP OF THE
STATE OF BRUNEI

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles

REFERENCE

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District Name	BELAIT		
Residency	Ry.		

Brunei Bluff
T. Pelompong
MUARA
BRUNEI
Muara I
Kg. Lurt
Puniet
Brakas
Kambang
Pasang E.
Berambang I
Gadong Est
BRUNEI TOWN
Sungkurong
Ry.
Tanjong Puan
Tutong River
Barbunot I
Lawasan R.
Salang R.
Rangau
Siaraw
Penanjong
TUTONG
Brunei R.
Tutong R.
O.P.L.
T. Danau
MT. TLAMBA
MT. UBAL
Panaper
Limbang R.
Labu R.
Labi E.
PATOI HILL
Sapul R.
Batu Apoi E.
Biang E.
Lumut R.
MT. TUNGALUAN
Buntam R.
Belait R.
K. Belait
Seriah R.
Pdg. Bernwa
Lake Merimbun
K. Merimbun
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Buang Gunting
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Baram R.
Rasau
Kuala Balai
Lubok Lenyap
Damit R.
Belait R.
Barram R.
Bwan R.
Saud R.
Biandong R.
SARAWAK
Miri R.
Miri
BELAIT
Labi
Medarram R.
British Malayan Petroleum Co.
O.M.L.
Bakong R.
BT. TAMALONG
BT. TERAJA
Rajan R.
Kedayan R.
Bong Bulat R.
Bong Gatam R.
BT. PUDING
Riden R.
Marudi
Nabal R.
Klasi R.
Peniper R.
Belait R.
Ingei R.
Tapi R.
Malaja R.
Linei R.
Tinjor R.
Tutu R.
Buram R.
Dedaman R.
Belimas R.
Apoh R.
YELUTUT HILL
Temburong R.
PAGON PRICK

55' 114° 5' 10' 15' 20' 25' 30' 35' 40' 45' 50' 55' 115° 5' 10' 15' 20'

114° E. of Greenwich

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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF BRUNEI

FOR THE YEAR

1932

BY

T. F. CAREY, M.C.S.
British Resident, Brunei

SINGAPORE:
Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE,
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—

1933

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STATE OF BRUNEI

REPORT OF THE BRITISH RESIDENT FOR THE YEAR 1932

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY

HISTORY

A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A. D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegience alternately to Mejapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of NAKHODA RAGAM and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of PIGAFETTA, who sailed with MAGELLAN on his famous voyage around the world and wrote his impressions of the various lands visited. PIGAFETTA saw Brunei in 1521 and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay and only a small part of its former territory remained. At this period the Town of Brunei seems to have been a profitable slave market for the captives of the Illanun and Sulu pirates on the coasts of Borneo. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei has been reduced to its present boundaries.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1906 a new agreement was made whereby a British Resident was appointed who became the Agent and Representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. This followed the system existing in the States of the Malay Peninsula under British Protection. The Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore is the channel of communication between the Resident and the High Commissioner. The Resident is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

GEOGRAPHY

The State of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,500 square miles, with a coast line of about 100 miles and lies between 4° 5′ and 5° 2′ N. latitude and 114° 7′ and 115° 22′ E. longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

There is only one town of any size, Brunei or Darul-Salam (City of Peace), which is situated 12 miles from the mouth of the Brunei River at Muara and showed a population of 30,135 in the 1931 census. Prior to 1910 it consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river but it now includes a strip of the mainland, mostly reclaimed, on which all Government buildings, shophouses and many private houses have been erected.

CLIMATE

The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between 80° to 90° Fahrenheit but a light breeze is generally blowing which moderates the heat. At night the temperature usually falls below 80°.

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 to 200 inches for different parts of the State.

The meteorological returns are given in Appendices *F.* and *G.*

LANGUAGES

The *lingua franca* is Malay which differs slightly from that generally spoken in Malaya but the local Bornean races, the Kedayans, Tutongs, Belaits and the Dusuns, have languages of their own, as have also the Dayak settlers from Sarawak.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT

The Sultan is the Ruler of the State of Brunei. By an agreement made in 1906 a British Resident was appointed whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. The present Sultan is His Highness AHMED TAJUDIN AKHAZUL KHAIRI WADIN IBNI ALMERHUM SULTAN MOHAMED JEMAL-UL-ALAM, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1924 at the age of 11 years. During his minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha were appointed to act as Joint Regents. On 19th September, 1931 His Highness the Sultan assumed full power and the Regency terminated.

In July, 1932 His Highness departed on a visit to England and the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha are again acting as Regents in his absence.

The chief authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at present consists of nine members including the British Resident. All legislation must receive the assent of the Council which also decides important questions of policy.

The administration of Government is in the hands of the British Resident who is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service with his headquarters at Brunei. The State is divided into five

administrative districts, Brunei, Belait, Tutong, Temburong and Muara. These districts were all formerly in the charge of Malay Magistrates, but in December, 1930, owing to the rapid development of the Oilfield in the Belait District an officer of the Malayan Civil Service was appointed as Assistant British Resident to administer that District. The other Districts remain under Malay Officers. These officers were formerly known as Malay Magistrates but in 1932 the title was altered to District Officer.

Penghulus or Village headmen were appointed in 1931 in the padi growing districts and it is intended to extend this system gradually throughout the State. These Penghulus have certain powers as peace officers in the areas for which they are appointed.

Sanitary Boards composed of official and unofficial members exist for the Town of Brunei and the Villages of Kuala Belait and Tutong, and Licensing Boards exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION

The population of Brunei as given in the 1931 Census was 30,135 and the estimated population for 1932 is 30,590.

The numbers for the various races are estimated as follows:—

Europeans	60
Eurasians	10
Malays	27,000
Chinese	3,000
Indians	220
Others	300
Total ..	30,590

The number of births registered during the year was 1,306 as against 1,147 in 1931. This represents a crude birth-rate per mille of 42.69 as against 38.02 in 1931.

Deaths from all causes totalled 873 giving a crude death-rate per mille of 28.54 as against 31.39 in 1931.

Three hundred and thirty-five children under one year of age died. One thousand three hundred and six births were registered. This gives an Infant mortality rate of 256.5 per mille as against 314.00 in 1931.

There was no organised emigration during the year although the development of the Oilfield at Kuala Belait attracted considerable outside labour.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH

The health of the State is in the charge of a European Medical Officer with his headquarters at Brunei.

The total revenue of the department was $913.13 and its total expenditure $17,956.77 as compared with a revenue of $726.15 and an expenditure of $18,434.07 in 1931. The expenditure is about 5 per cent. of the total ordinary expenditure of the State.

It may be said with certainty that Brunei is a healthy State. The two common causes of invalidism—Malaria and Ankylostomiasis—are relatively uncommon in the large centres of population. In addition, other grave diseases are rare.

There was no epidemic of any grave infectious disease.

An epidemic of whooping cough occurred in Brunei in the months January to March, but no mortality has been attributable to this malady directly. In the same months a few cases of chicken-pox occurred. In both attempts at isolation proved impossible.

Birth and death registration is compulsory and the figures are reliable. The cause of death, however, is in over 90% of case certified by non-medical persons, in most instances by headmen. Therefore the figures of these are largely guess work and totally unreliable.

The most common diseases of a serious nature to which the majority of deaths in the State are attributable are beri-beri, convulsions, pheumonia, dysenteries and diarrhœa, malaria and tuberculosis. It is to be feared that there is a considerable amount of the latter disease in the State and in Brunei Town in particular.

The following table gives the statistics of population, sickness, births and deaths amongst the various labour forces:—

Place of Employment	Labour	Total population	Sickness rate	Birth rate per 1,000	Death rate per 1,000
British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd.	699	961	4.2	...	14.5
Brunei United Plantations, Ltd. ...		Non-	resident labour		
Gadong Estate	214	214	9.2	9.3	...
Batu Apoi and Biang Estates ...	128	217	2.7	18.3	32.2
Labu Estate	107	319	11.1	119.1	65.8

Fuller information will be found in the printed Annual Report of the Medical Officer.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES

There is only one Government Hospital in Brunei which is situated in Brunei Town. It contains one ward of 18 beds, an operating theatre, a Dispensary and a Laboratory. There are also three separate rooms which are used for infectious cases or mental cases under observation. There is an outdoor Dispensary run in connection with the hospital which treated 5,535 persons as compared with 5,872 in 1931.

The total number of attendances was 16,210 an increase of 3,786 over the 1931 figure.

Among 199 admissions to hospital 23 were women and children. This is a great advance.

Smaller hospitals and dispensaries exist on certain of the larger places of employment, the best equipped being that owned by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited at Kuala Belait. These hospitals are in charge of native Dressers.

At the end of the year it was decided to build a well equipped hospital at Kuala Belait during 1933 of which the cost should be borne proportionately between the Government and the Oil Company.

There is also a Travelling Dresser employed by Government who visits outlying stations regularly, bringing with him the forms of medicine which are most commonly required, the Travelling Dispensary has proved a great success and much useful work has been done among the wilder up country folk. It is noteworthy that the wilder races in the interior are much more eager to avail themselves of European medicines than the more civilised races.

Whenever visits are paid to the interior eager demands are made for the more common medicines such as quinine, cough mixture, iodine and various ointments for sores. A total of 5,525 persons were treated by the Travelling Dresser as against 6,959 in 1931.

CHILD-WELFARE

For the past two years endeavours have been made to find a local Malay woman who would be prepared to undergo training as a maternity nurse in Singapore. This has proved impossible and after full discussion with the Adviser on Public Health during his visit to Brunei in August it was decided to engage a trained Eurasian Nurse in 1933.

It is feared that she will have a hard task to gain the confidence of the Malays.

Two local Malay women were, however, engaged during the latter half of 1932 for training as ward attendants.

The experiment has proved very satisfactory and it is hoped they will be of assistance to the Nurse on her arrival.

SANITARY ORGANISATION AND DRAINING WORKS

A Sanitary Board exists in each of the three larger town areas of Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong. The duties of the Sanitary Board are covered by an Enactment and it deals with all municipal questions such as sanitation, building, markets, street and hawkers licences, etc.

Malaria is not a serious problem in Brunei Town but draining, oiling and other preventive measures have been carried out in Kuala Belait on a large scale both by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited and the Government.

The Medical Department is making slow but steady progress against a wall of conservatism and prejudice.

It would be a great mistake to pass on too quickly and to strive to win by a series of punitive enactments what can better be gained by patience and instruction. It is to be feared that some of the worst offenders against ideas of sanitation are those who should set an example.

It has been possible to assign $36,479 for Medical services during 1933 as against $20,820 in 1932.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING

A.—Town Areas

Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong are the only townships of any size in the State of Brunei. Each of these areas is controlled by a Sanitary Board which is responsible for all questions of housing, sanitation, etc. Plans have to be submitted to the Board for all buildings to be erected within the Sanitary Board Area and penalties are provided for infringements of the rules. Any structural alteration has also to receive the sanction of the Board.

Housing in the townships may be divided roughly into three classes. *(a)* Government-owned houses occupied by its servants, *(b)* Shop-houses and *(c)* Privately owned native huts and houses.

(a) Government Houses.—There are comparatively few of these and they are occupied by European officials and Senior Native Subordinates. All these houses are of wood and have at least two rooms and a kitchen and adequate sanitary arrangements. With increased revenue more Government quarters are being erected.

(b) Shop-houses.—These are mostly occupied by Chinese traders. The upper part of the building is inhabited by the shop-keeper and his family, while the lower part is used as a shop. The type of building is strictly controlled by the Board and may be deemed satisfactory.

(c) By far the greatest number of houses are privately owned. In Brunei Town the majority of the Malay population has lived from time immemorial in huts raised on piles built on mud flats in the

river. These flats are exposed at low tide but flooded at high tide. The tides effectively dispose of rubbish and other impurities. The huts vary in size from a minimum of one room and a kitchen according to the wealth or position of the inhabitant.

Besides the river-huts there are huts on the mainland both in Brunei and the other Town areas. These are usually of the same type as the river-dwellings with plank walls and attap thatched roofs. They are situated as a rule in small plots owned by the householder.

There is little wrong with the hut on Sanitary grounds but it must be admitted that there is a tendency to overcrowding. This is not as a general rule due to paucity of building space or to lack of money, but it has been customary for the Malay to have his family and near relations with him and the habit will not be relinquished easily.

There are also a few privately owned Chinese houses in Brunei.

All houses in Sanitary Board areas are liable to inspection by the officers of the Board.

In the country areas the usual type of dwelling is a one or two roomed hut where the owner of the land lives with his wife and children. The raised wooden hut with attap thatched roof is most common, but kajang walls are also found. Kajang is a species of palm leaf and when the leaves are stitched together a very effective wall is formed. It may be remarked that many of the European employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, are housed in dwellings with kajang walls. The kajang house may be said to last roughly for a period of three years and is delightfully cool.

Certain Dayak settlers and Dusuns and Muruts in the wilder parts live in long houses.

These houses vary in length according to the number of inhabitants. They consist of a covered verandah where the bachelors live and a number of rooms which are occupied by the married couples. The largest I have seen in Brunei was about 150 feet in length with about 10 rooms. There were from 50 to 60 people resident. Much larger houses exist in Sarawak.

Certain Estates and the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, house their own labourers.

The lines are subject to inspection by Government Officers and must be built and inhabited in accordance with the provisions of a Labour Enactment.

The State is not sufficiently advanced for such institutions as building societies. The space available for building is ample and the type of house suitable to the needs of the country. Besides inspection and enforcement of sanitary laws in town areas and on Estates no special action is taken, nor is it necessary at present.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION

General

Lands and Surveys.—All land, not held under title or by concession, is called State Land which the Resident may dispose of on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with "The Land Code, 1909".

Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the landholder is an Extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface right only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of Government such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

Mining.—Licences to prospect for minerals such as coal and oil may be issued by the Resident and mining leases may likewise be issued by him subject to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds five square miles.

All transactions, *e.g.*, transfers of land, mortgages, etc., are not effective till they have been registered in the Land Office.

Surveys.—All survey of alienated land is done by prismatic compass and boundary marks of stones are planted. The accuracy of this survey is open to question, but this is unavoidable until the finances of the State will run to the establishment of a Survey Department.

Area under title and concession.—The area in private occupation at the end of the year was roughly 115,000 acres. There were about 4,600 small holdings.

MINERALS

Oil.—Oil was first found in 1914 at Labi in the District of Belait. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, which is allied to the Sarawak Oilfields, Limited obtained a lease of this area in 1924. The results obtained from the Labi field were disappointing and the area was evacuated in November, 1931.

Prospecting was also carried on in the coastal area of the Belait District and in April, 1929, oil was found at Seria about 10 miles North-west of Kuala Belait where the headquarters of the Company are situated. It soon became apparent that a commercial oilfield that might rival that of Miri in Sarawak had been discovered and great progress was made in 1930 and 1931 in testing the extent of the field and developing it for production. In 1932 a pipe-line from Seria to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak territory was completed and production was commenced during the first quarter.

This has been steadily increased and the State seems assured of royalties amounting to at least $200,000 during 1933.

Chinese, Malay and Indian labour is employed. The Chinese are mainly on contract and the other races on daily wages.

In 1931 a further lease was applied for by the Oil Company and was granted after negotiations between the British Resident and the Manager of the Company. The lease was signed at the beginning of 1932.

During the year a geological survey of the Temburong District was made.

Coal.—The prospecting licence held by the Brunei Coalfields Syndicate, Limited, lapsed on 1st February, 1932 and no application for a lease was made.

A new Company known as the British East Indies Coalfields, Limited, was formed and applied for a prospecting licence. Anxious to avoid a repetition of its experience with the former Syndicate who did next to nothing during the period for which they held the licence, Government decided that a licence should only be issued on special terms.

One of these terms was that a general report should be made by an unbiased geologist from the Federated Malay States Mines Department at the expense of the Company. To this the Company agreed and a report was furnished by a Federated Malay States Government Geologist who visited Brunei in March.

This report was very unfavourable to the chances of developing Brunei coal. The Company, however, vigorously attached the report as incorrect and misleading. It was therefore decided to give the Company a chance of proving its contentions on condition that certain conditions were rigorously adhered to. Negotiations on the proposed conditions were proceeding at the end of the year.

Mining by native methods was carried out on a small scale. One hundred and sixty-eight tons of coal to a value of $1,750 were exported during the year as against 57 tons to a value of $330 in 1931.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural.—Rubber, Sago and Rice are the chief agricultural products of the State.

Rubber.—The area under rubber is estimated to be about 9,000 acres of which some 4,000 acres belong to European Companies and the remainder to Asiatic Smallholders. The price of rubber continued low throughout the year and during the second quarter averaged only 5¼ cents per pound. As a result one European Estate was forced to close down but subsequently re-opened.

There was little or no tapping on Asiatic smallholdings. It seems that little can be expected from this commodity for some years.

The export declined from 1,622,454 pounds in 1931 to 1,473,829 in 1932 and the total value of the rubber exported fell from $161,204 in 1931 to $104,899 in 1932.

Local labour is chiefly employed. Formerly Tamils were recruited for some Estates but all recruiting has now ceased. A few Javanese are still working.

Sago.—Sago is derived from the pith of two palms. These palms are indigenous to Brunei and in the districts of Belait, Tutong and Temburong their cultivation is an important industry.

This commodity is cultivated by natives only at present. The area under cultivation in the State is roughly 5,000 acres.

Raw sago is the staple food of the races of the interior such as the Tutongs, Dusuns, etc., just as rice is to the Malays.

During the world shortage of rice in 1919-20 sago proved a most valuable reserve of food not only for the native population but for alien coolies employed on estates.

Owing to the continued low price of this commodity little attention has been paid by owners to their sago land and in most cases the matured palms are either left to die a natural death or allowed to flower before they are cut for the extraction of starch.

The sago industry in the State is capable of great expansion. The native method of extracting the starch is extremely wasteful, and the introduction of machinery would multiply the output.

Rules for the better control of this product were introduced at the end of the year.

There was a slight improvement in the price of sago flour during the year. Five thousand one hundred and forty-eight pikuls of sago to a value of $8,568 were exported as against 2,206 pikuls to a value of $3,485 in 1931.

Rice.—In many respects rice is the most important crop in the State. The area devoted to its cultivation is greater than that under any other crop; its culture is the chief industry of the native population, particularly the Kedayans and the Tutongs, and it provides the staple food of the great majority of the inhabitants.

Since 1929 the Government has paid great attention to the encouragement of the growing of wet padi by the Kedayan cultivators in the Kilanas and Lumapas Districts of Brunei. The acreage planted and the yield have increased yearly since the inception of this policy.

After an experience of three years of wet padi planting the Kedayans have now realised and appreciated the advantages of this method over the wasteful dry method of cultivation practised by their ancestors in the past.

The total acreage under rice cultivation in the State in 1932 was approximately 12,000 acres with a yield of 991,223 gantangs as against 7,400 acres with a yield of 760,016 gantangs in 1931. Of the 1932 figures 7,000 acres with a yield of 536,927 gantangs were under dry padi and 5,000 acres with a yield of 454,296 gantangs under wet padi as against 3,846 and 3,537 acres with a yield of 358,746 and 401,270 gantangs respectively in 1931. The acreage figures are, however, very uncertain.

The quantity of rice produced in 1932 is only about one-third the total quantity consumed in the State, and the desirability of making the country more self-supporting is being contemplated.

Harvesting for the 1931-32 Season commenced early in March and was completed in June.

Statistics showing the acreage planted and yield in the various Districts in 1932 are given below:—

District	Acreage under		Yield of	
	Dry Padi	Wet Padi	Dry Padi	Wet Padi
	Acres	Acres	Gantangs	Gantangs
Brunei	2,010	799	264,030	205,600
Muara	160	363	14,180	36,400
Tutong	3,802	3,238	143,050	120,800
Belait	280	199	46,830	39,070
Temburong	748	401	68,837	52,426
Total ...	7,000	5,000	536,927	454,296

The main cultivators are Kedayans. There are no European owned rice lands in the State.

Forest Produce.—During the year Mr. C. L. DURANT a member of the Federated Malay States Forestry Department came over to Brunei at the invitation of the Government and spent about six weeks in the State with a view to reporting on the quality of Brunei forests.

He expressed himself as very impressed by the timber and as a result of his report, which will shortly be available in printed form, it was decided to form a Forestry Department in Brunei.

If capital can be interested it is probable that a flourishing timber trade will be established.

In the meantime Jelutong is the main forest product of Brunei. It is worked for the most part by Dayak tappers in the pay of Chinese merchants. The price for crude jelutong remained low throughout the year.

Exports, however, increased from 4,213 pikuls to a value of $27,928 in 1931 to 4,988 pikuls to a value of $32,773 in 1932.

Mr. DURANT showed clearly that many trees were being ruined by bad tapping and made certain other proposals for the improvement of the Jelutong trade.

Rules were made at the end of the year. The Assistant Resident was endeavouring to interest the Chinese merchants in proper refining methods so that they might obtain a better market in Singapore. It is hoped that an improvement in the quality of Jelutong will be noticeable in 1933.

The revenue derived from Forest Licences was $4,965 as against $3,173 in 1931 and $3,388 in 1930.

INDUSTRIES

Cutch.—The Island Trading Company, Limited, which has been established in Brunei Town since 1900 exported 2,833 tons of bark extract (cutch) valued $195,465 as compared with 2,824 tons valued $194,922 in 1931. In the manufacture of this amount 10,210 tons of firewood were consumed. Most of the bark used comes from areas outside the State, but large areas exist in the Belait District which have not yet been worked. The Company, however, started work on this area towards the end of the year.

The labour employed in this industry is almost entirely native Brunei labour.

Arts and Crafts.—The products of the three chief native crafts of Brunei are silverware, sarongs and brassware.

Silverware.—The Brunei silversmiths are perhaps the most famous in the Malay Archipelago.

Thanks to the assistance of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society a ready market has been found in Singapore and there is a steady demand for the silverware.

The total value of the export of silverware in 1932 was about $7,000 as against $11,000 in 1931. A considerable quantity was sold locally especially to European residents and visitors of whom there were an unusual number during the year.

The silversmiths are particularly clever at copying European articles such as cigarette boxes and cases, ash-trays, finger-bowls, condiment sets, etc., preserving however, the distinctive ornamental patterns of old Brunei silver.

In the past it was usual to melt down silver dollars but at the beginning of 1931 a consignment of ingot silver was imported. The silversmiths were quick to realise the benefits of the change.

A system of marking all silverware as a guarantee that the article is genuine was introduced during 1931 and is still in force.

Brunei silver is now to be seen at most Exhibitions held in Malaya.

Weaving.—Both silk and cotton sarongs are made by the Brunei women. Such articles as table covers are also made in variety of colours. The texture is of excellent quality and compares very favourably with the woven goods from other parts of the Malay Peninsula.

Cheap machine made goods have, however, ruined the market and there has been a steady decline in sales for the past few years.

In spite of advice the weavers are most unwilling to bring down their prices so as to enable them to compete with the machine made goods.

Brassware.—The Bruneis are very skilful brassworkers but this trade also has felt the general depression. A ready market used to be found among the natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo but exports have fallen greatly since 1930.

In addition to the usual brassware, the smiths are skilful at copying accurately such articles as propellers, water-pumps, driving pinions and other pieces of machinery.

Fisheries.—Fishing provides a livelihood for a very great number of the inhabitants of Brunei district. In addition to fresh fish which has a ready market locally, a dried prawn industry flourishes. The total exports for the year amounted to 1,070 pikuls of a value of $46,114 as against 951 pikuls to a value of $46,657 in 1931. The prawn industry is one of the few that has not been seriously affected by the slump although low prices prevailed in the earlier part of the year.

The industry is financed by local Chinese traders who employ Brunei fishermen.

Livestock.—The number of head of livestock in the State is very small.

While flourishing pig industries on a small scale exist at Baru-baru and Berbunot Islands there are few herds of cattle or buffaloes in the State.

It is felt that a thriving industry could be built up and attention will be given to this side of agriculture in the next few years.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE

The aggregate value of trade for the year was $3,935,985 as against $2,695,005 in 1931 and $3,343,871 in 1930.

Imports showed a slight increase of $236,736 as compared with the previous year. These increases were largely due to the development of the Oilfield at Kuala Belait. Large increase in machinery, motor vehicles and wines and spirits were recorded while decreases were noticeable in rice, provisions and tobacco. As a result of the slump more foodstuff is being grown locally which was the cause of some of the decreases.

Exports for the year amounted to $1,505,738 as against $501,494 in 1931. The main item causing this increase is crude oil but slight rises were noticed in the export of jelutong, sago flour, prawns and coal. Decreases occurred in Forest Produce, rubber and goods made by native arts and crafts.

Tables showing the principal exports and imports for the years 1930, 1931 and 1932 and a comparative statement showing the distribution of trade by districts are given in Appendix *D* and Appendix *E* respectively.

The total revenue derived from Customs Duties amounted to $152,969 for the year as against $134,532 in 1931.

Import duties amounted to $142,418 as against $122,235 collected in 1931. There was an increase of $20,183 due to the great expansion of the Oilfield at Kuala Belait and higher rates of import duties imposed on tobacco and liquor.

Export duties amounted to $10,551 for the year as against $12,297 collected in 1931. The decrease of $1,746 was chiefly accounted for by smaller exports of plantation rubber and forest produce.

The collections of Customs Duties in each of the Districts were as follows:—

District	Export Duties			Import Duties		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brunei and Muara ...	12,175	7,036	5,589	54,005	55,447	58,661
Belait	6,004	2,473	2,680	40,820	58,425	75,411
Tutong	3,632	1,455	1,278	3,959	3,720	4,679
Temburong	4,001	1,333	1,004	6,286	4,643	3,667
TOTAL ...	25,812	12,297	10,551	105,070	122,235	142,418

During the year certain preferential rates of duty were given to goods of British manufacture.

A Schedule, Appendix *C*, is attached showing the various rates of duty in force in the State.

Chandu.—The total quantity of chandu sold during the year was 6,591 tahils as against 6,642 tahils in 1931, a decrease of 51 tahils.

The net revenue derived from the sale of chandu for the year, after deducting cost of administration totalling $5,088, amounted to $42,848 as against $49,521 in 1931 from which amount the cost of administration was not deducted.

The retail price throughout the year was $10 per tahil.

The packing of chandu in tubes was very satisfactory.

Five hundred and seventy-seven adult Chinese were registered as smokers during the year as against 530 in 1931. This increase was due to large numbers of Chinese labourers who were already smokers immigrating into the Oilfield at Kuala Belait. Although the number of smokers increased the amount of chandu consumed was slightly less than that in 1931.

No new smokers were registered during the year.

Eighty-five tahils of damaged chandu were returned to the Opium Packing Plant Singapore, during the year.

With the exception of damaged chandu returned to Singapore there was no export or transhipment of chandu. Six hundred tahils of packed chandu were in transit from Singapore to Brunei at the end of the year.

There was no change in the number of Government Depôts totalling eight.

The total of chandu dross re-purchased from smokers during the year amounted to 534 tahils (214 tahils 1st quality and 320 tahils 2nd quality) as against 582 tahils in 1931 and 758 tahils in 1930.

There was only one minor offence against the Chandu Regulations.

A new and more complete Opium and Chandu Enactment was in force at the end of the year.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

As was to be expected wages decreased considerably during the year, but there was a compensating decrease in the cost of living.

The following table gives a comparison of wages in 1931 and 1932:—

		Monthly Wages	
		1931	*1932*
A.—Government Labourers:—			
Road-work	Skilled	$25—$ 50 p.m.	$16—$ 50 p.m.
	Unskilled	$12—$ 15 „	$10.50—$15 „
Workshop and General	Skilled	$18—$ 55 „	$15—$ 65 „
	Unskilled	$12—$ 15 „	$12—$ 15 „
B.—Agricultural Estates:—			
	Skilled	$13—$ 15 „	$12—$ 15 „
	Unskilled	$ 9—$ 12 „	$ 7.50—$12 „
C.—Other Industries:—			
Cutch Factory	Skilled	$15—$ 45 „	$15—$ 45 „
	Unskilled	$12—$ 15 „	$12—$ 15 „
Oilfields	Skilled	$35—$100 „	$30—$100 „
	Unskilled	$13—$ 33 „	$13—$ 33 „

An employer is entitled to demand nine hours of work a day under the Labour Enactment.

The staple food is rice. It is estimated that a grown man eats approximately six gantangs a month. The prices for rice in 1932 were:—

1st quality 35 cents a gantang as against 48 cents in 1931.
2nd „ 28 „ „ „ 38 „ „
3rd „ 25 „ „ „ 33 „ „

The monthly cost of living for an Indian labourer is roughly $8.25 while that of Malays and Chinese may be put at between $9 to $14 per month.

The cost of living is higher in Brunei than in most other parts of the Malay Peninsula both for natives and Europeans owing to the necessity for transhipment of various goods.

The following table shows the number of labourers in the chief places of employment during 1932:—

Race	Island Trading Company, Ltd.	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd.	Four European Rubber Estates	Total
Bruneis and Kedayans ...	755	624	527	1,906
Chinese	...	931	20	951
Dayaks	...	77	...	77
Indians	...	159	4	163
Javanese	...	...	53	53
Others	...	...	5	5
TOTAL ...	755	1,791	609	3,155

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

A.—STATE SCHOOLS

There was a welcome increase in the number of children attending State Schools throughout the year. A large new Vernacular School capable of holding 400 boys was built in Brunei during 1932 to replace the old temporary building.

The building is of excellent design and in a prominent position. It is thought that this has encouraged attendance.

The inhabitants of Pengkalan Siong and Labi in the Belait District and Muara in the Brunei District asked that Schools should be opened and there was a large increase in the number of pupils in the main school at Brunei.

There are now 13 Malay Vernacular Schools in the State.

Compulsory education is in force only in Brunei Town and will be extended to Kuala Belait in 1933. The Enactment is, however, lightly enforced as it is considered better to encourage education by example rather than penal measures. The large increase during the year testifies to the fact that the value of education is being appreciated.

The two ex-pupils of the Brunei Vernacular School who were being trained at the Sultan Idris Training College in the Federated Malay States as Teachers finished their course at the end of the year and will assume duty in 1933. Two more boys will be sent to Tanjong Malim during 1933.

In addition two boys were sent for training as Padi Inspectors to the Agricultural School at Serdang in Malaya.

The curriculum of the State Schools is based on that of the Vernacular Schools in Malaya and all teaching is in the Malay language. Nothing is taught that might tend to drive Malays from their native trades and occupations. For most schools small areas of land are set aside for gardens.

The girls School was re-opened during the year under an untrained Malay lady supervised by her husband, the Malay Superintendent of Education. There were 13 girls on the roll at the end of the year mostly the children of Government servants.

The following table shows the number of children on the Registers of the State Schools during 1931 and 1932 with the average attendance in each during 1932.

District and School	*Number on Register, 1931*	*Number on Register, 1932*	*Average Attendance, 1932*
Brunei and Muara:—			
Brunei, boys	263	369	78%
Brunei (Girls)	Closed	13	90%
Gadong, boys	41	30	62%
Sengkurong, boys ..	30	19	58%
Muara, boys	—	66	92%
Tutong:—			
Tutong, boys	65	73	77%
Lubok Pulau, boys ..	24	24	74%
Tanjong Maya, boys ..	41	49	75%
Tumpuan Ugas, boys ..	35	36	75%
Belait:—			
Kuala Belait, boys ..	35	37	72%
Pengkalan Siong, boys ..	—	20	70%
Temburong:—			
Temburong, boys ..	33	39	48%
Labu, boys	31	19	53%
Total ..	598	794	

With the exception of Temburong and Labu the attendances may be considered good. These Schools, however, are very remote and the boys have to come a long distance in many cases. The attendance falls off badly during wet weather.

B.—Private Schools

In addition to the State Schools there are private schools at Brunei and Kuala Belait opened by the Chinese Community for the benefit of their children both boys and girls. Small grants-in-aid are given by Government and periodical inspections made.

There were 44 boys and 18 girls on the Register of the Brunei School at the end of 1932 and 42 boys and 11 girls on the Register of the Belait School. This shows a large increase on 1931 when the total number of pupils in the two schools was 83.

English Education.—The Government pays an annual contribution to the Government English School at Labuan and in addition two promising Brunei boys are being educated there at Government expense.

During the year the younger brother of His Highness the Sultan and the two young sons of the former Regents were sent at Government expense to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar.

This is felt to be a great step forward in the administration of the State as it is the first time that Brunei princes have received an education in the English sense of the word.

During 1931 Mr. SYNOTT the Chaplain for the District opened a School at Kuala Belait with the aid of Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited.

There were 46 pupils of both sexes at the end of the year, mostly the sons and daughters of the subordinate staff of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited. Both Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company contribute to the upkeep of the School. English is taught.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATIONS

River.—Steamers drawing up to 12 feet can reach Brunei Town except at times of very low tide. There is, however, an artificial barrier of rock across the river about eight miles from its mouth constructed as a measure of defence in former days.

A narrow channel allows passage to ships but the awkward turn involved makes it impossible for ships over 200 feet in length to proceed up river unless they are fitted with twin-screws. It may be found possible to blow up this barrier in future years but the very great expense involved would not be justified at the present stage of development of the State.

The Straits Steamship Company, Limited, Motor Vessel *Brunei* maintained regular services between Brunei, Labuan and Kuala Belait.

The Sarawak Steamship Company's vessel the *Auby* called about once a month direct from Singapore. The vessel made regular visits to Belait as well as to Brunei and proved a very useful supplement to the Straits Steamship Company's service.

More or less regular motor-launch services were maintained between Brunei and the up-river districts and between Kuala Belait and Labuan.

The rivers with their various tributaries are used largely as a means of communication by the natives in their prahus.

Roads.—The chief road in Brunei is that linking up Brunei with Tutong.

It is an earth road extending for about 32 miles and opens up much valuable agricultural land. After crossing the Tutong River by ferry an excellent beach is used as a highway as far as Kuala Belait.

The road between Limbang and Brunei was completed during the year and is suitable for light motor traffic from Limbang to the Brunei River. A pontoon ferry will be constructed during 1933 which will finally link up the Limbang-Brunei and Brunei-Tutong roads.

During the year the road from Brunei to the coast beyond Berakas was completed except for a small portion. Motor traffic could proceed within two miles of the coast at the end of the year. It is thought that the road will be completed by April, 1933.

It is hoped to link the Bangar-Pandaruan Road with the Limbang-Pandaruan Road during 1933 by means of a ferry across the Pandaruan River.

At the end of 1933 it should therefore be possible to reach the Temburong District by motor car by means of the Brunei-Limbang; Limbang-Pandaruan (Sarawak) and Pandaruan-Bangar roads.

This journey can now be easily performed by bicycle. Formerly river communication only was possible.

A Mail Service is maintained twice a week between Brunei and Kuala Belait. Hired buses also run fairly frequently. During the rainy season the road is often impassable for motor cars for a period of one or two days.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Financial.—The revenue of the Department was as follows:—

	1932	*1931*
	$	$
Posts	6,168	12,822
Telegraphs	1,906	2,300

It will be noted that the figure for 1931 was abnormal being due to large purchases of stamps by dealers amounting to $9,548. The actual revenue from posts excluding purchase of stamps by dealers may be said to have increased by nearly 50%.

The total expenditure including Personal Emoluments amounted to $13,117 as compared with $13,932 in 1931.

Posts.—The following gives a comparison between business transacted in 1930, 1931 and 1932:—

	1932	1931	1930
Letters, Papers and Parcels received ...	63,327	54,817	43,460
Letters, Papers and Parcels despatched ...	44,175	25,825	24,080
TOTAL ...	107,502	80,642	67,540

Details of business transacted during the year are as follows:—

Letters				Postcards	Printed Matter	Parcels
Registered	Paid	Service	Taxed			
		INWARD				
2,940	34,931	2,795	1,833	499	18,811	1,518
		OUTWARD				
5,202	36,184	4,693	494	208	2,123	549

Money Orders.—Five hundred and fifty Money Orders were issued to the value of $19,746 and six hundred and thirty-six Cash-on-delivery Parcels were delivered to the value of $8,799. Fifty-three Money Orders to the value of $1,670 were received and cashed during the year.

Stamps.—Stamp collectors and Dealers purchased stamps to the value of $469 as against $9,548 in 1931.

An Insurance Office was instituted at Kuala Belait during the year.

Telephones.—There is a public telephone service in Brunei Town with extensions to the neighbouring Estates. There is also a line between Brunei and Tutong. The extension of the line from Tutong to Kuala Belait was completed during the year, and through communication from Brunei Town to Kuala Belait is now available.

Radio-Telegraphs.—At the beginning of the year there were four stations at Brunei, Labuan, Kuala Belait and Temburong.

The number of messages handled by the Department during the year totalled 3,084 as compared with 3,589 in 1931.

This figure is made up as follows:—

	1932	*1931*
(a) Internal Service	1,866	2,311
(b) Cable Service	454	546
(c) Sarawak Service	764	732

The number of words in messages sent on Government Service amounted to 15,630 which at ten cents per word would have a value of $1,563.

Tables are appended showing the comparison between the traffic figures of 1930, 1931 and 1932.

EXTERNAL TRAFFIC

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD., LABUAN

	Messages transmitted from:				Messages received at:				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem in:		
	Brunei	Labuan	Kuala Belait	Tem-burong	Brunei	Labuan	Kuala Belait	Tem-burong		1932	1931	1930
Government	61	...	2	...	36	...	...	...	99	8·3	10·3	7·2
Public Prepaid	153	...	50	2	117	...	32	1	355	29·5	35·2	59·0
TOTAL ...	214	...	52	2	153	...	32	1	454	37·8	45·5	66·2

BRUNEI-SARAWAK SERVICE

	Messages transmitted from:				Messages received at:				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem in:		
	Brunei	Labuan	Kuala Belait	Tem-burong	Brunei	Labuan	Kuala Belait	Tem-burong		1932	1931	1930
Government	31	2	7	3	40	8	9	3	103	8·6	12·0	11·8
Public Prepaid	77	187	70	16	89	144	53	25	661	55·0	51·0	57·2
TOTAL ...	108	189	77	19	129	152	62	28	764	63·6	63·0	69·0

EXTERNAL TRAFFIC

	Messages handed in and transmitted from:				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem in:		
	Brunei	Labuan	Kuala Belait	Temburong		1932	1931	1930
Government ...	448	357	244	110	1,159	96·5	104·3	121·1
Public Prepaid ...	220	182	244	61	707	59·0	88·3	91·5
TOTAL ...	668	539	488	171	1,866	155·5	192·6	212·6

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking.—There are no banks in Brunei.

Currency.—The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and five cents. There are also nickel five-cent coins and copper or mixed metal coins of one cent and ½ cent denominations. There are also currency notes of different denominations from $1 upwards.

Weights and Measures.—English and Malay Weights and Measures are used. A pikul (equivalent to 133 1/3 lbs.) is sub-divided into 100 katis of 16 tahils each. One tahil consists of 10 chis or 100 hoons and is equivalent to 1 1/3 ounce avoirdupois. A koyan consists of 40 pikuls and is equivalent to 5,333 1/3 lbs. avoirdupois. A gantang is the equivalent of one gallon and a chupak is equal to a quart.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS

Administration.—The State was without the services of an Engineer from January to April when a qualified local man was employed for two months until the arrival of an officer seconded from the Federated Malay States Service.

Expenditure.—The expenditure under all heads totalled $90,649.54 an increase of $19,656.36 as compared with $70,993.18 in 1931.

The expenditure of $90,649.54 was made up as follows:—

	$	c.
Personal Emoluments	14,350	86
Annually Recurrent	33,959	56
Special Services	42,339	12

Existing Roads.—The existing roads in Brunei were:—

Tutong Road 30 miles long
Temburong Road three miles long
Water Works Road one mile long
Residency Road one mile long
Town Roads one mile long

Of these only the Residency Road and the Town Roads are metalled, the rest being earth roads.

These roads were kept in a fair state of repair during the year.

The beach approach roads to Belait were improved and the small length of road in Kuala Belait itself maintained satisfactorily.

New Roads.—During the year the Brunei-Limbang Road was completed and the new Brunei-Berakas Road almost finished. A fuller description of these roads will be found under Chapter *X*.

A short stretch of experimental concrete road was laid in July on the Residency Road and the results to date are extremely satisfactory. Further stretches are to be laid in 1933.

New Village Roads were constructed in Kuala Belait and 25 miles of bridle paths in different parts of the State were kept in good repair.

Bridges and Culverts.—Six wooden bridges were replaced with concrete culverts during the year and a big move is to be made in that direction during 1933 as a Departmental Concrete Workshop has now been set up.

Lumut Bridge of span 250 feet and width 18 feet collapsed in November. Temporary repairs were effected and the bridge is now being replaced by a more permanent structure of Giam wood.

Buildings.—All buildings were maintained in a good state of repair.

New buildings.—The following new buildings were completed during the year:—

Brunei.—

A New Malay School capable of accommodating 400 pupils at a cost of $6,175.

One Temporary Timber Shed at a cost of $200.

New Shelter erected on Rifle Range at a cost of $75.

A New Petrol Pump installed at the P. W. D. Garage the cost of erection was $350.

Work started on a new nine roomed married Police Barracks and progress was very satisfactory.

Kuala Belait.—

New Government Offices and Magistrate's Court were erected at a cost of $9,922.28.

Two blocks of semi-detached Clerks' Quarters were completed at a cost of $4,853.08.

Water Supply.—The water supply in certain parts of the Brunei Town was unsatisfactory but by relaying the mains and substitution of ½ inch for one inch connections an improvement was effected.

Mechanical Transport.—The mechanical transport in 1932 consisted of:—

One 1½ ton Morris Commercial.
One 1½ ton Ford.
One Morris Cowley Car.
Two one ton Fords.
Two Dodge Cars.

These were maintained in fair repair by the Mechanical Workshop Staff during the year. This Staff also dealt with the maintenance and repair of Government launches five in number.

Labour.—The average labour force, principally composed of Malays and Kedayans, was about 200. The average rate of pay was 45 cents per day and health was good .

Plans in course of preparation during the year:—

1. Married Police Barracks, Brunei.
2. Lumut Bridge.
3. Electric Light Scheme, Brunei.
4. Bonded Store and Examination Shed, Brunei.
5. Brunei Hospital Site Plan.
6. Site Plan of New Barracks.
7. District Officer's Bungalow, Kuala Belait.
8. Semi-detached Quarters, Kuala Belait.
9. Maternity Nurse Quarters, Brunei.
10. Type Plan for Forest Officer's Quarters and one for Engineer's Quarters.
11. Police Barracks, Kuala Belait.
12. Police Station and Prison, Kuala Belait.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE

The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. There are two First Class Magistrates, six Second Class Magistrates and one Native Kathi in the State. The latter deals entirely with questions concerning Mohammedan Law. The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all Civil and Criminal matters. The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction in the case of offences punishable with death and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain Civil and Criminal matters.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts.

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei ...	3	3	59	22	18	129	234
Belait ...	1	...	169	34	25	468	697
Tutong ...	3	...	...	1	32	6	42
Temburong ...	6	...	...	2	...	..	8
Muara ..	...	...	1	3	...	3	7
TOTAL ...	13	3	229	62	75	606	988

Out of the 317 criminal cases 40 resulted in acquittals. The total amounts involved in Civil and Administration Suits were $35,259.

There was one appeal pending at the end of the year.

POLICE

Strength.—The strength of the Force on 31st December, 1932 was as follows:—

Sgt.-Major	*Sergeants*	*Corporals*	*Lance-Corporals*	*Constables*
1	4	3	3	62

The authorised establishment was increased by six constables in order to provide extra men for Kuala Belait and Seria districts. These districts are developing rapidly and will shortly require a further increase in Police strength.

Inspector SPINKS, Straits Settlements Police, was in charge from 1st January, 1932 to 15th February, 1932 when he handed over to Chief Inspector MURPHY on his return from leave.

Recruiting and Casualties.—Fifteen constables were enrolled and 4 dismissed. Recruits were carefully selected and all are literate in Romanised Malay.

Discipline.—There were 84 cases of breaches of discipline during the year which compares favourably with 122 in 1931. There has been an improvement in the general behaviour of the force.

Health.—Sixteen men were treated as in-patients and 55 as out-patients. Health on the whole was satisfactory.

Drill.—The introduction of the Straits Settlements Police Drill Manual has caused a general improvement. Movements are better timed and more accurately performed.

Education and Training.—The Police School was carried on by the Police Clerk throughout the year. Attendance is compulsory. The men are very keen and good progress has been made.

On five days a week Law lectures were given by a Sergeant at Brunei and Belait Stations.

It is intended to hold a qualifying examination for promotion to Non-commissioned officers yearly and a waiting list based on the result will be published in Police Orders.

A Sergeant was sent to the Depôt in Singapore in October for training in order to render him more fit for carrying out the duties of Officer in charge of the Police in the Belait District.

Musketry.—The Course was fired during April. The results of the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Total number of men fired	No. of Marksmen	No. of 1st class shots	No. of 2nd class shots	No. of 3rd class shots	No. of unclassified	Total number of points	Average number of points per man
1930 ...	54	5	9	12	8	20	3,616	66.96
1931 ...	63	5	10	10	20	20	4,392	69.71
1932 ...	70	7	13	16	18	16	5,161	73.72

This shows an improvement in 1932 as against previous years.

Buildings and Telephones.—Buildings have been maintained in a fair state of repair. In Brunei a new block of nine married quarters is nearing completion.

The Police Station at Kuala Seria in the Belait District had to be removed further inland as it became endangered by high tides during the year.

A new Police Station and Gaol similar to those at Brunei with certain improvements are to be built at Kuala Belait early in 1933.

The telephone has been fairly satisfactory. The Police worked the Exchange in Brunei during the year. Two men are employed daily on this duty.

Clothing and Accoutrements.—Supplies under this heading were maintained up to standard. It is expected to make a saving on khaki cloth in 1933 as the men have now all been issued with the new pattern shirt which can be worn without tunic on beat and patrol duties.

Arms.—Rifles and Handcuffs are in good order. Two rifles and one revolver were repaired in Singapore.

There is a good stock of 1920 .303 ammunition which is in fair condition.

Messing and Canteen.—Some of the bachelors prefer to feed in Eating Shops but a number of the more thrifty mess together and cook for one another in turn when off duty. There have been no complaints and all appear to be satisfied.

The Police and Customs Club continues to prosper and proves a distinct advantage in keeping the men together in work and play.

Crime.—The continued effects of the slump and the increase in population especially in the Belait and Seria districts would appear to account for the increase in the number of offences reported. There was an increase of 10 seizable offences reported compared with 1931 which may be considered satisfactory.

One hundred and eighty-two reports received were classified as "No offences disclosed."

Serious Crime.—On the night of Chinese New Year (6th February) a Teochew Chinese employed as an Assistant Storeman for the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, was stabbed at Kuala Belait as the result of a quarrel over gambling. He died next day. The stabbing was perpetrated by a Chinese Kheh unknown. An arrest was made but identification proved unsatisfactory and the accused was discharged. Although many persons must have witnessed the crime no one was sufficiently public spirited to come forward and give evidence.

A curious case occurred on 15th May when the Lance-Corporal in charge of the Police Station at Sengkurong became violently ill with his wife and three children apparently due to eating a pine-apple given to the wife by a Kedayan woman friend. No suspicion of foul play attaches to the Kedayan woman but it is thought that poison may have been put in the pine-apple by some other person with intent to harm the daughter of the Kedayan woman who was mixed up in a matrimonial tangle. The pine-apple had then been given by mischance to the Lance-Corporal's wife. It was impossible to get sufficient evidence to make an arrest.

On 31st May a Brunei Malay attacked his wife at Kampong Pebalat with an axe inflicting 11 wounds on her head arm and upper body. She was rendered speechless by the head injury for about three weeks and had not quite recovered when she left Hospital some 26 days later. Accused claimed that his wife continually abused him and that this was the reason for his attack. He was convicted of "Attempted Murder" and sentenced to five years.

The following is a comparative statement of all offences reported to the Brunei Police for the last five years:—

Year	*No. of offences*	*Property Lost*		*Property Recovered*	
		$	*c.*	$	*c.*
1928 ..	.. 440	2,115	99	725	66
1929 ..	.. 291	1,742	16	272	27
1930 ..	.. 289	2,778	71	497	70
1931 ..	.. 343	2,074	72	192	29
1932 ..	.. 400	3,210	67½	1,037	65½

Of the above Seizable Reports were:—

1928	*1929*	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
64	66	71	83	93

Non-Seizable Reports were:—

376	225	218	260	307

The sum of $3,210.67½ is largely composed of one large robbery from an Estate Manager's Safe of about $1,000. This sum was not recovered although strong suspicions of the culprit were entertained.

Weights and Measures.—One thousand one hundred and fifty-one weights and measures were tested during the year as compared with 850 in 1931 and 659 in 1930.

Repatriation and Aliens Registration.—Seventeen Chinese and three Javanese were repatriated during the year.

There are no vagrants in the State.

A close watch was kept on ships and full advantage was taken of the powers of repatriation under the Aliens Enactment.

The number of aliens registered during the past four years were as follows:—

1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*
763	1,323	1,184	1,492

In 1931 and 1932 the number of aliens registered in Kuala Belait were 1,013 and 1,237 respectively.

All aliens were required to produce photographs in duplicate when registering.

Arms and Explosives.—A large number of the old fashioned muzzle loading guns in a dangerous condition have been confiscated and destroyed.

Six hundred arms were registered and seventy-three were confiscated and destroyed during the year.

Dogs Destructions and Licensing.—One hundred and seventeen dogs were licensed and fifty-three stray dogs were destroyed during the year.

There were no known cases of rabies.

Pounds.—Thirty-two animals were impounded and $23.75 were collected in fees during the year.

Traffic.—One hundred and forty-five vehicles were registered and 170 drivers were licensed as compared with 96 and 96 respectively in 1931.

Four hundred bicycles were registered during the year.

General.—Seventeen crocodiles were captured and $42.04 in rewards were paid.

Five Money-lenders were registered.

FIRE-BRIGADE

The motor fire pump at Brunei continued to give satisfactory service.

Discipline and drill were satisfactory.

A Merryweather Pump, hose-cart, ajax ladder, hose, couplings and firemen's equipment was purchased for the Belait District at a total cost of $3,670.65. The Pump is of a different type to the "GWYNNES" at Brunei and as the men have not yet got used to the change there is room for improvement in the efficiency of the fire-brigade at Kuala Belait.

There was one call to a smoke house fire on Kumbang Pasang Estate (nearly two miles from headquarters) which occurred on the morning of 27th April. The fire had got well under way before the brigade arrived but part of the building was saved.

PRISONS

Thirty-five prisoners in Brunei and thirty-five in Kuala Belait were committed during the year.

All except two Malay adult females were adult males and their nationalities were as follows:—

Chinese	*Malays*	*Kedayans*	*Dayaks*	*Javanese*	*Indians*	*Dusuns*
25	20	9	3	6	4	3

At the end of the year there were 17 prisoners in the Brunei Prison and two in the sub-prison at Kuala Belait.

The health of the prisoners was fair. Thirty-two were treated as out-patients and 12 as in-patients. In many cases they were sick when committed.

Discipline was good.

The prisoners were employed mainly on public works such as road-repairing and reclamation. The average number of prisoners at work daily was 20.39. They also made ratan articles, chiefly earth and coal baskets, which were sold to the value of $645.05. Ratan cost $366.80. The value of baskets and ratan in hand on 31st December was $82.35.

Visiting Justices inspected the Brunei Prison 12 times throughout the year. There is one complaint about the fish ration which in consequence has been raised to four tahils per head per diem instead of two tahils as formerly.

The supply of rice is now obtained direct from Singapore and all other articles of food purchased daily from the local market.

No food contractor was employed during the year and the cost of maintenance has been greatly reduced.

Rations to the value of $1,419.48 were supplied and prisoners' clothing cost $282.26.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION

State Council.—Four Meetings of the State Council were held during the year.

The following Enactments and Orders in Council were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council:—

ENACTMENT NO. 1 OF 1932. MUI TSAI

The objects of this Enactment are to make it clear that in no circumstances can a female have the status of a chattel, and to safeguard by a system of registration such females as now have the status of Mui Tsai.

In accordance with these objects the acquisition of mui tsai is prohibited, as is the bringing into the State of a female acquired as a mui tsai elsewhere unless she is duly registered already as a mui tsai in the Straits Settlements or in a British Protectorate or in a Malay State. A period of six months is allowed for the registration of existing mui tsai and after the expiration of that period it will be punishable offence to have an unregistered mui tsai.

The mui tsai system will come to an end in the State when the youngest girl registered as a mui tsai under the Enactment attains the age of 18.

Provision is made for the return to their parents of mui tsai so desiring and for their proper treatment at the hands of their employers. The necessary powers of search and penalties for failure to comply with the law are provided.

ENACTMENT NO. 2 OF 1932. VAGRANCY (AMENDMENT)

The amendment was introduced to conform with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by repealing the penal section in the principal Enactment.

ENACTMENT NO. 3 OF 1932. CHANDU

The former legislation was in the form of an Order-in-Council which was passed on the repeal of the Old Chandu Enactment consequent to the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925.

It was designed only as a temporary measure to bridge the gap until a permanent and comprehensive Enactment could be introduced.

The new Enactment follows closely that which was recently introduced in the Federated Malay States.

ENACTMENT NO. 4 OF 1932. LABOUR

It was felt that conditions of labour had reached a stage in which the old Brunei Labour Enactment of 1913 and the Indian Immigration Enactment of 1924 should be repealed and their place taken by a new Labour Code which should follow as closely as possible the Federated Malay States Labour Code 1923 with its amendments.

The new Code was most necessary as many of the provisions of the Brunei Labour Code 1913 were obsolete and did not conform to the ideals of the International Labour Congress.

Enactment No. 5 of 1932. Monopolies

The object of introducing this Enactment is to encourage new minor industries by allowing persons starting such industries to enjoy a monopoly for a reasonable number of years.

Order-in-Council No. 1 of 1932

Regulations for the Controlling of Engineering Stores in time of emergency.

Order-in-Council No. 2 of 1932

Definition of the word "British" for the purpose of according preferential treatment to certain goods of British origin.

Order-in-Council No. 3 of 1932

This Order-in-Council is an amendment to the Order-in-Council No. 1 of 1930 empowering the British Resident from time to time to vary or cancel Hawkers' licence fees. In the old Order-in-Council such power was vested in the State Council.

In addition rules were made under the various Enactments.

CHAPTER XV

FINANCE AND TAXATION

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year provided for a Revenue of $345,850 and an Expenditure $345,740.

The actual revenue obtained was $362,402 as against an expenditure of $334,328. There was thus a surplus balance of $28,075.

This increase in revenue was due to the rapid development of Kuala Belait.

Several of the wells in the Oilfield are now on production and royalties from exports are being obtained.

There was a saving on estimated expenditure largely owing to a fall in the price of various materials.

The revenue obtained was the highest since the rubber boom years 1926 and 1927.

The following figures give a comparison of the revenue and expenditure of the State for the past five years 1928 to 1932:—

Year	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
	$	$
1928	354,762	344,005
1929	345,290	344,092
1930	333,069	379,604
1931	342,011	322,791
1932	362,403	334,328

The Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1930, 1931 and 1932 are shown in Appendix *A* and Appendix *B* respectively.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the State on 31st December, 1932 was $389,000.

The following is an Assets and Liabilities Statement in respect of this Debt:—

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—LOAN ACCOUNT
(31ST DECEMBER, 1932)

Dr.		Amount	Cr.		Amount
	$	$			$
31-12-1932, Balance due to F. M. S.	387,000		*To* Redemption of Monopolies (1906—1908) ...		72,009
Capital Repaid ...	52,750	439,750	„ Purchase of Tulins (1908—1909) ...		7,045
			„ Purchase of Cession Monies (1908—1914) ...		174,377*
			„ Capital Expenditure—	$	
			Launch (1906) ...	20,000	
			Residency (1906—1907) ...	8,000	
			Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906—1907) ...	10,339	38,339
			„ General Purposes		106,980
			„ Loan to His Highness the Sultan made in 1909		41,000
TOTAL ...		439,750	TOTAL ...		439,750
	$			$	
31-12-1932, Balance due to S. S.	2,000		*To* Purchase of Cession Monies	13,546*	
Capital Repaid ...	18,000		„ Purchase of Political Pensions granted in Settlement of Tulin Claims ...	6,454	
TOTAL ...		20,000	TOTAL ...		20,000
GRAND TOTAL ...		459,750	GRAND TOTAL ...		459,750

* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to $80,870.

The surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $198,811 as against $170,737 on 1st January, 1932.

The following statement shows the Assets and Liabilities at the end of the past two years:—

	31st December, 1931		31st December, 1932	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
LIABILITIES				
Deposits				
Land Office	2,249 93		1,855 98	
Money Orders ...	6,886 02		4,367 22	
Miscellaneous ...	32,761 06		16,699 53	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	83,854 43		87,990 34	
		125,751 44		110,913 07
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	...	170,737 18	...	198,811 77
Total ...	...	296,488 62	...	309,724 84
ASSETS				
Investments				
Federated Malay States ...	50,000 00		50,000 00	
State	18,550 00		18,550 00	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	83,854 43		87,990 34	
Fixed Deposit ...	20,000 00		...	
		172,404 43		156,540 34
Loans (secured) ...	...	15,132 56	...	50,664 08
Advances	...	351 44	...	1,458 63
Suspense	...	11,805 39	...	20,000 85
Cash in Treasury and Bank	...	96,794 80	...	81,060 94
Total ...	...	296,488 62	...	309,724 84

Appendix *A* is an Abstract of Revenue and shows the yield from the main heads of taxation.

Appendix *B* is an Abstract of Expenditure.

Appendix *C* shows the Customs Tariff in force during 1932.

Poll-tax.—A poll-tax of $2 a head is collected from all natives of the country above the age of 16 years except Brunei Malays unless land has been taken up by them in which case the usual taxes are paid instead. The collection is made by the headmen of the various villages and paid over to Government.

The yield from this tax will be progressively less each year as more land is taken up. In 1932 a total of $1,741 was collected as against $1,572 in 1931. The slight increase was due to the collection of 1930 and 1931 arrears during the year.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

The most interesting event of the year was the departure of His Highness the Sultan on a visit to England. The journey was taken on His Highness' own request and is the first occasion on which a Sultan of Brunei has ever visited Europe. His Highness expressed himself as anxious to get into touch more closely with Western civilisation and particularly to improve his knowledge of English.

In February the sons of the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha, the two Chief Ministers of State, were admitted to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar. It had been hoped to send the Pengiran Muda at the same time but unexpected difficulties were raised. As this was the first occasion on which boys of princely rank had been sent for education outside the State considerable anxiety was felt as to the success of the experiment. So successful was the outcome that it proved possible to overcome the scruples concerning the PENGIRAN MUDA and he too was admitted to the College in July. The three Princes are greatly benefitting by their schooling.

During May visits were paid to Brunei by the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak and The American Consul General Singapore with his wife.

In June His Majesty's Trade Commissioner Mr. R. BOULTER, C.M.G., arrived from Singapore and supplied some very useful information on Empire Trade.

Dr. H. TEMPANY, Director of Agriculture, S. S., and F. M. S., paid a very welcome visit in August and expressed himself as very impressed by the agricultural possibilities in Brunei. As a result of his report a fixed agricultural policy has been inaugurated.

The Director of Medical and Health Services also visited Brunei at the end of August and reported on the Health conditions in Brunei.

Other useful reports were made by Mr. E. S. WILLBOURN of the F. M. S. Mines Department on the possibility of developing Brunei Coal and by Mr. C. C. L. DURANT of the F. M. S. Forest Department on the Forests of Brunei. The latter report will shortly be available in printed form.

Mr. T. F. CAREY, M.C.S., acted as British Resident throughout the year with Mr. R. C. GATES, M.C.S., as Assistant Resident Kuala Belait. The appointment of Mr. P. O'CONNELL as Engineer caused an immediate improvement in the efficiency of the Public Works Department.

The PENGIRAN SHAHBANDAR, Senior Malay District Officer in the State retired owing to failing health during the year after nearly twenty-five years service, during which he had rendered loyal service to the State. Inche IBRAHIM BIN MOHAMED JAHFAR was appointed District Officer, Brunei and Muara in his place.

My thanks are due to the Staff both European and Asiatic who have done excellent work during the year.

T. F. CAREY,
British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI, 20*th March*, 1933.

APPENDIX *A*

Abstract of Revenue	1930	1931	1932
	$	$	$
Class I			
Duties, Taxes and Licences—			
Customs	130,881	134,532	152,969
Government Monopolies ..	52,974	49,591	42,848
Licences	17,242	18,262	21,073
Poll-Tax	1,988	1,572	1,741
Municipal	9,637	10,209	12,271
Class II			
Fees of Courts and Office, Etc—			
Courts	2,907	2,900	3,155
Surveys	2,019	1,105	1,078
General	8,248	5,696	5,853
Class III			
Post and Telegraphs—			
Post and Telegraphs	7,648	15,124	8,075
Class IV			
Revenue from Government Property—			
Land Revenue	72,595	77,349	89,146
Cession Monies	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest	5,158	6,237	6,270
Class V			
Land Sales—			
Premia on Land Sales ..	6,572	4,234	2,724
Total Revenue ..	333,069	342,011	362,403

APPENDIX *B*

Abstract of Expenditure	1930	1931	1932
	$	$	$
His Highness The Sultan	12,000	12,000	17,338
Ministers	14,640	14,640	14,400
British Resident	21,143	27,580	19,393
Assistant Resident	..	..	17,657
Customs and Marine Department ..	21,356	22,615	17,150
Land and Surveys	6,513	7,974	7,415
District Offices	16,128	22,211	10,688
Education	7,289	9,603	9,118
Police	31,383	31,713	31,667
Medical and Health Department ..	17,396	18,434	17,957
Political Pensions	6,523	6,354	6,354
Kathi	2,222	2,292	2,292
Interest	16,321	16,043	15,762
Municipal	3,089	1,148	904
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent	42,801	23,083	21,470
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure	3,147	12,219	10,439
Pensions	7,383	3,957	4,537
Posts and Telegraphs	11,566	13,932	13,138
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ..	45,228	46,939	48,310
Public Works, Special Expenditure ..	87,476	24,054	42,339
Total Expenditure ..	373,604	316,791	328,328
Repayment of Public Debt ..	6,000	6,000	6,000
Grand Total ..	379,604	322,791	334,328

APPENDIX *C*

SCHEDULE *A*

Import Tariff

IN FORCE DURING 1932

		$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Arms and Ammunitions—			
Rifles, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, each ..		5 00	
Cartridges, loaded or empty, per 1,000	British,	10 00	
	Foreign,	11 00	
(Import permit must be previously obtained)			
Building and house materials of all kinds including door fittings other than cement ..			5%
Bicycles			5%
Cement, per ton	British,	2 00	
	Foreign,	5 00	
Chemicals except for use in agriculture ..			10%
Chemicals for use in agriculture			5%
Cloth, Bunting, Flax, Grass, Fibre or any mixture thereof			10%
Coconut Oil			5%
Copper and Copperware			5%
Cosmetic and Perfumes	British,		10%
	Foreign,		20%
Crockery and Earthenware			10%
Dangerous Drugs, except accompanied by import permit from British Resident, per ounce ..		500 00	
Dyestuffs, Foreign			100%
Explosives, Gun powder, Dynamites, Squibs and Crackers			25%
(Import permit must be previously obtained)			
Fancy Goods-including Watches, Clocks, Cameras, Jewellery and Sporting Goods			5%
Fish, Dried			10%
Haberdashery-Ready-made clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Looking Glasses and Combs ..			5%

APPENDIX C—*Continued*

SCHEDULE *A*

IMPORTS TARIFF—*Continued*

		$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Exemption—			
Articles of clothing not exceeding $5 in value imported by the owner thereof as part of his or her luggage.			
Iron and Ironware including agriculture implements			5%
Lamps and Lanterns			5%
Manufactured Rubber goods other than motor car tyres, tubes and accessories			5%
Matches, per tin of 120 packages		4 00	
Matches manufactured in the Colony of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, per tin of 120 packages ..		1 00	
Machinery and Electrical Equipments ..			5%
Motor and other mechanically propelled road vehicles	British,		Free
	Foreign,		20%
Motor car tyres, tubes and accessories	British,		Free
	Foreign,		20%
Oils—not otherwise specified			10%
Exemption—			
Anti-Malarial Oil.			
Paint and Painting Materials			10%
Pigs, per head		5 00	
Petroleum—			
Benzine, per gallon		0 10	
Kerosene Oil, per gallon		0 5	
Provisions, tinned and preserved, of all kinds ..			5%
Exemption—			
Tinned Milk and Tinned Biscuits.			
Rope and Cordage			5%
Salt, per katty		0 01	
Sugar, per katty		0 01	
Sacks, each		0 01	
Silkstuffs			10%

APPENDIX C—*Continued*

SCHEDULE *A*

IMPORTS TARIFF—*Continued*

		$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Spirit—Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Rum, Liquors and Bitters:—			
(a) Containing not less than 85% of proof spirit, per gallon		9 00	
(b) Containing less than 85% of proof spirit but not less than 70% of proof spirit, other than brandy, per gallon		7 20	
(c) Containing less than 70% but not less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon		4 50	
(d) Containing less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon		3 00	
(e) Brandy, per gallon ..	British,	7 20	
	Foreign,	9 50	
Sparkling Wines, per gallon	British,	4 50	
	Foreign,	5 50	
Still Wines—			
(a) Over 26% of proof spirit, per gallon ..	British,	3 00	
	Foreign,	4 00	
(b) Under 26% of proof spirit, per gallon ..	British,	1 00	
	Foreign,	2 00	
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon	British,	0 90	
	Foreign,	1 00	
Chinese Samsoo including Medicated Wines, per gallon		6 00	
Telescopes, Surveying and Optical Materials ..			5%
Timber except house building materials ..			10%
Tobacco—			
(a) Chinese Tobacco, per katty ..		0 80	
(b) Sumatra, Palembang and other Native Tobacco, per katty		0 80	
(c) Tobacco in tins, per pound	British,	0 80	
	Foreign,	0 90	
(d) Cigars, per pound		0 80	
(e) Cigarettes, per pound ..	British,	0 80	
	Foreign,	0 90	

APPENDIX C—*Continued*

SCHEDULE *A*

IMPORTS TARIFF—*Concluded*

Regulations in connection with Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens—

All Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens if in a reasonable quantity (*i.e.* not more than one or two in number) are admitted duty free. Commercial Travellers shall declare at the Customs Office if they wish to import samples or specimens in excess of the quantity stated above and deposit the full amount of duty calculated as if all the samples or specimens are being imported for consumption in the State. A rebate will be granted for all unsold goods provided their re-exportation has taken place within one week from the date of import. These privileges are given to all Commercial Travellers from all parts of the world.

Rebate—

No rebate of Customs duties will be granted in respect of any article if such article has been imported for a period of ten days or longer provided this rule shall not apply to articles being kept in the Customs Bonded Store.

Specification of Dangerous Drugs—

Morphine (including esters of morphine), cocaine, Acetyldihydrocodeinone, its salts, and preparation admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of acetyldihydrocodeinone, ecgonine and diamorphine (commonly known as heroine) and their respective salts, Indian hemp and galenical preparations thereof, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxyccdeinone (commonly known as eucodal), dihydro-codeinone (commonly known as dicodide) and medicinal opium, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetyle-morphine, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodeinone or dihydro-codeinone or containing more than one-fifth per cent. of morphine, or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine, ecgonine calculated as in respect of auhydrous morphine.

APPENDIX C—*Concluded*

SCHEDULE *B*

Export Tariff

	$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Brassware, Old and New, per katty	0 10	
Cattle and Buffalœs, per head	15 00	
(Must be accompanied by special permit from British Resident)		
Copra		2½%
Coal	As provided in agreement.	
Cutch	As provided in agreement.	
Poultry, per head	0 20	
Gambier		10%
Hides and Horns		10%
Jungle Produce		10%
Kajang—		
Large, per 100	1 00	
Medium, per 100	0 80	
Small, per 100	0 60	
Mineral Oils	As provided in agreement.	
Orang Utan, per head	250 00	
Plantation Rubber		1%
Pepper		5%
Prawns, Dried, per pikul	3 00	
Prawn Refuse, per rice sack	0 50	
Pigs, per head	4 00	
Sago—		
Trunk		10%
Raw, per bayong	0 15	
Flour, per rice sack	0 20	
Tobacco, Locally grown		5%

APPENDIX *D*

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOW THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1930--1932

Exports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
					$	$	$
A.—Food, Animals and Drinks—							
Cattle	head	42	..	...	2,570	...	...
Pigs	,,	216	125	...	7,409	3,166	...
Poultry	,,	272	76	48	254	58	33
Dried Prawns	pikuls	1,087	951	1,070	53,553	46,657	46,114
Dried Fish	,,	105	133	112	1,198	1,080	927
Sago Flour	,,	6,201	2,206	5,148	21,481	3,485	8,568
Copra	,,	81	16	...	521	79	...
B —Raw Materials—							
Crude Oil	tons	No return	4,326	176,275	No return	26,864	1,094,663
Raw Sago	bayongs	286	104	93	316	109	101
Cutch	tons	2,494	2,823	2,833	220,080	194,457	195,465
Forest Produce	...	...	...	...	10,773	9,540	2,895
Plantation Rubber	lbs.	1,980,816	1,622,454	1,473,829	377,927	161,204	104,899
Jelutong Rubber	pikuls	7,952	4,213	4,988	68,922	27,928	32,773
Marine Produce	...	...	...	...	788	...	...
Hides and Horns	pikuls	165	164	125	2,238	1,418	886
Coal	tons	...	57	168	...	330	1,750
Timber	...	...	...	...	121	..	...
Prawn Refuse	bags	127	225	243	793	837	719
Clay	tons	1,836	...	...	1,102	...	...
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Brassware	pikuls	88	23	20	9,104	2,753	1,878
Silverware	...	...	...	...	13,560	11,348	7,017
Sarongs	pieces	898	304	179	6,515	2,702	722
Kajangs	bundles	3,202	2,194	2,461	2,486	1,792	1,846
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	5,738	5,687	4,482
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	807,449	501,494	1,505,738

APPENDIX *D—Continued*

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOW THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1930--1932

Imports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
					$	$	$
A.—Food, Drinks and Tobacco—							
Rice	pikuls	40,188	30,515	26,122	212,772	133,410	121,753
Other Grains	„	1,405	1,566	2,959	8,635	7,695	10,935
Milk	cases	4,884	2,418	2,329	30,198	26,389	25,933
Salt	pikuls	2,499	2,401	2,755	4,612	3,485	2,922
Sugar	„	7,717	8,595	9,320	45,865	41,841	44,934
Tobacco	lbs.	91,694	80,941	78,491	120,536	109,215	91,623
Provisions	...	...	...	...	109,502	150,978	137,553
Flour	sacks	6,760	8,346	9,790	20,683	15,974	17,763
Coconut Oil	tins	2,476	2,287	3,036	12,283	8,710	9,985
Coffee	pikuls	388	519	614	11,848	10,789	14,670
Spirit	gallons	3,933	5,889	6,742	19,825	23,392	28,410
Arrack	„	111	54	118	402	230	477
Dried Fish	pikuls	No return	No return	365	No return	No return	5,054
B.—Raw Materials—							
Petroleum	gallons	125,361	124,427	155,376	74,573	77,525	87,145
Timber	...	...	...	576	6,549	9,097	19,183
Fuel Oil	gallons	107,583	120	...	33,063	150	350
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	...	44,338	58,674	130,811
Dyed Cotton Goods	...	...	...	...	87,656	60,128	71,376
Yarn and Thread	...	...	...	...	13,080	7,523	10,799
Sarongs	...	...	...	...	20,459	12,949	18,077
Machinery	...	...	...	...	231,096	326,873	800,424
Chandu	tahils	8,200	6,040	6,840	17,220	13,892	14,432
Matches	tins	1,098	1,002	1,117	5,931	4,912	6,459
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,143,985	785,187	362,543
Coins and Bullion	...	...	...	...	261,331	304,493	396,636
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2,536,422	2,193,511	2,430,247

APPENDIX *E*

Comparative Statement showing the Distribution of Trade by Districts for the Years 1930--1932

Exports

District	Plantation Rubber			Jelutong Rubber			Sago Flour and Raw Sago		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	1,209,916	871,403	832,477	...	...	...	15	26	25
Belait ...	9,143	4,253	...	5,570	2,031	3,636	323	2	...
Tutong ...	112,231	96,076	64,159	1,739	1,495	795	4,388	1,925	4,740
Temburong ...	622,581	626,306	566,461	643	687	557	2,083	409	522
Muara ...	26,945	24,446	10,732	...	...	...	18	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,980,816	1,622,484	1,473,829	7,952	4,213	4,988	6,827	2,362	5,287

District	Forest Produce			Cattle			Pigs			Hides and Horns		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
	$	$	$	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	1,403	1,126	657	...	...	...	185	125	...	88	89	63
Belait ...	6,468	6,144	1,171	...	...	...	25	...	...	35	4	47
Tutong ...	1,365	848	760	40	...	..	...	...	...	32	24	12
Temburong ...	1,472	1,387	275	2	...	...	6	...	...	7	8	2
Muara ...	65	35	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
TOTAL ...	10,773	9,540	2,895	42	...	...	216	125	...	165	164	125

APPENDIX *E—Continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1930--1932—*Continued*

Exports

District	Kajang			Sarongs			Brassware			Silverware		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
	Bundles	Bundles	Bundles	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	$	$	$
Brunei ...	3,195	2,194	2,431	6,515	2,702	722	78	20	18	13,560	11,348	7,017
Belait ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	...
Tutong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Muara ...	7	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,202	2,194	2,461	6,515	2,702	722	88	23	20	13,560	11,348	7,017

District	Cutch			Crude Oil			Dried Prawns			Miscellaneous		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	$	$	$
Brunei	2,494	2,823	2,833	...	...	...	1,026	897	1,042	5,379	2,853	1,898
Belait	...	...	...	...	4,326	176,275	...	...	2	265	2,834	2,584
Tutong	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	47	21	...	...	...
Muara	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	5	94	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,494	2,823	2,833	...	4,326	176,275	1,087	951	1,070	5,738	5,687	4,482

APPENDIX *E—Continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1930--1932

Imports

District	Rice			Other grains			Tobacco			Piece Goods		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$	$	$
Brunei ...	27,665	20,834	13,669	1,090	953	1,361	60,147	44,638	42,656	70,405	37,962	41,707
Belait ...	8,958	6,328	10,754	226	565	1,545	21,092	30,387	31,637	24,468	16,085	21,706
Tutong ...	510	590	352	26	17	35	2,559	1,374	1,864	7,234	3,433	5,693
Temburong ...	2,023	1,940	1,065	39	31	18	6,707	3,766	2,286	4,490	1,987	1,587
Muara ...	1,032	823	282	24	...	...	1,189	776	48	1,518	661	683
TOTAL ...	40,188	30,515	26,122	1,405	1,566	2,959	91,694	80,941	78,491	108,115	60,128	71,376

District	Sugar			Petroleum			Provisions			Salt		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	4,666	5,320	5,512	48,456	39,346	46,436	32,354	32,790	25,783	1,475	1,492	1,635
Belait ...	1,315	1,601	2,229	68,763	78,197	102,332	67,445	113,002	108,524	281	323	457
Tutong ...	889	821	853	4,856	2,984	4,060	3,986	1,914	1,349	288	270	339
Temburong ...	465	563	527	1,814	2,544	2,020	4,615	2,437	1,115	216	119	114
Muara ...	382	290	199	1,472	1,356	528	1,102	835	782	239	197	210
TOTAL ...	7,717	8,595	9,320	125,361	124,427	155,376	109,502	150,978	137,553	2,499	2,401	2,755

APPENDIX *E—Concluded*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1930--1932—*Continued*

Imports

District	Machinery			Flour			Coconut oil			Liquor			Timber		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
	$	$	$	Sacks	Sacks	Sacks	Tins	Tins	Tins	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	$	$	$
Brunei ...	1,156	1,020	2,112	4,495	5,394	6,023	1,340	1,401	1,806	1,219	1,171	1,690	5,204	8,723	16,944
Belait ...	229,940	325,739	798,312	1,378	2,148	2,871	736	614	905	2,448	4,656	5,030	687	295	2,239
Tutong ...	...	...	...	231	195	346	184	115	152	16	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong ...	...	114	...	384	410	356	188	141	145	246	116	22	321	79	...
Muara ...	...	...	...	272	199	194	28	16	28	4	...	...	337	...	...
TOTAL ...	231,096	326,873	800,424	6,760	8,346	9,790	2,476	2,287	3,036	3,933	5,943	6,742	6,549	9,097	19,183

District	Yarn and Thread			Chandu			Motor Vehicles			Miscellaneous		
	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932	1930	1931	1932
	$	$	$	Tahils	Tahils	Tahils	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brunei ...	9,779	6,051	7,494	8,200	6,040	6,840	620	4,957	2,011	96,696	84,503	75,426
Belait ...	1,195	1,136	1,827	...	...	...	43,718	53,717	128,800	1,031,079	692,629	279,896
Tutong ...	1,461	...	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,335	3,681	4,359
Temburong ...	402	253	1,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,635	4,182	2,634
Muara ...	243	83	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240	192	228
TOTAL ...	13,080	7,523	10,799	8,200	6,040	6,840	44,338	58,674	130,811	1,143,985	785,187	362,543

APPENDIX *F*

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at the Nine Stations of the State during the Year 1932

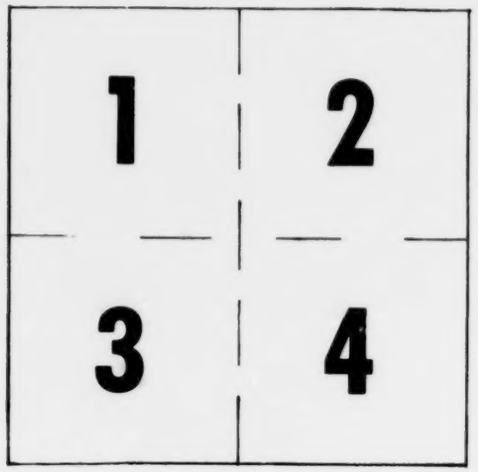
Month	Brunei District				Temburong District			Belait District	
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kum-bang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	Kuala Belait. (The British Malayan Petroleum Co.)	Kuala Belait. (Government Office)
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January	10·35	9·89	9·58	7·95	16·16	7·48	22·69	9·25	8·82
February	9·62	8·19	5·89	5·70	13·76	9·63	32·45	1·68	2·06
March	17·73	19·72	13·71	13·54	21·46	19·38	41·22	9·68	8·73
April	8·54	7·25	11·61	7·65	21·69	7·80	17·90	9·58	9·49
May	15·57	13·34	15·69	14·30	18·47	10·46	15·90	10·07	11·15
June	8·68	7·57	5·75	6·57	18·86	11·79	22·68	5·49	5·23
July	13·38	13·02	8·85	8·34	15·22	9·13	6·15	12·76	13·33
August	13·44	13·59	13·33	15·66	27·89	13·77	31·07	6·63	6·93
September	13·92	14·15	11·74	15·26	16·07	15·84	16·86	12·56	13·00
October	10·97	11·75	12·32	11·39	30·11	21·21	29·16	12·82	14·07
November	15·29	12·98	14·98	18·15	27·01	22·45	17·32	11·19	12·91
December	15·99	13·37	13·74	16·20	22·94	12·29	16·01	18·89	20·19
Total ..	153·48	144·82	137·19	140·71	249·64	161·23	269·41	120·60	125·91

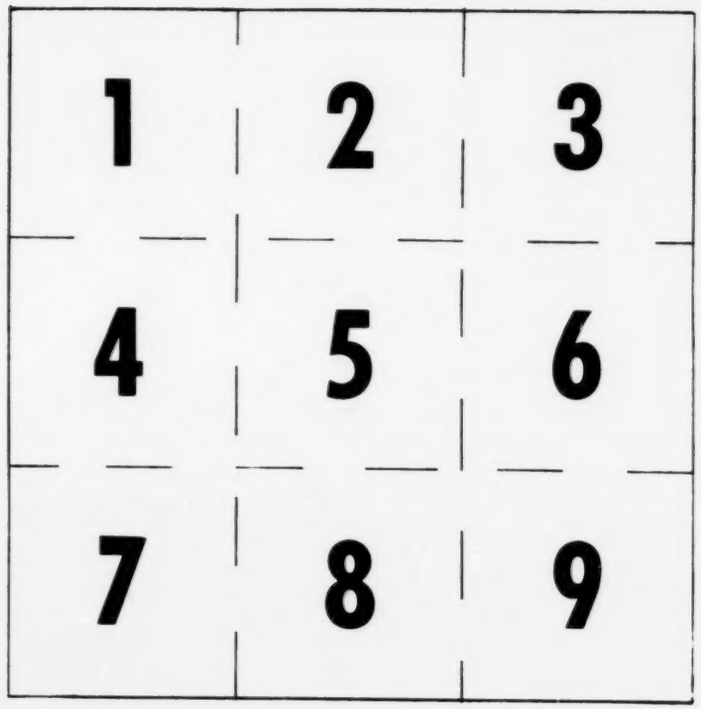
APPENDIX *G*

ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, BRUNEI TOWN, DURING THE YEAR 1932

Month	Thermometer Mean (In shade)			Highest recorded shade Temperature	Lowest recorded shade Temperature
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		
January	85.71 °F	76.42 °F	9.29 °F	88 °F	74 °F
February	86.21 ,,	76.48 ,,	9.73 ,,	88 ,,	75 ,,
March	85.52 ,,	76.61 ,,	8.91 ,,	87 ,,	74 ,,
April	86.33 ,,	76.37 ,,	9.96 ,,	88 ,,	74 ,,
May	85.87 ,,	76.45 ,,	9.42 ,,	88 ,,	75 ,,
June	86.43 ,,	76.57 ,,	9.86 ,,	90 ,,	75 ,,
July	86.29 ,,	76.26 ,,	10.03 ,,	88 ,,	74 ,,
August	86.13 ,,	76.29 ,,	9.84 ,,	88 ,,	75 ,,
September	86.27 ,,	77.10 ,,	9.17 ,,	88 ,,	75 ,,
October	86.39 ,,	76.42 ,,	9.97 ,,	88 ,,	75 ,,
November	86.20 ,,	73.00 ,,	13.20 ,,	89 ,,	74 ,,
December	85.48 ,,	75.71 ,,	9.77 ,,	87 ,,	74 ,,
Mean Temperature	86.07 °F	76.14 °F			
	81.10 °F				

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

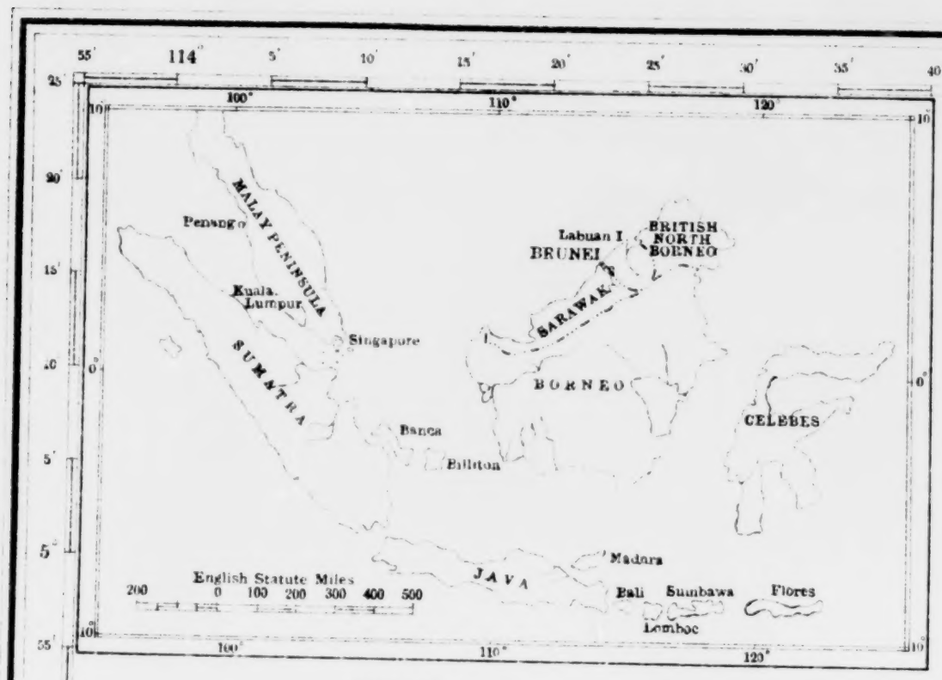




SKETCH MAP OF THE
STATE OF BRUNEI

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles



REFERENCE

Metalled Road
Earth
Road Along Sand Beach
State Boundary (assumed)
District Boundary
District Name BELAIT
Residency Ry.
Govt Offices, Palace of H.H. the Sultan.
Golf Course, Village Schools.

European Rubber Estates
European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)
Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)
Oil Mining Lease (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.) O. M. L.
Oil Prospecting Licence (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.) O. P. L.
Police Wireless Stations Customs

BRUNEI
Brunei Bluff
T. Pelompong
MUARA
BROOKETON
Muara I
Kg Luit
Badukang I.
Puniet
Jerudong
Brakas
Kumbang
Pasang
Kampong I.
Berambang I.
Gadong
Kg Katok
Tanjong Puan
Barbunot I
Pamirangan
Penanjong
TUTONG
Lugu
Brunei R.
Kg Kasat
Kg Kupang
Rambai
Rangau
Siaraw
Mala Bongsu
Tutong R.
Kg Penyatang
Kg Ukong
Bang Pangan
Puk Meligai
Sung Misid
Lake Merimbun
Kg Merimbun
Kg Pelajau
Nulau Range
Buang Gunting
P. Siong
Kuala Balai
Lubok Lonyap
Belait R.
Barram R.
Rasau
K. Belait
Serja R.
Damit R.
Miri R.
Miri
Bahong R.
Medamit R.
Malayan Petroleum Co.
British Malayan Petroleum Co.
BELAIT
Buan R.
Sand R.
Buandong R.
Rangas R.
Kedayan R.
Dong Bulat R.
Limbang R.
Trusan River
Lawas R.
Sulang R.
Lubu R.
Labu E.
Patoi Hill
Sibul R.
Batu Apoi E.
Batu Apoi R.
Limbang
Baram River
Biang E.
SARAWAK
LIMBANG DIVISION
TEMBURONG
Telutut Hill
Tembirong R.
Pason Trick

SKETCH MAP OF THE
STATE OF BRUNEI

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles

REFERENCE

Metalled Road		European Rubber Estates	
Earth		European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)	
Road Along Sand Beach		Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)	
State Boundary (assumed)		Oil Mining Lease (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O. M. L.
District Boundary		Oil Prospecting Licence (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O. P. L.
District Name	BELAIT	Police Stations	P. S.
Residency	Ry.	Wireless	W. S.
Govt. Offices, Palace of H.H. the Sultan	G. O.	Customs	C.
Golf Course, Village Schools	G. C. V. S.		

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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF BRUNEI

FOR THE YEAR

1933

BY

T. F. CAREY, M.C.S.
British Resident, Brunei

SINGAPORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SINGAPORE.
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1934

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Sketch Map of Brunei

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STATE OF BRUNEI

REPORT OF THE BRITISH RESIDENT FOR THE YEAR 1933

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY

HISTORY

A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A. D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegience alternately to Mejapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of NAKHODA RAGAM and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of PIGAFETTA who sailed with MAGELLAN on his famous voyage around the world and wrote his impressions of the various lands visited. PIGAFETTA saw Brunei in 1521 and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay and only a small part of its former territory remained. At this period the Town of Brunei seems to have been a profitable slave market for the captives of the Illanun and Sulu pirates on the coasts of Borneo. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei has been reduced to its present boundaries.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1906 a new agreement was made whereby a British Resident was appointed who became the Agent and representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. This followed the system existing in the States of the Malay Peninsula under British Protection. The Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore is the channel of communication between the Resident and the High Commissioner. The Resident is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

GEOGRAPHY

The State of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,500 square miles, with a coast line of about 100 miles and lies between 4° 5′ and 5° 2′ N. latitude and 114° 7′ and 115° 22′ E. longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

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There is only one town of any size, Brunei or Darul-Salam (City of Peace), which is situated 12 miles from the mouth of the Brunei River at Muara and showed a population of 10,153 in the 1931 census. Prior to 1919 it consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river but it now includes a strip of the mainland, mostly reclaimed, on which all Government buildings, shophouses and many private houses have been erected.

Climate

The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between 80° to 90° Fahrenheit but a light breeze is generally blowing which moderates the heat. At night the temperature usually falls below 80°.

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 to 200 inches for different parts of the State.

The meteorological returns are given in Appendices *F* and *G*.

Languages

The lingua franca is Malay which differs slightly from that generally spoken in Malaya but the local Bornean races, the Kedayans, Tutongs, Belaits and the Dusuns, have languages of their own, as have also the Dayak settlers from Sarawak.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT

The Sultan is the Ruler of the State of Brunei. By an agreement made in 1906 a British Resident was appointed whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. The present Sultan is His Highness Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Wadin Ibni Almerhum Sultan Mohamed Jemul-ul-Alam, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1924 at the age of 11 years. During his minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha were appointed to act as joint Regents. On 19th September, 1931 His Highness the Sultan assumed full power and the Regency terminated.

During the absence of His Highness on a visit to England the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha again acted as Regents. His Highness returned from England in August, 1933.

The chief authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at present consists of nine members including the British Resident. All legislation must receive the assent of the Council which also decides important questions of policy.

The administration of Government is in the hands of the British Resident who is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service with his headquarters at Brunei. The State is divided into five administrative districts, Brunei, Belait, Tutong, Temburong and Muara. These districts were all formerly in the charge of Malay Magistrates, but in December, 1930, owing to the rapid development of the Oilfield in the Belait District an Officer of the Malayan Civil

Service was appointed as Assistant British Resident to administer that District. The other Districts remain under Malay Officers. These officers were formerly known as Malay Magistrates but in 1932 the title was altered to District Officer.

Penghulus or Village headmen were appointed in 1931 in the padi growing districts and it is intended to extend this system gradually throughout the State. These Penghulus have certain powers as peace officers in the areas for which they are appointed.

Sanitary Boards composed of official and unofficial members exist for the Town of Brunei and the Villages of Kuala Belait and Tutong, and licensing Boards exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION

The population of Brunei as given in the 1931 Census was 30,135 and the estimated population for 1933 is about 32,900.

The numbers of the various races are estimated as follows:—

Europeans	90
Eurasians	30
Malays	28,000
Chinese	4,280
Indians	200
Others	300
Total	32,900

The number of births registered during the year was 1,411 as against 1,306 in 1932. This represents a crude birth-rate per mille of 42.93 as against 42.69 in 1932.

Deaths from all causes totalled 867 giving a crude death-rate per mille of 26.38 as against 28.54 in 1932.

The infantile mortality fell from 265.5 in 1932 per mille to 216 per mille in 1933. The 1931 figures were 314.00 so that a steady improvement is noticeable.

There was no organised immigration during the year although the development of the Oilfield at Kuala Belait attracted considerable outside labour.

Fuller details will be found in the printed report of the Medical Officer for the State.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH

The Medical Department is in charge of an European Medical Officer with headquarters in Brunei. He is responsible for all Health and Medical Work in the State.

The total revenue collected during the year was $1,205.76 as compared with $913.13 in 1932.

The total expenditure was $29,570.68 as compared with $17,956.77 in 1932. The expenditure represents about 5.7% of the total revenue of the State.

Although the death-rate is high, owing principally to infant mortality, Brunei may be said to be a healthy State.

Malaria is rare in the larger centres of population and no blackwater fever has been recorded during 1933.

Helminthic infections especially Ascaris are common. Ankylostomiasis is found less frequently.

An epidemic of Bacillary Dysentery occurred in one quarter of Brunei during the months of July and August. It was probably due to a defective water supply which has since been improved.

In September there was an epidemic of influenza and in November an outbreak of measles.

Birth and death registration is compulsory and the figures are reliable. The cause of death, however, is in over 90% of cases certified by non-medical persons, in most instances by headmen. Therefore the causes of death are largely guess work and unreliable.

The most common diseases of a serious nature to which the majority of deaths in the State are attributable are beri-beri, convulsions, pneumonia, dysenteries and diarrhœa, malaria and tuberculosis. It is to be feared that there is a considerable amount of the latter disease in the State and in Brunei Town in particular.

The following table gives the statistics of population, sickness, births and deaths amongst the various resident labour forces:—

Place of Employment	Labour	Total population	Sickness rate	Birth rate per 1,000	Death rate per 1,000
British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd	814	1,101	7.1	39.1	36.5
Gadong Estate	32	53	7.4	18.9	18.9
Batu Apoi and Biang Estates ...	130	229	4.6	No figure	4.8
Labu Estate	107	317	18.9	53.6	31.5

Fuller information will be found in the printed Annual Report of the Medical Officer.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES

The Hospitals in Brunei may be divided into two classes (*A*) Government and (*B*) Others.

A.—GOVERNMENT

The main Government Hospital is at Brunei. Until 1933 it consisted of one ward of 18 beds, a small operating theatre, a Dispensary and Laboratory all in one building. In addition there

were three separate rooms available for women patients or, at times, mental cases under observation.

With the increase in the prosperity of the State it was decided that the hospital should be enlarged and improved as soon as possible. During the year the following buildings were added:—

(*a*) An Administrative Block consisting of an Office, Surgery, Dark-room, Laboratory, Clerk's Office and Store;

(*b*) A Mortuary.

The original building will now be altered so as to provide for more ward accommodation.

The Scheme further provides for the addition of new wards at the rate of at least one a year and it is expected that Brunei will have a well equipped up to date hospital in three or four years.

A small Government Hospital consisting of a ward of 6 beds, dispensary, store and out-patient room was built at Tutong. It is to be placed in charge of a travelling dresser during 1934.

The total number of admissions in Brunei totalled 258, an increase of 60 over 1932. Of this number, 200 were males, 48 females and 10 children under the age of 12.

An out-patient department for the treatment of minor maladies is part of the Brunei Hospital.

There were two Travelling Dispensaries in charge of Dressers. With Brunei and Kuala Belait as Head-quarters, a regular service was given to all parts of the State.

It has been decided to abolish the Travelling Dispensary, Kuala Belait in 1934. The new Headquarters will be at Tutong. This arrangement will be more efficient and economical.

Whenever visits are paid to the interior eager demands are made for the more common medicines such as quinine, cough mixture, iodine and various ointments for sores. A total of 7,171 persons were treated by the Travelling Dressers as against 5,525 in 1932. The increase is due to the extension of the service to take in more areas.

The medical service is free to all natives of the State and alien paupers.

B.—Others

The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, maintain a Hospital at Kuala Belait. This consists of two small wards, a laboratory and a minor operation theatre. Serious cases are sent to Miri Hospital which is the best equipped in North Borneo.

A very satisfactory agreement was concluded between Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company during the year whereby the Company Hospital is made available to Government patients, Government contributing towards certain stipulated costs at proportionate rates.

It is well staffed and equipped and the work especially in the field of preventive medicine is thorough.

The new Hospital, projected in 1932, did not materialize in 1933, but it is anticipated that erection will be completed in 1934.

In addition each Rubber Estate maintains a small Dispensary and Dressing Station.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

This branch of the medical service was initiated in June with the appointment of a Chinese Lady as Maternity and Health Nurse.

It is pleasing to record that success beyond the most optimistic expectations has attended its inception.

The Brunei Malays from whom opposition was expected, have been the most zealous in the demand for the service and at the time of writing, it can be said with truth, that 90% of Malay births in Brunei are attended by the midwife.

It is thought that much of the initial success was due to a rumour spread in the Town that attendance by the Nurse was compulsory and that if she were not called a fine would be levied. Needless to say this rumour was not contradicted and the Malays are now realising the benefit of the nurse's help.

An average of 40 cases per month has been maintained and it has been found necessary to increase the staff.

A local woman has been appointed as a Probationer Midwife. Her training will be supervised by the Maternity Nurse.

In addition to Maternity work, the women and children have been visited regularly and a Child Welfare Clinic has been established in the Hospital.

The infantile mortality has been reduced from 265.5 per mille to 216. per mille, and it is expected that this figure will be reduced still further in the next few years.

As the local bidans (midwives without training or knowledge) have voluntarily sought instruction in the methods of modern midwifery, it is hoped that within a year or two the horrible methods and practices of midwifery indulged in by the Malay will have ceased to exist.

SANITARY ORGANISATION AND DRAINING WORKS

A Sanitary Board exists in each of the three larger town areas of Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong. The duties of the Sanitary Board are covered by an Enactment and it deals with all municipal questions such as sanitation, building, markets, street and hawkers licences, etc.

Malaria is not a serious problem in Brunei Town but draining, oiling and other preventive measures have been carried out in Kuala Belait on a large scale both by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited and the Government. Two Estates in Brunei have also adopted this policy.

A Brunei born Chinese took the course for Sanitary Inspectors in Singapore during the year and obtained his Diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute in November. He has been engaged by Government and will be stationed in Kuala Belait. The other Sanitary Inspectors have been trained locally by the Medical Officer.

It may safely be said that a slow but steady progress is being made and lectures on the elements of hygiene are given from time to time in the Vernacular Schools.

A sum of $38,337 was set aside for Medical Services during 1934 as against $36,479 in 1933.

Fuller information on all Medical and Health matters may be found in the printed report on the Medical Department prepared by the Medical Officer, Brunei.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING

A.—Town Areas

Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong are the only townships of any size in the State of Brunei. Each of these areas is controlled by a Sanitary Board which is responsible for all questions of housing, sanitation, etc. Plans have to be submitted to the Board for all buildings to be erected within the Sanitary Board Area and penalties are provided for infringements of the rules. Any structural alteration has also to receive the sanction of the Board.

Housing in the townships may be divided roughly into three classes. (*a*) Government-owned houses occupied by its servants, (*b*) Shop-houses and (*c*) Privately owned native huts and houses.

(*a*) *Government Houses.*—There are comparatively few of these and they are occupied by European officials and Senior Native subordinates. Most houses are of wood and have at least two rooms and a kitchen and adequate sanitary arrangements. With increased revenue more Government quarters are being erected. New Senior Officers Quarters are being made of brick as being more permanent and cheaper to upkeep.

(*b*) *Shop-houses.*—These are mostly occupied by Chinese Traders. The upper part of the building is inhabited by the shop-keeper and his family, while the lower part is used as a shop. The type of building is strictly controlled by the Board and may be deemed satisfactory.

(*c*) By far the greatest number of houses are privately owned. In Brunei Town the majority of the Malay population has lived from time immemorial in huts raised on piles built on mud flats in the river. These flats are exposed at low tide but flooded at high tide. The tides effectively dispose of rubbish and other impurities. The huts vary in size from a minimum of one room and a kitchen according to the wealth or position of the inhabitant.

Besides the river-huts there are huts on the mainland both in Brunei and the other Town areas. These are usually of the same type as the river-dwellings with plank walls and attap thatched roofs. They are situated as a rule in small plots owned by the householder.

There is nothing wrong with the hut on Sanitary grounds but it must be admitted that there is a tendency to overcrowding. This is not as a general rule due to paucity of building space or to lack of money, but it has been customary for the Malay to have his family and near relations with him and the habit will not be relinquished easily.

There are also a few privately owned Chinese houses in Brunei.

All houses in Sanitary Board areas are liable to inspection by the officers of the Board.

In the country areas the usual type of dwelling is a one or two roomed hut where the owner of the land lives with his wife and children. The raised wooden hut with attap thatched roof is most common, but kajang walls are also found. Kajang is a species of palm leaf and when the leaves are stitched together a very effective wall is formed. The Kajang house may be said to last roughly for a period of three years and is delightfully cool.

Certain Dayak settlers and Dusuns and Muruts in the wilder parts live in long houses.

These houses vary in length according to the number of inhabitants. They consists of a covered verandah where the bachelors live and a number of rooms which are occupied by the married couples. The largest I have seen in Brunei was about 150 feet in length with about 10 rooms. There were from 50 to 60 people resident. Much larger houses exist in Sarawak.

Certain Estates and the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, house their own labourers.

The lines are subject to inspection by Government Officers and must be built and inhabited in accordance with the provisions of a Labour Enactment.

The State is not sufficiently advanced for such institutions as building societies. The space available for building is ample and the type of house suitable to the needs of the country. Besides inspection and enforcement of sanitary laws in town areas and on Estates no special action is taken, nor is it necessary at present.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION

General

Land and Surveys.—All land, not held under title or by concession, is called State Land which the Resident may dispose of on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with "The Land Code, 1909".

Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the landholder is an Extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface right only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of Government such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

Mining.—Licences to prospect for minerals such as coal and oil may be issued by the Resident and mining leases may likewise be issued by him subject to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds five square miles.

All transactions, *e.g.*, transfers of land, mortgages, etc., are not effective till they have been registered in the Land Office.

Surveys.—All survey of alienated land is done by prismatic compass and boundary marks of stones are planted. The accuracy of this survey is open to question, but this is unavoidable until the finances of the State will run to the establishment of a Survey Department.

Area under title and concession.—The area in private occupation at the end of the year was roughly 179,000 acres. There were about 4,200 small holdings. In addition 86,400 acres are held by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited under Oil Prospecting Licences.

Lands cancelled.—Two hundred and eighty-eight lots involving a sum of $4,257.15 and an acreage of 2,436 acres were cancelled during the year for non-payment of arrears of rent. Nearly all of these lands were uncultivated.

Minerals

Oil.—Oil was first found in 1914 at Labi in the District of Belait. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, which is allied to the Sarawak Oilfields, Limited obtained a lease of this area in 1924. The results obtained from the Labi field were disappointing and the area was evacuated in November, 1931.

Prospecting was also carried on in the coastal area of the Belait District and in April, 1929, oil was found at Seria about 10 miles North-west of Kuala Belait where the Headquarters of the Company are situated. It soon became apparent that a commercial oilfield that might rival that of Miri in Sarawak had been discovered and great progress was made in 1930 and 1931 in testing the extent of the field and developing it for production. In 1932 a pipe-line from Seria to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak territory was completed and production was commenced.

The amount of oil produced has steadily increased and royalties amounting to about $230,000 were received during the year. This represents about 2/5th of the total revenue of the State. Two Wells were sunk out to sea during the year with success and one was brought to production.

Geological surveys were continued in many parts of the State especially in the Tutong District and test drilling was started near Kuala Abang.

A gas line was constructed from Seria to Lutong during the year and the State will derive a small revenue from the export of gas.

Chinese, Malay and Indian labour is employed. The Chinese are mainly on contract and the other races on daily wages.

Coal.—Coal is known to exist in the State of Brunei and seams at Muara were worked for over 25 years by the Rajah of Sarawak.

Since that date various Sydicate have been interested but their inability to attract sufficient capital has brought their efforts to nought.

In 1931 a report on the chances of developing Brunei coal was made by a geologist of the Federated Malay States Mines Department. He formed the opinion that the development of Brunei Coal would be very expensive and difficult owing to the peculiar nature of the seams.

The Syndicate that were negotiating at the beginning of the year found themselves unable to accept the conditions laid down by Government and no interest is now being shown by any Company.

Mining by native methods was carried out on a small scale. Seventy-eight tons of coal to a value of $618 were exported in 1933 as against 168 tons to the value of $1,750 in 1932.

AGRICULTURE

General.—The carrying out of the agricultural policy outlined by the Adviser on Agriculture during his visit in 1932 was commenced at the beginning of 1933. Experimental padi plots were started in the main areas and land was cleared for a small Agricultural Station for experimental crops near Brunei. The Agricultural Field Officer, Singapore visited the State in August and planted most of the crops himself leaving instructions regarding the planting of the remainder.

Most of the plants are growing well but it is too early to form any conclusions. The test plots of padi are particularly promising.

The coffee planted by, and put under the charge of, a local Dutch planter of some experience in 1931 is flourishing and berries have appeared on some of the shrubs. The first crop may be expected in 1934.

Some pepper shoots were obtained from Sarawak and given to selected growers at Labi in the Belait District. The plants are still alive but it is too early to say whether the experiment will be successful or not.

During his visit in 1932 the Adviser remarked that he thought the soil of Brunei would be very suitable for Oil-palm. Some seeds have been planted in the Experimental Station this year and the shoots have recently appeared above ground. They look very healthy.

The two boys sent for training to the Agricultural School at Serdang in the Federated Malay States have completed their course and will return to Brunei early in 1934 after a special training in the padi fields of Malacca.

Three more boys were sent for training during the year.

Agricultural.—Rubber, Sago and Rice are the chief agricultural products of the State.

Rubber.—The area under rubber is estimated to be about 9,000 acres of which some 4,000 acres belong to European Companies and the remainder to Asiatic Small-holders.

The price of rubber continued low for the first half of the year but there was a welcome upward trend later. As a result of rubber rising to over 10 cents a pound many natives have commenced to work their smallholdings. It is considered that 10 cents a pound is about the minimum at which owners of smallholdings are prepared to tap their trees.

The export increased from 1,473,829 pounds in 1932 to 2,270,249 pounds in 1933 and the total value of rubber exported increased from $104,899 in 1932 to $236,249 in 1933.

Local labour is chiefly employed. Formerly Tamils were recruited for some Estates but all recruiting has now ceased. A few Javanese are still working.

Sago.—Sago is derived from the pith of two palms. These palms are indigenous to Brunei and in the Districts of Belait, Tutong and Temburong their cultivation is an important industry.

This commodity is cultivated by natives only at present. The area under cultivation in the State is roughly 5,000 acres.

Raw sago is the staple food of the races of the interior such as the Tutongs, Dusuns, etc., just as rice is to the Malays.

During the world shortage of rice in 1919/20 sago proved a most valuable reserve of food not only for the native population but for alien coolies employed on estates.

Owing to the continued low price of this commodity little attention has been paid by owners to their sago land and in most cases the matured palms are either left to die a natural death or allowed to flower before they are cut for the extraction of starch.

The sago industry in the State is capable of great expansion. The native method of extracting the starch is extremely wasteful and the introduction of machinery would multiply the output.

The low prices prevailing make it not worth while to pay much attention to this commodity at present, but when the price rises to a reasonable level the setting up of mills in the Tutong, Temburong and Belait Districts might be considered.

The amount of sago flour exported differed little from that exported in 1932, but the value of the exports showed a considerable decrease.

The figures are 5,125 pikuls to a value of $4,524 in 1933 as against 5,148 pikuls to a value of $8,568 in 1932.

Rice.—In many respects rice is the most impotrant crop in the State. The area devoted to its cultivation is greater than that under any other crop; its culture is the chief industry of the native population, particularly the Kedayans and the Tutongs, and it provides the staple food of the great majority of the inhabitants.

Since 1929 the Government has paid great attention to the encouragement of the growing of wet padi by the Kedayan cultivators in the Kilanas and Lumapas Districts of Brunei. The acreage planted and the yield have increased yearly since the inception of this policy.

After an experience of four years of wet padi planting the Kedayans have now realised and appreciated the advantages of this method over the wasteful dry method of cultivation practised by their ancestors in the past.

The total acreage under rice cultivation in the State in 1933 was approximately 8,255 acres with a yield of 1,023,960 gantangs as against 12,000 acres with a yield of 991,223 gantangs in 1932. Of the 1933 figures 4,835 acres with a yield of 573,856 gantangs were under dry padi and 3,420 acres with a yield of 450,104 gantangs under wet padi as against 7,000 acres and 5,000 acres with a yield of 536,927 and 454,296 gantangs under dry and wet respectively in 1932.

It will be observed that the total acreage under padi in 1932 was greater than in 1933. This is due, probably, to overestimating the acreage in 1932. The acreage figures are, however, very unreliable and it is my personal opinion that a larger acreage was planted in 1933 than in 1932.

The quantity of rice produced in 1933 is only about one-third the total quantity consumed in the State, and the desirability of making the country more self-supporting is being contemplated.

In spite of a good harvest imports of rice increased. It is probable that the cheapness of this commodity caused a bigger consumption in the home.

Harvesting for the 1932/1933 season commenced in March and was completed in June.

Statistics showing the acreage planted and yield in the various Districts in 1933 are given below:—

District	Acreage under		Yield of		Average per acre	
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry
	Acres	Acres	Gantangs	Gantangs	Gantangs	Gantangs
Brunei	1,193	2,379	228,300	291,900	191	123
Muara	77	121	12,480	11,003	162	91
Tutong	1,518	1,437	128,805	139,938	85	97
Belait...	123	246	28,070	49,860	228	202
Temburong ...	509	652	52,449	81,155	103	124
Total ...	3,420	4,835	450,104	573,856	131	118
Grand Total ...	8,255		1,023,960		Average 134	

The main cultivators are Kedayans. There are no European owned rice lands in the State.

A Rice Mill was set up by Government in Brunei Town during the year. Cultivators were encouraged to bring their rice for milling, Government taking 5% of the rice and the by-products such as bran, etc., in payment of running costs. It later became possible to accept by-products only in return for milling. Very satisfactory results were obtained from the milling and after a certain show of reluctance at first, from fear of incurring the wrath of the Rice Spirits, cultivators sent in their rice in fair quantities. It is thought that there will be a big demand for milling after the next harvest. Government also undertook to mill for dealers but at a substantially higher rate as it is desired to cut out the middlemen as far as possible.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

As a result of the report on the Forests of Brunei made by Mr. C. L. DURANT, Malayan Forest Service, after his visit in 1932, it was decided to start a Forest Department in the State. In March, 1933 Mr. J. S. SMITH of the Malayan Forest Service was seconded to Brunei from the Federated Malay States with two Subordinates.

It was seen that the immediate requirements were twofold (*a*) legislation to control forest working and (*b*) a comprehensive exploration of forest resources in the State.

Legislation.—Regulations were drawn up under the Land Code and brought into force in October, 1933 and the new system is now working smoothly.

Exploration.—Attention was first directed to the more accessible timber areas in the Belait District and a thorough examination was made of the swamp Forests on either side of the Belait River. The coastal region and the Eastern slopes of the Andulau hills were also explored. It was found that much valuable timber existed although shifting cultivation had done considerable damage in some areas.

Regulations have now been introduced to prohibit promiscuous cutting of virgin jungle.

A fuller memorandum on the results of the year's exploration has been prepared by the State Forest Officer and will be made available to interested persons on application. It may also be mentioned that the valuable report of Mr. DURANT made after his visit and entitled "The Forests of Brunei" is available in printed form and can be obtained from the British Resident Brunei. The cost is $1.

Jelutong.—For some years the local *Jelutong* trade was of great importance but bad tapping methods has caused such heavy mortality in the crop that it was becoming increasingly difficult to work it economically. Enumerations showed that at least 75% of the original crop had perished so that it had become necessary to tap more and more drastically to obtain a profitable yield of *latex*. Furthermore it was found by experiment that trees which had been maltreated could not be persuaded to give an economic yield of *latex* by any reasonably conservative tapping method. It was therefore decided to close down a portion of the Jelutong area and to concentrate in the other portion on raising the quality on the finished product which had heretofore been remarkably poor. The idea was taken up enthusiastically by the workers and towards the end of the year a gratifying increase in prices was recorded.

All Jelutong is now classed for the purpose of assessing export duty as first class Jelutong. This will serve to encourage proper refining methods.

It must be admitted that the new method of assessment caused a fall in revenue at first as many minor traders stopped work. This, however, will be all to the good of the trade in future as only traders of substance using proper methods will undertake the work.

Total exports for the year amounted to 1,947 pikuls to a value of $19,215 as against 4,988 pikuls to a value of $32,773 in 1932.

Utilization.—It is regrettable that in spite of local advantages Brunei is not yet self-supporting in timber and comparatively large quantities are imported from neighbouring countries. With the introduction of new Forest royalties, which tended to raise the price of timber, protection was accorded to local sawyers by increasing the import duty on timber to 10% *ad valorem*. It is thought that the industry will soon adjust itself to the State's requirements.

Total revenue from Forest Produce amounted to $3,748 as against $4,965 in 1932 and $3,173 in 1931. With the new system working smoothly it is hoped that a substantial increase will be shown next year.

INDUSTRIES

Cutch.—The Island Trading Company, Limited which has been established in Brunei Town since 1900 exported 1,788 tons of bark extract (cutch) valued at $123,757 in 1933 as compared with 2,833 tons valued $195,465 in 1932. In the manufacture of this amount 7,667 tons of bark and 6,827 tons firewood were consumed. Most of the bark used comes from areas outside the State, but there are still a number of trees in the Belait District. This area can only be worked at certain times of the year owing to shipping difficulties.

The Cutch Works partially closed down during the year owing to accumulation of stocks. This accounted for the decrease in exports. It was possible to absorb most of the labour so thrown out of work in special Government works.

The labour employed in this industry is almost entirely native Brunei labour.

Arts and Crafts.—The products of the three chief native crafts of Brunei are silverware, sarongs and brassware.

Silverware.—The Brunei silversmiths are perhaps the most famous in the Malay Archipelago.

Thanks to the assistance of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society a ready market has been found in Singapore and there is a steady demand for the silverware.

The total value of the export of silverware in 1933 was about $4,346 as against $7,017 in 1932.

Although a large decrease is shown in exported silverware in actual fact the silversmiths are suffering little as with the increase in the European population local sales show a useful return. Visitors to Brunei are also more numerous than formerly and most of them bring away some article as a memento.

The silversmiths are particularly clever at copying European articles such as cigarette boxes and cases, ashtrays, finger-bowls, condiment sets, etc., preserving, however, the distintive ornamental patterns of old Brunei silver.

In the past it was usual to melt down silver dollars but at the beginning of 1931 a consignment of ingot silver was imported. The silversmiths were quick to realise the benefits of the change.

A system of marking all silverware as a guarantee that the article is genuine was introduced during 1931 and is still in force.

Brunei silver is now to be seen at most Exhibitions held in Malaya.

Weaving.—Both silk and cotton sarongs are made by the Brunei women. Such articles as table covers are also made in variety of colours. The texture is of excellent quality and compares very favourably with the woven goods from other parts of the Malay Peninsula.

Cheap machine made goods have, however, ruined the market and there has been a steady decline in sales for the past few years.

In spite of advice the weavers are most unwilling to bring down their prices so as to enable them to compete with the machine made goods. Only 111 sarongs were exported in 1933 against 179 sarongs in 1932. Cheap Japanese cotton goods are capturing the market.

Brassware.—The Bruneis are very skilful brass-workers but this trade also has felt the general depressions. A ready market used to be found among the natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo but exports have fallen greatly since 1930 and continue to decline. Total exports amounted to 11 pikuls as against 20 pikuls in 1932.

In addition to the usual brassware, the smiths are skilful at copying accurately such articles as propellers, water-pumps, driving pinions and other pieces of machinery.

Fisheries.—Fishing provides a livelihood for a very great number of the inhabitants of Brunei district. In addition to fresh fish which has a ready market locally, a dried prawn industry flourishes. 1933 was, however, a bad year owing to the low prices prevailing for this commodity. Nine hundred and forty pikuls to a value of $31,306 were exported compared with 1,070 pikuls to a value of $46,114 in 1932. The catch, too, was smaller than usual.

The industry is financed by local Chinese traders who employ Brunei fishermen.

Livestock.—The number of head of livestock in the State is very small.

While flourishing pig industries on a small scale exist at Baru-baru and Berbunot Islands and at Kuala Belait, there are few herds of cattle or buffaloes in the State. Six male and six female buffaloes were imported by Government from British North Borneo with a view to starting a small herd for work on the Experimental padi plots.

It is felt that a thriving industry could be built up and attention will be given to this side of agricultural in the next few years.

Market Gardens.—The increase in the population in Kuala Belait has encouraged the market gardener and excellent vegetables are grown at Labi and sold in the Kuala Belait Market. The well known skill and industry of the Chinese gardener has even succeeded in growing vegetables of a fair standard in the poor soil of Kuala Belait itself. Vegetables and fruits find a ready market and the supply is not equal to the demand.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE

The aggregate value of trade for the year was $4,602,805 as against $3,935,985 in 1932 and $2,695,005 in 1931.

Imports.—The total value of imports was $2,411,768 as against $2,430,247 in 1932 a slight decrease. This decrease in value is partly due to lower prices of commodities. Noteworthy increases were recorded in provisions, sarongs, tobacco, machinery, fuel oil and miscellaneous. Decreases in value were found in rice, although the

quantity imported increased slightly, petroleum, motor vehicles, and coin and bullion.

The large decrease in motor vehicles was due to purchases made by the Oil Company in 1932. The cars were still serviceable in 1933. The large building programmes of both Government and the Oil Company caused 2,324 tons of cement to be imported valued at $33,253.

Exports.—The total value of exports for the year was $2,191,037 as against $1,505,738 in 1932. Greater exports of crude oil and plantation rubber were responsible for the increase. Decreases were shown in most other exports. The low prices prevailing made trade in these commodities uneconomical.

Tables showing the principal exports and imports for the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 and a comparative statement showing the distribution of trade by districts are given in Appendix *D* and Appendix *E* respectively.

The total revenue derived from Customs Duties amounted to $178,266 for the year as against $152,969 in 1932.

Import duties amounted to $169,068 as against $142,418 collected in 1932. The increase is due in the main to the expansion of the Kuala Belait Oilfield, but there are also welcome indications of economic recovery in some directions.

Export duties amounted to $9,198 for the year as against $10,551 collected in 1932. The decrease of $1,353 was chiefly accounted for by smaller exports of jelutong and dried prawns.

The collections of Customs Duties in each of the Districts were as follows:—

District	Export Duties			Import Duties		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brunei and Muara ...	7,036	5,589	5,358	55,447	58,661	61,193
Belait	2,473	2,680	1,548	58,425	75,411	96,977
Tutong	1,455	1,278	818	3,720	4,679	6,464
Temburong	1,333	1,004	1,474	4,643	3,667	4,434
TOTAL ...	12,297	10,551	9,198	122,235	142,418	169,068

During the year certain additional preferential rates of duty were given to goods of British manufacture.

A Schedule, Appendix *C*, is attached showing the various rates of duty in force in the State.

Chandu.—The total quantity of chandu sold during the year amounted to 7,903 tahils as against 6,591 tahils in 1932 and 6,642 tahils in 1931.

The net revenue derived from sales of chandu (after deducting cost of administration totalling $6,264) amounted to $53,430 for the year as against $42,848 in 1932 (cost of administration deducted), an increase of $10,582.

The retail price thoughout the year was $10 per tahil.

Three hundred and thirty adult Chinese were registered as chandu smokers during the year as against five hundred and eighty-seven in 1932. The decrease was due firstly to a number of smokers having

been cured of their addiction to chandu and surrendered their registration cards and secondly to many smokers having left the Belait District in the fourth quarter of the year due to cutting down of the labour force.

The packing of chandu in tubes was so satisfactory that no damaged chandu was returned to Singapore during the year.

There was no export or transhipment of chandu or opium during the year, neither was there any chandu in transit.

There was no change in the number of depots, totalling eight.

There were two minor offences against the Chandu Rules.

Five hundred and ninety tahils of chandu dross (199 tahils first quality and 400 tahils second quality) were repurchased from smokers during the year as against five hundred and thirty-four tahils (214 tahils 1st quality and 320 tahils 2nd quality) in 1932.

The Rules for the registration of Chandu Smokers were amended twice during the year (once in January and once in August). The New Rules restrict the amount of chandu to be purchased by smokers and nominee purchasers in one day and make it compulsory for smokers to furnish photographs and details of their birthplace.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

There was a slight increase in wages of Agricultural labourers at the end of the year. The cost of living was low for labourers as the price of rice dropped slightly.

The following table gives a comparison of wages in 1932 and 1933:—

		Monthly Wages	
		1932	*1933*
A.—Government Labourers:—			
Road-work,	Skilled	$16—$ 50 p.m.	$16—$ 50 p.m.
	Unskilled	$10.50—$15 „	$10.50—$15 „
Workshop and General	Skilled	$15—$ 65 „	$15—$ 65 „
	Unskilled	$12—$ 15 „	$12—$ 15 „
B.—Agricultural Estates:—			
	Skilled	$12—$ 15 „	$12—$ 15 „
	Unskilled	$ 7.50—$12 „	$ 7.50—$12 „
C.—Other Industries:—			
Cutch Factory	Skilled	$15—$ 45 „	$15—$ 30 „
	Unskilled	$12—$ 15 „	$10.50—$ 15 „
Oilfields	Skilled	$30—$100 „	$30—$100 „
	Unskilled	$13—$ 33 „	$13—$ 30 „

An employer is entitled to demand nine hours of work a day under the Labour Enactment.

The staple food is rice. It is estimated that a grown man eats approximately six gantangs a month. The prices for rice in 1933 were:—

1st quality 32 cents a gantang as against 35 cents in 1932.
2nd „ 23 „ „ „ 28 „ „
3rd „ 20 „ „ „ 25 „ „

The monthly cost of living for an Indian labourer is roughly $8.25 while that of Malays and Chinese may be put at between $9 to $14 per month. Indigenous labourers can lessen their budget by growing their own vegetables and catching their own fish at which they are particularly skilful.

The cost of living is higher in Brunei than in most other parts of the Malay Peninsula both for natives and Europeans owing to the necessity for transhipment of various goods.

The following table shows the number of labourers in the chief places of employment during 1933:—

Race	Government.	Island Trading Company, Ltd.	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd.	Four European Rubber Estates	Total
Brunei and other Bornean Races ...	312	420	341	558	1,631
Chinese	20	...	536	17	573
Indians ...	1	...	126	2	129
Javanese ...	2	...	...	54	56
TOTAL ...	335	420	1,003	631	2,389

It must be remembered that the above figures represent permanent labour forces only. Many more labourers are employed on contract and casual labour. There is practically no unemployment.

A large number of Bruneis are employed in fishing.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

A.—STATE SCHOOLS

Again it is possible to record with satisfaction an increase in the number of pupils attending the Vernacular Schools in the State. The number of boys and girls now attending these schools is 897 as against 794 in 1932 and 598 in 1931.

New Vernacular Schools were opened at Labi in the Belait District and Kilanas in the Brunei District. In both cases the request came from the local inhabitants and they themselves erected the school building.

There are now 15 Vernacular Schools in the State.

Compulsory education is only in force in Brunei Town and in Kuala Belait. The Enactment was lightly enforced, however, as the increase in the number of pupils shows that the people themselves are beginning to realise the value of education to their children.

The two ex-pupils of the Brunei Vernacular School who had received training at the Sultan Idris Training College in Malaya assumed duty at the beginning of the year. The fruits of their training are becoming apparent. One was posted to the Brunei School and one to the Tutong School.

At the suggestion of the Brunei teacher some 10 of the elder boys were enrolled as Boy Scouts. When these boys have been thoroughly trained it is hoped to form a troop.

Basketry Work was also started and very neat and useful products were made by some of the pupils.

Two other pupils were sent for training at the College during 1932.

In addition 5 boys were receiving training at Government expense at the Agricultural School at Serdang in Malaya, and four boys were apprenticed to the State Forest Officer for instruction in Forestry.

The curriculum of the State Schools is based on that of the Vernacular Schools in Malaya and all teaching is in the Malay language. Nothing is taught that might tend to drive Malays from their native trades and occupations.

Small areas of land for School Gardens are provided where possible.

Footballs are given to most Schools and physical exercise is encouraged.

The only Malay Girls' School in the State continued to function throughout the year but there was an increase of one only in the numbers. Apart from Government Servants few Malays like the idea of their girls attending school. It is hoped, however, that slow progress will be made against the wall of conservatism. It must be remembered that "purdah" has a much stronger hold in Brunei than in the Federated Malay States.

A sum of $14,742 was spent on Education in 1933 as against $12,810 in 1932.

The following table shows the number of children on the Registers of the State Schools during 1931, 1932, and 1933 with the average attendance in each during 1933.

District and School	*Number on Register, 1931*	*Number on Register, 1932*	*Number on Register, 1933*	*Average Attendance, 1933*
Brunei and Muara:—				
Brunei, boys ..	263	369	392	81%
Brunei (GIRLS) ..	Closed	13	14	84%
Gadong, boys ..	41	30	25	65%
Sengkurong, boys ..	30	19	26	63%
Kilanas, boys ..	—	—	40	79%
Muara, boys ..	—	66	71	80%
Tutong:—				
Tutong, boys ..	65	73	72	63%
Lubok Pulau, boys ..	24	24	23	81%
Tanjong Maya, boys ..	41	49	49	67%
Tumpuan Ugas, boys ..	35	36	31	57%
Belait:—				
Kuala Belait, boys ..	35	37	52	76%
Pengkalan Siong, boys	—	20	17	71%
Labi	—	—	43	88%
Temburong:—				
Temburong, boys ..	33	39	21	70%
Labu, boys ..	31	19	21	58%
Total ..	598	794	897	72%

On the whole attendance are better than last year. The attendances at schools in a scattered area fall off badly in wet weather.

B.—Private Schools

In addition to the State Schools there are private schools at Brunei and Kuala Belait opened by the Chinese Community for the benefit of their children both boys and girls. Small grants-in-aid are given by Government and periodical inspections made.

There were 50 boys and 22 girls on the Register of the Brunei School at the end of 1933 and 46 boys and 10 girls on the Register of the Belait School. This shows an increase as compared with 1932 when the total number of pupils in the two schools was 115.

English Education.—The Government pays an annual contribution to the Government English School at Labuan. The two Brunei boys who were being educated there at Government expense completed their course at the end of the year. Another boy will be sent in 1934.

The younger brother of His Highness the Sultan and the two young sons of the former Regents who were sent at Government expense to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar continued their education.

In 1931 Mr. Synott the Chaplain for the District opened a School at Kuala Belait.

There were 28 boys and 7 girls at the end of 1933, mostly the sons and daughters of the subordinate staff of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited. Both Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company contribute to the upkeep of the School. English is taught. It was strictly laid down that the school should be non-sectarian and that religious teaching should be optional.

In 1933 the Roman Catholic Mission also opened a small school in Belait. There were 29 boys and 8 girls at the end of the year.

Fees.—All Government Malay Vernacular Education is free and text books are provided. Pupils pay for their own exercise books, pencils, etc.

Chinese School, Brunei.—Each child pays $1 per mensem. Children whose fathers are dead are exempted from fees. Reduced fees are sometimes allowed in cases of extreme poverty. No scholarships are given.

Chinese School, Kuala Belait.—Fees are fixed by the Committee in accordance with the parents' income. $1.50 per mensem is the maximum fee and the majority pay $1 per mensem. Others pay 50 cents and exemption is given in cases of extreme poverty. No scholarships are given.

Mr. Syrott's School, Kuala Belait.—The fees are $1.50 per mensem for each pupil. No exemption is granted as the school is intended for children of the more wealthy class. No scholarships are given.

Roman Catholic Mission School, Kuala Belait.—Fee $1 per mensem for each pupil. No exemption from fees. No Scholarships are given.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

River.—Steamers drawing up to 12 feet can reach Brunei Town except at times of very low tide. There is, however, an artificial barrier of rock across the river about eight miles from its mouth constructed as a measure of defence in former days.

A narrow channel allows passage to ships but the awkward turn involved makes it impossible for ships over 200 feet in length to proceed up river unless they are fitted with twin-screws. It may be found possible to blow up this barrier in future years but the very great expense involved would not be justified at the present stage of development of the State.

The Straits Steamship Company, Limited, Motor Vessel BRUNEI maintained regular services between Brunei, Labuan and Kuala Belait.

The Sarawak Steamship Company's vessel the AUBY called about once a month direct from Singapore. The vessel made regular visits to Belait as well as to Brunei and proved a very useful supplement to the Straits Steamship Company's service.

More or less regular motor-launch services were maintained between Brunei and the up-river districts and between Kuala Belait and Labuan.

The rivers with their various tributaries are used largely as a means of communication by the natives in their prahus.

Roads.—The chief road in Brunei is that linking up Brunei with Tutong.

It is an earth road extending for about 32 miles and opens up much valuable agricultural land. After crossing the Tutong River by ferry an excellent beach is used as a highway as far as Kuala Belait.

The road is however, often impassable in very wet weather although extensive improvements were made during the year. It is evident that with increasing traffic on the highway to the important District of Kuala Belait a policy of metalling will have to be carried out. Unfortunately there is no block metal in Brunei and the laying of concrete stretches seems to be the best method, especially with a view to future upkeep. About 2 miles of concrete road was finished during the year. It is unfortunate that a large building programme makes it impossible to spend more on roads.

A Mail Service is maintained twice weekly between Brunei and Kuala Belait.

The new road constructed by the Sarawak Government between Limbang and Brunei was useable by light motor traffic until the end of the year when exceptionally heavy rains caused land slips in the hilly portion of the road near Brunei. It has been decided to use another trace for the area that is most badly affected.

A short road of 3 miles has been constructed between the somewhat isolated Government Station at Bangar in the Temburong District to the Pandaruan River which marks the boundary between Brunei and Sarawak. When a ferry has been constructed it will be possible to reach Bangar by car through Sarawak territory. Formerly communication was by river only.

The new road to the coast from Brunei was completed at the beginning of the year and is proving a most popular highway as excellent bathing is to be had at the coast.

The first of the roads to the interior was started in 1933. This road will first be taken to Kuala Abang, in the Tutong District and will gradually be extended across to the Belait District. Offshoots will be constructed to other inland villages. It is hoped to finish the road as far as Kuala Abang in 1934. Much valuable agricultural land will be opened.

Twenty-five miles of bridle paths were maintained in a good state of repair.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Financial.—The revenue of the Department was as follows:—

	1933	*1932*
	$	$
Posts	8,069	6,168
Telegraphs	2,356	1,906

The total Expenditure including Personal Emoluments amounted to $18,166 as compared with $13,117 in 1932. The large increase was due to a normal increase in personal emoluments and special expenditure on purchase of New Postage Stamps and Renewal of Wireless Masts.

Posts.—The following gives a comparison between business transacted in 1931, 1932 and 1933:—

	1933	1932	1931
Letters, Papers and Parcels received ...	66,535	63,327	54,817
Letters, Papers and Parcels despatched ...	50,122	44,175	25,825
TOTAL ...	116,657	107,502	80,642

Details of business transacted during the year are as follows:—

LETTERS				Postcards	Printed Matter	Parcels
Registered	Paid	Service	Taxed			
		INWARD				
3,175	39,260	4,017	1,560	728	16,003	1,792
		OUTWARD				
5,601	36,049	4,524	507	338	2,647	456

Money Orders.—Six hundred and thirty Money Orders were issued to the value of $19,486 and six hundred and twenty-nine Cash-on-Delivery Parcels were delivered to the value of $8,346. Fifty-six Money Orders to the value of $1,030 were received and cashed during the year.

Stamps.—Stamp collectors and Dealers purchased stamps to the value of $2,072 as against $469 in 1932.

A Sub-Post Office at Seria in the Belait District was opened during the year.

Telephones.—There is a public telephone service in Brunei with extensions to neighbouring Estates. There is also a line between Brunei and Tutong, 29 miles, and thence to Kuala Belait a further 41 miles. The line between Tutong and Kuala Belait was most unsatisfactory during the year and drastic alterations will have to be made. The main trouble is caused by trees falling with great frequency across the line as the soft sandy earth near the sea-shore provides no grip for the roots. It is obvious that clearing will have to be carried out along the length of the line but this is an expensive undertaking and will have to be done gradually.

RADIO-TELEGRAPHS

There are four Wireless Stations owned by the Brunei Government at Brunei, Labuan, Belait and Temburong.

The number of messages handled by the Department during the year totalled 3,350 as compared with 3,084 in 1932.

The figure is made up as follows:—

	1933	*1932*
(*a*) Internal Service	1,951	1,366
(*b*) Cable Service	589	454
(*c*) Sarawak Service	810	764

The number of words in Inland Messages sent on Government Service amounted to 13,019 which at 10 cents per word would have a value of $1,301.90.

Tables are appended showing the comparison between the traffic figures of 1931, 1932 and 1933.

(*a*) INTERNAL SERVICE

	Messages handed in and transmitted from:				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei	Labuan	Kuala Belait	Temburong		1933	1932	1931
Government ...	406	358	243	29	1,036	86·3	96·5	104·3
Public Prepaid ...	277	312	313	13	915	76·3	59·0	88·3
TOTAL ...	683	670	556	42	1,951	162·6	155·5	192·6

(*b*) EXTERNAL SERVICE

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD., LABUAN

	Messages transmitted from :				Messages received at :				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei	Labuan	Kuala Belait	Tem-burong	Brunei	Labuan	Kuala Belait	Tem-burong		1933	1932	1931
Government	70	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	88	7·3	8·3	10·3
Public Prepaid	120	...	96	4	232	...	47	2	501	41·8	29·5	35·2
TOTAL ...	190	...	97	4	249	...	47	2	589	49·1	37·8	45·5

(*c*) BRUNEI-SARAWAK SERVICE

	Messages transmitted from :				Messages received at :				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei	Labuan	Kuala Belait	Tem-burong	Brunei	Labuan	Kuala Belait	Tem-burong		1933	1932	1931
Government	30	3	6	...	30	13	5	2	39	7·4	8·6	12·0
Public Prepaid	105	252	67	8	100	107	64	18	721	60·1	55·0	51·0
TOTAL ...	135	255	73	8	130	120	69	20	810	67·5	63·6	63·0

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking.—There are no banks in Brunei.

Currency.—The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and five cents. There are also nickel five-cent coins and copper or mixed metal coins of one cent and ½ cent denominations. There are also currency notes of different denominations from $1 upwards.

Weights and Measures.—English and Malay Weights and Measures are used. A pikul (equivalent to 133 1/3 lbs.) is subdivided into 100 katis of 16 tahils each. One tahil consists of 10 chis or 100 hoons and is equivalent to 1 1/3 ounce avoirdupois. A koyan consists of 40 pikuls and is equivalent to 5,333 1/3 lbs. avoirdupois. A gantang is the equivalent of one gallon and a chupak is equal to a quart.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS

Administration.—A State Engineer was appointed to Brunei in June, 1932 and an immediate improvement was visible in the Public Works Department. This improvement was maintained during 1933.

Expenditure.—The expenditure under all heads totalled $209,224. Seventeen as compared with $90,649.54 in 1932.

The expenditure was made up as follows:—

	$	c.
Personal Emoluments	18,239	00
Annually Recurrent	51,812	83
Special Services	110,327	52
Work on Special Warrants ..	28,844	82

This was about 41% of the total revenue of the State.

At the end of 1933 a sum of $30,000 from excess revenue was set aside for the installation of an Electric Scheme in Brunei Town.

Existing Roads.—The existing roads in Brunei were:—

Tutong Road 30 miles long
Temburong Road three miles long
Water Works Road one mile long
Residency Road one mile long
Town Roads one mile long.

Of these only the Residency Road and the Town Roads are metalled, the rest being earth roads except for a small stretch on the Tutong Road.

These roads were kept in a fair state of repair during the year.

The beach approach roads to Belait were improved and the small length of road in Kuala Belait itself maintained satisfactorily.

New Roads.—The 10 miles of road from Brunei to the Coast at Berakas were completed.

A new road from 18th Mile on the Brunei-Tutong Road towards the interior was commenced and 3 miles were completed.

More Village Roads were constructed in Kuala Belait and 25 miles of bridle paths in different parts of the State were kept in good repair.

A fuller description of roads appears in CHAPTER X.

Bridges and Culverts.—All existing Bridges and Culverts were maintained in good condition during the year.

Lumut Bridge of span 250 feet and width 18 feet collapsed in November 1932 and was temporarily repaired and replaced with a more permanent GIAM structure in 1933.

Seven Bridges and 66 Culverts were replaced with reinforced concrete during the year.

All culverts were made departmentally at a much cheaper cost than that at which the could be purchased locally.

Buildings.—All the existing buildings were maintained in a good state of repair during the year. The value of buildings as existing in Brunei on 3st December, 1933 is estimated at $217,700.

New buildings constructed during the year were:—

Brunei.—
State Engineer's Quarters.
State Engineer's Garage.
Maternity Nurse Quarters.
Clerk of Works' Quarters.
Customs Examination Shed, Marine and Bonded Store.
Medical Administrative Block, Operating Theatre, Laboratory and Eye-Room.
Mortuary and Post-mortem Room.
New Power House and Rice Mill.
Police Barracks for 9 married couples.
Seven Blocks Reinforced Concrete Latrine and Bathrooms.

Belait.—
State Forest Officer's Office.
State Forest Officer's Quarters.
Forester's Quarters.
Officer in charge Police District Quarters.
District Officer's Quarters.
Dressers' and Clerks' Semi-detached Quarters.
Police Station.
Police Barracks two blocks.
Fish Market.
Nine blocks Reinforced Concrete Latrines and Bathrooms.

Tutong.—
Dispensary and Ward.

The total cost was $80,000.

To ensure minimum charges for maintenance a new departure was made in construction during the year when brick was introduced for the first time and the State Forest Officer's Quarters, State Engineer's Quarters Medical Administrative Block, Operating Theatre, Laboratory and Eye-Room, and Mortuary and Post-Mortem Room were so constructed.

Further permanent brick buildings will be built in 1934.

Water Supply.—The source of the main supply to Brunei Town is from Sungei Tasek where an impounding dam was constructed in 1926.

The main line is 5" diameter C.I. and 8,500 feet long with an overall head of 65' 0". The line is badly incrustated and needs renewal.

The quantity of water available is sufficient but the pressure is inadequate.

The water supply is not filtered but is nevertheless very pure.

No technical data or supervision were used in the construction of the present scheme.

A thorough overhaul of the water supply must be carried out in the near future.

Various smaller schemes supply water to more isolated areas in or about the Town.

Mechanical Transport.—The Mechanical Transport in 1933 consisted of:—

One 1½ tons Morris Truck.
One 1½ tons Ford Truck.
One ¾ ton Dodge Truck.
Two 1 ton Ford Trucks.
Two ¾ ton Ford Trucks.
One ¾ ton Morris Truck.
One Dodge 6 cylinder Car.
One Buick 6 cylinder Car.

These were maintained in fair repair by the Mechanical Workshop Staff.

This Staff also dealt with the maintenance and repair of five Government Motor Launches as well as the running of the Ice Plant, Lighting Plant and Rice Mill.

Concrete Workshop.—A Concrete Workshop was set up at the end of 1932. Pre-cast Reinforced Concrete Pipes, drains, bathrooms, latrines, slabs, etc., were manufactured at very much lower prices than those quoted by contractors.

Electrical.—A small additional plant costing about $5,000 was put in during 1933, with a view to lighting Senior Officers' quarters and providing power for a rice-mill which was set up for the benefit of the agricultural population.

Drainage and River Clearance.—Many new drains were constructed and the clearing of rivers put a stop to the usual flooding in many areas.

Sub-soil anti-malarial drains were constructed in two ravines in Brunei Town.

Sanitation.—Septic tanks were installed for certain buildings while the sanitary systems of others were overhauled and improved.

Labour.—The average monthly labour force was 363 men principally composed of Malays and Kedayans. The average rate of pay was 45 cents per diem. Health was good except among labourers working on the new road.

General.—The State Engineer finds himself considerably hampered by the fact that no survey either trigonometrical or topographical has ever been made in the State. An officer of the Federated Malay States Survey Department was asked to visit the State to form a rough estimate of costs and a six year scheme has been evolved whereby both surveys will be performed at an approximate cost of $313,000. The trigonometrical survey will be dome from State revenue and it is hoped to secure a loan from the Colonial Development Fund to complete the topographical survey.

The Public Works Department worked at great pressure during the year and my thanks are due for the excellent service of its members.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE

The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. There are two First Class Magistrates, six Second Class Magistrates and one Native Kathi in the State. The latter deals entirely with questions concerning Mohammedan Law. The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all Civil and Criminal matters. The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction in the case of offences punishable with death and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain Civil and Criminal matters.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts.

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei ...	2	1	53	23	19	118	216
Belait ...	..	6	181	32	33	403	655
Tutong ...	3	...	...	...	66	14	83
Temburong ...	2	...	...	..	4	7	13
Muara ...	2	...	..	..	6	5	13
TOTAL ...	9	7	234	55	128	547	980

Out of the 371 Criminal Cases 34 resulted in acquittals. The total amounts involved in Civil and Administration Suits were $53,746.

There was one appeal from the decision of the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Belait. The appeal was dismissed.

Strength.—The actual strength of the force on 31st December, 1933 was as follows:—

Sergeant-Major	*Sergeants*	*Corporals*	*Lance-Corporals*	*Constables*
1	3	4	4	65

The authorized establishment was increased by two constables in order to provide extra men for Kuala Belait and Seria Districts. These Districts are still developing rapidly and will probably require further increase in Police Strength in the near future.

Chief Inspector MURPHY was in-charge of the force during the whole year.

The post of Police Clerk was satisfactorily filled by a Grade IIA Clerk.

Recruiting and Casualties.—Ten constables were enrolled and 4 dismissed. Recruits were carefully selected and all are literate in Romanised Malay and some have passed III standard in English.

Discipline.—There were 126 cases of breaches of discipline during the year as against 84 in 1932. These were mostly of a minor nature. There has been an improvement in the general behaviour of the force.

Health.—Nine men were treated as in-patients and 48 as out-patients. Health on the whole was satisfactory.

Drill.—Three of the Senior Non-Commissioned Officers have passed the refresher (Straits Settlements Depôt) course and three are at present under training there. There has been a great improvement in drill.

Education and Training.—The Police School was carried on by the Police Clerk throughout the year. Attendance is compulsory. The men are very keen and good progress has been made.

Of five days a week Law lectures were given by a Sergeant at Brunei and Belait Stations. The Straits Settlements Depôt recruits catechism is being used with amendments to suit local conditions.

A qualifying examination is held yearly for promotion and a waiting list based on the result is published in Police Orders. Competition is very keen.

Musketry.—The course was fired during April and again an improvement was shown. The results for the past 3 years are shown below:—

Year	Total number of men fired	No. of Marksmen	No. of 1st class shots	No. of 2nd class shots	No. of 3rd class shots	No. of unclassified	Total number of points	Average number of points
1931 ...	63	5	10	10	20	20	4,392	69.71
1932 ...	70	7	13	16	18	16	5,161	73.72
1933 ...	78	16	15	14	26	7	6,601	84·63

Buildings and Telephones.—Buildings have been maintained in a fair state of repair. In Brunei a new block of nine married quarters was completed and occupied on 12th February, 1933. This includes

quarters for a Senior Non-Commissioned Officer, and for the Police Clerk.

A new Police Station and Prison similar to that at Brunei with some marked improvements was built at Kuala Belait. Barracks and a suitable quarters for the Officer-in-charge Police District were also erected. Occupation took place on 29th November, 1933.

The Police buildings at Seria are of a temporary nature. It is hoped to have them replaced with suitable permanent buildings in 1935.

The telephone has been fairly satisfactory. The Police worked the Brunei exchange during the year. Two men are employed daily on this duty.

Clothing and Accoutrements.—Supplies under this heading were maintained up to standard.

Arms and Ammunition.—Rifles and handcuffs are in good order.

Five rifles, 1 revolver and 1 bayonet were repaired in Singapore.

A supply of .303 ammunition is to be ordered in 1934.

Messing and Canteen.—All the bachelors are messing in an eating shop and appear satisfied.

The Police and Customs Club continues to prosper. Its Association Football team succeeded in winning the local Cup competition for the second time.

Crime.—The continued effects of the slump and the increase in population especially in the Belait and Seria Districts appears to account for a slight increase in the number of offences reported. There was an increase of 3 seizable offences reported in 1933 compared with 1932.

Two hundred and seventy-nine reports received were classified as "no offence disclosed".

Serious Crime.—On the evening of the 2nd October, 1933 at Kampong Telaga Baka, Tutong, a Malay youth attacked with a parang his step mother inflicting a severe wound on her arm. Her sister who was present in the house, on seeing this fled. She was chased and attacked by the man who slashed her with his parang on the back, neck and head. He then decamped.

Fortunately the travelling dresser was in the neighbourhood and rendered first aid which undoubtedly saved the life of one if not of both. The second victim was in a serious condition for some time but has now quite recovered.

Accused was arrested after an all night search and has since been committed to the Mental Home, Singapore.

The cause of the Crime appears to have been worry caused by a scandal in which one of the women was involved.

The following is a comparative statement of all offences reported to the Brunei Police for the last 5 years:—

Year	*No. of Offences*	*Property Lost*	*Property Recovered*
		$ c.	$ c.
1929	291	1,742 16	272 27
1930	289	2,778 71	497 70
1931	343	2,074 72	192 29
1932	400	3,210 67½	1,037 65½
1933	459	3,000 58	1,437 43

Of the above, seizable Reports were:—

1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*	*1933*
66	71	83	93	90

Non-seizable Reports were:—

1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*	*1933*
225	218	260	307	369

Weights and Measures.—Two thousand and sixty-eight weights and measures were tested in 1933 as compared with 1,151 in 1932 and 850 in 1931.

Repatriations and Aliens Registration.—Ten Chinese, 3 Javanese, 1 Malay and 6 Indians were repatriated during the year.

There are no vagrants in the State.

The number of aliens registered during the past four years were as follows:—

1930	*1931*	*1932*	*1933*
1,323	1,184	1,492	1,196

In 1932 and 1933 the number of aliens registered in Kuala Belait District were 1,237 and 968 respectively.

In order to facilitate the entering and leaving the State of aliens who are resident therein a Certificate of Identity is being introduced in 1934.

A Certificate of Identity will also procurable for subjects of His Highness the Sultan for use when travelling outside the State.

Arms and Explosives.—A number of the old fashioned muzzle loading guns in a dangerous condition have been confiscated and destroyed.

Six hundred and seventy-six arms were registered and twenty-four were confiscated and destroyed during the year.

Dog Destruction and Licensing.—Eighty-nine dogs were licensed and twenty-one stray dogs were destroyed during the year.

There were no known cases of rabies.

Pounds.—Nineteen animals were impounded and $15.70 was collected in fees during the year.

Traffic.—Two hundred and eleven motor vehicles were registered and 220 drivers were licensed during the year as compared with 145 and 170 respectively in 1932.

Five hundred and six bicycles were registered.

General.—Only one crocodile was produced for the Government reward.

A Company is collecting skins for export and crocodiles are now taken to their agent.

Two Money Lenders were registered during the year.

FIRE-BRIGADE

The motor Gwynnes Fire-pump at Brunei continues to give satisfactory service.

Discipline and drill were up to standard.

The Merryweather motor-pump at Kuala Belait gave trouble early in the year but since overhaul has given satisfactory service.

The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited were good enough to extend their fire hydrants to cover all Government buildings and part of the Chinese Kampong and Bazaar area at the relatively small cost $1,000. The merryweather-pump will therefore only be required for the part of the Bazaar area nearest the river and places outside that area not covered by the Company's hydrants.

There were two calls in the Kuala Belait District. In the first case (a wooden dwelling) the fire was extinguished without using the pump. Damage was negligible.

In the second case the brigade turned out so quickly as to earn a letter of praise from the British Malayan Petroleum Company Resident Engineer.

PRISONS

Twenty prisoners were committed to Brunei prison and 24 to Kuala Belait prison during the year. They were forty-three adult males and 1 adult female (Malay) and their nationalities were as follows:—

Chinese	*Malays*	*Kedayans*	*Javanese*	*Indians*
15	18	5	2	4

At the end of the year there were 13 prisoners in the Brunei prison and 3 in the sub-prison at Kuala Belait.

The health of the prisoners was fair. Eighteen were treated as out-patients and 9 as in-patients. In many cases they were sick when admitted.

Discipline was good.

The average number of prisoners at work daily was 13.35. They were employed mainly on public works and also made ratan articles, chiefly earth and coal baskets, which were sold to the value of $587.19. Ratan cost $376.88. The value of baskets and ratan in hand on 31st December, 1933 was $135.56½.

Visiting Justices inspected the Brunei prison 12 times throughout the year. There were no complaints.

Supply of rice is now obtained direct from Singapore and all other articles of food purchased from the local market.

The all-in cost of maintenance per head is under 11½ cents per day.

Rations to the value of $1,160.43 were supplied and prisoners' clothing cost $165.97.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION

State Council.—Five Meetings of the State Council were held during the year.

The following Enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council:—

Enactment No. 1 of 1933 Emergency

This was introduced to empower the Government to control Engineering Stores in time of emergency.

Enactment No. 2 of 1933. Extradition (Amendment)

The object of amending this Enactment was to enable extradition proceedings to be taken against persons trafficking in dangerous drugs.

Enactment No. 3 of 1933 Second-Hand Dealers

This Enactment provides for the licensing and control of dealers in Second-Hand goods as it had become apparent that a rapid disposal of stolen goods often prevented the police from tracing thefts.

This Enactment follows closely the Straits Settlements Ordinance No. 163 (Second-Hand Dealers).

Enactment No. 4 of 1933 Courts (Amendment)

This Amendment was introduced to allow certain powers which can only be exercised by Police Officers of the rank of Inspector in the Straits Settlements to be exercised by Police Officers not below the rank of Corporal in the State of Brunei.

In the Straits Settlements most Police posts are in charge of officers not below the rank of Inspector, whereas in Brunei all the small outlying posts are in charge of Officers of lower rank.

It was therefore deemed essential that these officers should have certain powers of investigation and search which are only permitted to Inspectors under the Straits Settlements Criminal Procedure Code.

Enactment No. 5 of 1933. Societies

In view of the development of the State especially in the Belait District where many Clubs have sprung up lately, it was felt that the introduction of this Enactment was most essential to enable the Authorities to control and regulate these Clubs.

Enactment No. 6 of 1933. Buffaloes (Amendment)

The introduction of the amendment is to empower the British Resident to control and prohibit the slaughter of female buffaloes with a view to increasing the number of buffaloes in the State.

Enactment No. 7 of 1933. Pensions

With the exception of Police Pension Rules made under the Police Force Enactment No. of 1920, Brunei had no Pensions Enactment but was accustomed to follow the Straits Settlements Pensions Ordinance. In view of the development of the State and the increase of staff employed, it was decided that Brunei should have its own Pensions Enactment.

The New Brunei Enactment follows closely the Johore Pensions Enactment.

In addition, rules were made under the various Enactments, the most important of which are:—

(i) Rules for the Registration of Consumers of Chandu under the Opium and Chandu Enactment No. 3 of 1932.

(ii) Rules under the Brunei Labour Code 1932.

(iii) Rules for the Registration of Mui Tsai under the Mui Tsai Enactment No. 1 of 1932.

(iv) Forest Rules under the Land Code, 1909.

(v) Rules under the Second-Hand Dealers Enactment No. 3 of 1933.

(vi) Telegraph Rules under the Telegraphs Enactment No. 2 of 1914.

(vii) Pensions Regulations under the Pensions Enactment No. 7 of 1933.

CHAPTER XV

FINANCE AND TAXATION

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year provided for a revenue of $506,750 and an Expenditure of $456,623. It soon became apparent that the revenue estimate would be substantially exceeded and additional expenditure was sanctioned, the main items being $28,000 for the formation of a Forest Department and $30,000 towards an Electrical Scheme for Brunei Town.

The actual revenue obtained was $580,756 and the actual expenditure $514,812.

There was thus a surplus of $65,944. Of this $50,000 is to be invested to start a Special Reserve Fund.

The revenue figures easily constitute a record for the State, the previous highest being $402,135 in the rubber boom year 1927.

The sole cause of the increase is the development of the oilfield in the Belait District. In addition to the royalties derived from oil exports such revenues as Customs are indirectly benefitted.

The following figures give a comparison of the Revenue and Expenditure of the State for the past five years 1929–1933:—

Year	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
	$	$
1929	345,290	344,092
1930	333,079	379,604
1931	342,010	322,791
1932	362,403	334,329
1933	580,756	514,812

The Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1931–1932 and 1933 are shown in Appendix *A* and Appendix *B* respectively.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the State on 31st December, 1933 was $383,000.

The following is an Assets and Liabilities Statement in respect of this Debt:—

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—LOAN ACCOUNT

(31ST DECEMBER, 1933)

Dr.		Amount	Cr.		Amount
	$	$			$
31-12-1933, Balance due to F. M. S.	383,000		*To* Redemption of Monopolies (1906—1908) ...		72,009
Capital Repaid ...	56,750	439,750	„ Purchase of Tulins (1906–1908) ...		7,045
			„ Purchase of Cession Monies (1906–1914) ...		174,377*
			„ Capital Expenditure—	$	
			Launch (1906) ...	20,000	
			Residency (1906—1907) ...	8,000	
			Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906—1907) ...	10,339	38,339
			„ General Purposes		106,980
			„ Loan to His Highness the Sultan made in 1909		41,000
TOTAL ...		439,750	TOTAL ...		439,750
	$			$	
31-12-1933, Balance due to S. S.	Nil		*To* Purchase of Cession Monies	13,546*	
Capital Repaid ...	20,000	20,000	„ Purchase of Political Pensions in Settlement of Tulin Claims ...	6,454	20,000
GRAND TOTAL ...		459,750	GRAND TOTAL ...		459,750

* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to $80,870.

The surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $264,755 as against $198,811 on 1st January, 1933.

The following Statement shows the Assets and Liabilities at the end of the past two years:—

	31st December, 1932		31st December, 1933	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
LIABILITIES				
Deposits				
Land Office	1,855 98		1,754 18	
Money Orders ...	4,367 22		4,753 00	
Courts	...		549 29	
Mohamedan Fund ...	...		1,340 44	
Police Reward Fund ...	...		364 51	
Family Remittance ...	...		749 96	
Prisoners' Aid Fund ...	..		374 35	
Miscellaneous ...	16,699 53		33,316 11	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	87,990 34		92,305 34	43,201 84
		110,913 07		
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	...	198,811 77	264,755 44	357,060 78
Total ...	..	309,724 84	...	400,262 62
ASSETS				
Investments				
Federated Malay States ...	50,000 00		50,000 00	
State	18,550 00		18,550 00	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	87,990 34		92,305 34	
		156,540 34		160,855 34
Loans (secured) ...	...	50,664 08	...	57,637 89
Advances	..	1,458 63	...	2,165 27
Suspense	...	20,000 85	...	28,724 55
Cash in Treasury and Bank	...	81,060 94	...	150,879 57
Total ...	...	309,724 84	...	400,262 62

Appendix *A* is an Abstract of Revenue and shows the yield from the main heads of taxation.

Appendix *B* is an Abstract of Expenditure.

Appendix *C* shows the Customs Tariff in force during 1932.

Poll-tax.—Owing to the impoverished condition of the peasants of the interior owing to the slump in all commodities the poll-tax was reduced from $2 a head to 50 cents a head. This concession was much appreciated and many arrears were collected in addition to the year's yield.

This tax is collected from all natives of the country above the age of 16 years except Brunei Malays unless land has been taken up by them in which case the usual taxes are paid instead. The collection is made by the headmen of the various villages and paid over to Government.

The yield from this tax will be progressively less each year as more land is taken up. In 1933 a total of $1,372 was collected as against $1,741 in 1932.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

For the first eight months of the year His Highness the Sultan was absent from the State on a visit to England. During his absence the DULI PENGIRAN BENDAHARA and DULI PENGIRAN PEMANCHA acted as Joint-Regents. His Highness returned from England in the month of August and was given an Enthusiastic reception by the people of Brunei. This was the first occasion on which a Sultan of Brunei has visited Europe. His Highness expressed himself as having enjoyed his visit and felt that he had benefitted greatly by his closer contact with Western Civilisation.

Soon after his return His Highness occupied the New Istana which had been completed during his absence in England.

In April Brunei was visited by three Flying Boats under the command of Group Captain Jackson. The boats remained two days in Brunei and caused the usual pleasure to the inhabitants of the Town.

In February His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak paid a brief visit to Brunei and called on the Regents during his stay.

The Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak visited Brunei twice during the year.

It is of interest to note that the increased prosperity of the State induced Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, Limited, the biggest Agency in Borneo, to open a branch in Kuala Belait during the year. This should be a great encouragement to Chinese and other traders.

Mr. T. F. CAREY, M.C.S., acted as British Resident throughout the year. Mr. R. C. GATES, M.C.S., was Assistant Resident, Kuala Belait until August when he went on leave and was succeeded by Mr. A. GLENCROSS, M.C.S.

I again record my thanks to the Staff both European and Asiatic for the excellent work they have performed in a busy year.

T. F. CAREY,
British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI, 19*th February*, 1934.

APPENDIX *A*

Abstract of Revenue	1931	1932	1933
	$	$	$
Class I			
Duties, Taxes and Licences—			
Customs	134,532	152,969	178,267
Government Monopolies ..	49,591	42,848	53,430
Licences	18,262	21,073	22,195
Poll-Tax	1,572	1,741	1,372
Municipal	10,209	12,271	14,375
Class II			
Fees of Courts and Offices, Etc—			
Courts	2,900	3,155	3,855
Surveys	1,105	1,078	980
General	5,696	5,853	5,248
Class III			
Post and Telegraphs—			
Post and Telegraphs	15,124	8,075	10,425
Class IV			
Revenue from Government Property—			
Land Revenue	77,349	89,146	257,591
Cession Monies	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest	6,237	6,270	8,396
Class V			
Land Sales—			
Premia on Land Sales ..	4,234	2,724	9,422
Total Revenue ..	342,011	362,403	580,756

APPENDIX *B*

Abstract of Expenditure	1931	1932	1933
	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan	12,000	17,338	14,481
Ministers	14,640	14,400	14,640
British Resident	27,580	19,393	18,186
Assistant Resident	..	17,657	20,272
Customs and Marine Department ..	22,615	17,150	19,488
Land and Surveys	7,974	7,415	12,316
District Offices	22,211	10,688	11,971
Education	9,603	9,118	11,040
Police	31,713	31,667	34,297
Medical and Health Department ..	18,434	17,957	29,571
Political Pensions	6,354	6,354	5,994
Kathi	2,292	2,292	2,292
Interest	16,043	15,762	15,482
Municipal	1,148	904	1,140
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent	23,083	21,470	25,230
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure	12,219	10,439	68,538
Pensions	3,957	4,537	5,328
Posts and Telegraphs	13,932	13,138	18,166
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ..	46,939	48,310	70,052
Public Works, Special Expenditure ..	24,054	42,339	110,328
Total Expenditure ..	316,791	328,328	508,812
Repayment of Public Debt ..	6,000	6,000	6,000
Grand Total ..	322,791	334,328	514,812

APPENDIX *C*

SCHEDULE *A*

Import Tariff

IN FORCE DURING 1933

		$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Arms and Ammunitions—			
Rifles, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, each ..		5 00	
Cartridges, loaded or empty, per 1,000	British,	10 00	
	Foreign,	11 00	
(Import permit must be previously obtained)			
Building and house materials of all kinds including door fittings other than cement			5%
Bicycles			5%
Boats, Shoes, Overshoes, Slippers & Sandale	British,		5%
	Foreign,		10%
Cement, per ton	British,	2 00	
	Foreign,	5 00	
Chemicals except for use in agriculture ..			10%
Chemicals for use in agriculture			5%
Cloth, Bunting, Flax, Grass, Fibre or any mixture thereof			10%
Coconut Oil			5%
Copper and Copperware			5%
Cosmetic and Perfumes	British,		10%
	Foreign,		20%
Crockery and Earthernware			10%
Dangerous Drugs, except accompanied by import permit from British Resident, per ounce ..		500 00	
Dyestuffs, Foreign			100%
Explosives, Gun powder, Dynamites, Squibs and Crackers			25%
(Import permit must be previously obtained)			
Fancy Goods—including Watches, Clocks, Cameras, Jewellery and Sporting Goods			5%
Fish, Dried			10%
Haberdashery-Ready-made clothing, Hats, Caps, Looking Glasses and Combs			5%
Exemption—			
Articles of clothing not exceeding $5 in value imported by the owner thereof as part of his or her luggage.			
Iron and Ironware including agriculture implements			5%
Lamps and Lanterns			5%
Manufactured Rubber goods other than motor car tyres, tubes and accessories			5%
Matches, per tin of 120 packages		4 00	
Matches manufactured in the Colony of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, per tin of 120 packages		1 00	
Machinery and Electrical Equipments			5%

APPENDIX *C—continued*

SCHEDULE *A—continued*

		$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Motor and other mechanically propelled road vehicles	British,		Free
	Foreign,		20%
Motor car tyres, tubes and accessories	British,		Free
	Foreign,		20%
Oils—not otherwise specified			10%
Exemption—			
Anti-Malarial Oil.			
Paint and Painting Materials			10%
Pigs, per head		5 00	
Petroleum—			
Benzine, per gallon		0 10	
Kerosene Oil, per gallon		0 05	
Provisions, tinned and preserved, of all kinds ..			5%
Exemption—			
Tinned Milk and Tinned Biscuits.			
Rope and Cordage			5%
Rubber Soles	British,		5%
	Foreign,		5%
Salt, per katty		0 01	
Sugar, per katty		0 01	
Sugar, British, per pikul		0 75	
Sacks, each		0 01	
Silkstuffs			10%
Spirit—Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Rum, Liquors and Bitters—			
(a) Containing not less than 85% of proof spirit, per gallon		9 00	
(b) Containing less than 85% of proof spirit but not less than 70% of proof spirit, other than brandy, per gallon ..		7 20	
(c) Containing less than 70% but not less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon		4 50	
(d) Containing less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon		3 00	
(e) Brandy, per gallon ..	British,	7 20	
	Foreign,	9 50	
Spakling Wines, per gallon ..	British,	4 50	
	Foreign,	5 50	
Still Wines—			
(a) Over 26% of proof spirit, per gallon	British,	3 00	
	Foreign,	4 00	
(b) Under 26% of proof spirit, per gallon	British,	1 00	
	Foreign,	2 00	

APPENDIX *C—continued*

SCHEDULE *A—continued*

		$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon	British,	0 90	
	Foreign,	1 00	
Malayan Beer, per gallon		0 75	
Chinese Samsoo including Medicated Wines, per gallon		6 00	
Telescopes, Surveying and Optical Materials ..			5%
Timber			10%
Tobacco—			
(a) Chinese Tobacco, per katty ..		0 80	
(b) Sumatra, Palembang and other Native Tobacco, per katty		0 80	
(c) Tobacco in tins, per pound	British,	0 80	
	Foreign,	0 90	
(d) Cigars, per pound		0 80	
(e) Cigarettes, per pound ..	British,	0 80	
	Foreign,	0 90	

Regulations in connection with Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens—

All Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens if in a reasonable quantity (*i.e.* not more than one or two in number) are admitted duty free. Commercial Travellers shall declare at the Customs Office if they wish to import samples or specimens in excess of the quantity stated above and deposit the full amount of duty calculated as if all the samples or specimens are being imported for consumption in the State. A rebate will be granted for all unsold goods provided their re-exportation has taken place within one week from the date of import. These privileges are given to all Commercial Travellers from all parts of the world.

Rebate—

No rebate of Customs duties will be granted in respect of any article if such article has been imported for a period of ten days or longer provided this rule shall not apply to articles being kept in the Customs Bonded Store.

Specification of Dangerous Drugs—

Morphine (including esters of morphine), cocaine, Acetyldihydrocodeinone, its salts, and preparation admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of acetyldihydrocodeinone, ecgonine and diamorphine (commonly known as heroine) and their respective salts, Indian hemp and galenical preparations thereof, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodeinone (commonly known as eucodal), dihydro-codeinone (commonly known as dicodide) and medicinal opium, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetyle-morphine, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodeinone or dihydro-codeinone or containing more than one-fifth per cent. of morphine, or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine, ecgonine calculated as in respect of auhydrous morphine.

APPENDIX *C—concluded*

SCHEDULE *B*

Export Tariff

	$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Brassware, Old and New, per katty	0 10	
Cattle and Buffaloes, per head	15 00	
(Must be accompanied by special permit from British Resident)		
Copra		2½%
Coal	As provided in agreement.	
Cutch	As provided in agreement.	
Poultry, per head	0 20	
Gambier		10%
Hides and Horns		10%
Jelutong rubber tapped on alienated land ..		10%
Mineral Oils	As provided in agreement.	
Orang Utan, per head	250 00	
Plantation Rubber		1%
Pepper		5%
Prawns, Dried, per pikul	3 00	
Prawn Refuse, per rice sack	0 50	
Pigs, per head	4 00	
Sago—		
Trunk		10%
Raw, per bayong	0 15	
Flour, per rice sack	0 20	
Tobacco, Locally grown		5%

The British Resident's Office,
Brunei, 1st March, 1934.

T. F. CAREY,
British Resident,
Brunei.

APPENDIX *D*

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1931--1933

Exports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
A.—Food, Animals and Drinks—					$	$	$
Cattle	head	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pigs	,,	125	...	...	3,166	...	...
Poultry	,,	76	48	56	58	33	43
Dried Prawns	pikuls	951	1,070	940	46,657	46,114	31,306
Sago Flour	,,	2,206	5,148	5,125	3,485	8,568	4,524
Copra	,,	16	...	...	79	...	...
Dried Fish	,,	133	112	94	1,080	927	1,190
B —Raw Materials—							
Crude Oil	tons	4,326	176,275	280,523	26,864	1,094,663	1,760,861
Raw Sago	bayongs	104	93	71	109	101	57
Cutch	tons	2,823	2,833	1,788	194,457	195,465	123,757
Forest Produce	...	...	...	...	9,540	2,895	2,328
Plantation Rubber	lbs.	1,622,454	1,473,829	2,270,249	161,204	104,899	236,249
Jelutong Rubber	pikuls	4,213	4,988	1,947	27,928	32,773	19,215
Hides and Horns	,,	164	125	139	1,418	886	589
Coal	tons	57	168	78	330	1,750	618
Prawn Refuse	bags	225	243	29	837	719	35
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Brassware	pikuls	23	20	11	2,753	1,878	546
Silverware	...	...	...	...	11,348	7,017	4,346
Sarongs	pieces	304	179	111	2,702	722	319
Kajangs	bundles	2,194	2,461	2,878	1,792	1,846	2,260
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	5,687	4,482	2,794
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	501,494	1,505,738	2,191,037

APPENDIX *D—continued*

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1931–1933

Imports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
					$	$	$
A.—Food, Drinks and Tobacco—							
Rice	pikuls	30,515	26,122	29,015	133,410	121,753	106,522
Other Grains	,,	1,566	2,959	3,063	7,695	10,935	11,508
Milk	cases	2,418	2,329	3,165	26,389	25,933	30,677
Salt	pikuls	2,401	2,755	2,613	3,485	2,922	2,048
Sugar	,,	8,595	9,320	10,390	41,841	44,934	48,721
Tobacco	lbs.	80,941	78,491	89,591	109,215	91,623	97,277
Provisions	...	...	...	...	150,978	137,553	180,897
Flour	sacks	8,346	9,790	9,742	15,974	17,763	16,733
Coconut Oil	tins	2,287	3,036	3,557	8,710	9,985	9,165
Coffee	pikuls	519	614	790	10,789	14,670	17,479
Spirit	gallons	5,889	6,742	7,628	23,392	28,410	30,440
Arrack	,,	54	118	396	230	477	1,110
Dried Fish	pikuls	No return	365	424	No return	5,054	5,256
B.—Raw Materials—							
Petroleum	gallons	124,427	155,376	123,888	77,525	87,145	64,640
Timber	...	...	...	...	7,097	19,183	20,564
Fuel Oil	gallons	120	576	13,429	150	350	7,056
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	...	58,674	130,811	36,250
Dyed Cotton Goods	...	...	...	...	60,128	71,376	76,017
Yarn and Thread	...	...	...	...	7,523	10,799	8,257
Sarongs	...	...	...	...	12,949	18,077	22,487
Machinery	...	...	...	...	326,873	800,424	826,055
Chandu	tahils	6,040	6,840	7,400	13,892	14,432	16,820
Matches	tins	1,002	1,117	902	4,912	6,459	6,336
Cement	tons	No return	No return	2,324	No return	No return	33,253
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	785,187	362,543	375,588
Coins and Bullion	...	...	...	...	304,493	396,636	360,612
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2,193,511	2,430,247	2,411,768

APPENDIX *E*

Comparative Statement showing the Distribution of Trade by Districts for the Years 1931--1933

Exports

District	Plantation Rubber			Jelutong Rubber			Sago Flour and Raw Sago		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	871,403	832,477	1,410,543	...	...	...	26	25	39
Belait ...	4,253	...	7,931	2,031	3,636	1,080	2	...	174
Tutong ...	96,076	64,159	162,747	1,495	795	77	1,925	4,740	4,951
Temburong ...	626,306	566,461	658,109	687	557	790	409	522	68
Muara ...	24,446	10,732	30,919	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	1,622,484	1,473,829	2,270,249	4,213	4,988	1,947	2,362	5,287	5,233

District	Hides and Horns			Forest Produce			Kajang			Pigs		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	$	$	$	Bundles	Bundles	Bundles	Head	Head	Head
Brunei ...	89	63	67	1,126	657	701	2,194	2,431	2,862	125	...	...
Belait ...	41	47	62	6,144	1,171	882	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tutong ...	24	12	4	848	760	361	...	...	...	...	...	..
Temburong ...	8	2	6	1,387	275	352	...	...	5	...	...	...
Muara ...	2	1	...	35	32	32	...	30	11	...	...	...
Total ...	164	125	139	9,540	2,895	2,328	2,194	2,461	2,878	125	...	...

APPENDIX *E—continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1931--1933—*continued*

Exports

District	Sarongs			Brassware			Silverware			Cutch		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	$	$	$	Tons	Tons	Tons
Brunei ...	2,702	722	319	20	18	10	11,348	7,017	4,346	2,823	2,833	1,788
Belait ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tutong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,702	722	319	23	20	11	11,348	7,017	4,346	2,823	2,833	1,788

District	Crude Oil			Dried Prawns			Miscellaneous		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	$	$	$
Brunei	...	...	...	897	1,042	918	2,853	1,898	1,402
Belait	4,326	176,275	280,523	...	2	...	2,834	2,584	1,362
Tutong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong	...	...	...	47	21	19	...	...	...
Muara	...	...	...	7	5	3	...	...	30
TOTAL ...	4,326	176,275	280,523	951	1,070	940	5,687	4,482	2,794

APPENDIX *E—continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1931–1933

Imports

District	Rice			Other grains			Tobacco			Sugar		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	20,834	13,669	18,010	953	1,361	1,328	44,638	42,656	42,277	5,320	5,512	6,366
Belait ...	6,328	10,754	8,993	565	1,545	1,664	30,387	31,637	41,433	1,601	2,229	2,422
Tutong ...	590	352	513	17	35	42	1,374	1,864	3,058	821	853	926
Temburong ...	1,940	1,065	1,386	31	18	27	3,766	2,286	2,823	563	527	612
Muara ...	823	282	112	...	...	2	776	48	...	290	199	64
TOTAL ...	30,515	26,122	29,015	1,566	2,959	3,063	80,941	78,491	89,591	8,595	9,320	10,390

District	Piece Goods			Petroleum			Provisions			Salt		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
	$	$	$	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	37,962	41,707	43,254	39,346	46,436	51,424	32,790	25,873	28,824	1,492	1,635	1,763
Belait ...	16,085	21,706	25,225	78,197	102,332	66,512	113,002	108,524	147,089	323	457	375
Tutong ...	3,433	5,693	5,559	2,984	4,060	3,640	1,914	1,349	1,376	270	339	291
Temburong ...	1,987	1,587	1,969	2,544	2,020	2,096	2,437	1,115	3,520	110	114	117
Muara ...	661	683	10	1,356	528	216	835	782	88	197	210	67
TOTAL ...	60,128	71,376	76,017	124,427	155,376	123,888	150,978	137,553	180,897	2,401	2,755	2,613

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1931--1933—*continued*

Imports

District	Machinery			Flour			Coconut oil			Liquor		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
	$	$	$	Sacks	Sacks	Sacks	Tins	Tins	Tins	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Brunei ...	1,020	2,112	1,741	5,394	6,023	5,657	1,401	1,806	2,255	1,171	1,690	1,516
Belait ...	325,739	798,312	824,234	2,148	2,871	3,389	614	905	957	4,656	5,030	6,459
Tutong ...	...	...	...	195	346	272	115	152	210	...	...	8
Temburong ...	114	...	80	410	356	368	141	145	130	116	22	41
Muara ...	...	...	...	199	194	56	16	28	5	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	326,873	800,424	826,055	8,346	9,790	9,742	2,287	3,036	3,557	5,943	6,742	8,024

District	Timber			Yarn and Thread			Motor Vehicles			Chandu		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	Tahils	Tahils	Tahils
Brunei ...	8,723	16,944	18,802	6,051	7,494	5,866	4,957	2,011	3,528	6,040	6,840	7,400
Belait ...	295	2,239	1,696	1,136	1,827	1,509	53,717	128,800	32,722	...	...	...
Tutong ...	...	...	...	...	407	361	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong ...	79	...	63	253	1,003	208	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara ...	...	...	3	83	68	313	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	9,097	19,183	20,564	7,523	10,799	8,257	58,674	130,811	36,250	6,040	6,840	7,400

APPENDIX *E—continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1931—1933—*continued*

Imports

District	Cement			Fuel Oil			Milk			Sarongs		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Cases	Cases	Cases	$	$	$
Brnnei ...	No return	No return	18	No return	No return	8,052	No return	No return	715	No return	No return	13,574
Belait ...	Do.	Do.	2,306	Do.	Do.	5,269	Do.	Do.	2,292	Do.	Do.	4,568
Tutong ...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	92	Do.	Do.	3,208
Temburong ...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	108	Do.	Do.	61	Do.	Do.	884
Muara ...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do	5	Do.	Do.	253
TOTAL ...	No return	No return	2,324	No return	No return	13,429	No return	No return	3,165	No return	No return	22,487

District	Coffee			Matches			Miscellaneous		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Tins	Tins	Tins	$	$	$
Brunei	No return	No return	420	No return	No return	563	84,503	75,426	72,714
Belait	Do.	Do.	269	Do.	Do.	112	692,629	279,896	292,308
Tutong	Do.	Do.	53	Do.	Do.	125	3,581	4,359	5,634
Temburong ...	Do.	Do.	44	Do.	Do.	97	4,182	2,634	4,624
Muara	Do.	Do.	4	Do.	Do.	5	192	228	308
TOTAL ...	No return	No return	790	No return	No return	902	785,187	362,543	375,588

APPENDIX *F*

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at the Nine Stations of the State during the Year 1933

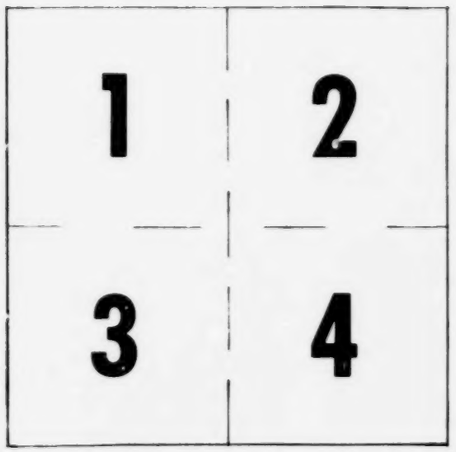
Month	Brunei District				Temburong District			Belait District	
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kum-bang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	Kuala Belait. (The British Malayan Petroleum Co.)	Kuala Belait. (Government Office)
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January	9·43	9·68	9·02	9·58	23·79	17·53	15·59	9·34	9·58
February	7·47	6·41	3·53	6·80	19·79	12·11	9·40	3·23	2·95
March	5·78	9·11	5·75	6·97	11·82	10·36	10·68	5·34	4·28
April	10·63	10·74	6·35	7·92	17·53	12·79	5·18	4·75	4·75
May	13·14	11·44	10·83	11·58	14·49	21·69	8·67	12·61	12·94
June	5·95	4·12	5·36	6·90	11·06	8·88	2·03	3·07	3·29
July	8·15	6·01	6·45	4·70	8·43	9·61	3·75	7·80	8·49
August	9·73	8·44	5·24	6·60	13·51	14·68	8·63	10·16	10·70
September	11·38	14·60	9·59	11·50	20·47	10·00	7·14	4·97	5·36
October	13·98	13·79	13·68	14·37	16·90	11·60	12·19	15·00	15·65
November	14·59	13·38	13·05	15·55	26·71	8·99	11·15	16·25	16·38
December	14·70	15·09	15·03	18·33	17·73	6·63	8·39	20·13	19·99
Total ..	124·93	122·81	103·88	120·80	202·23	144·87	102·80	112·65	114·36

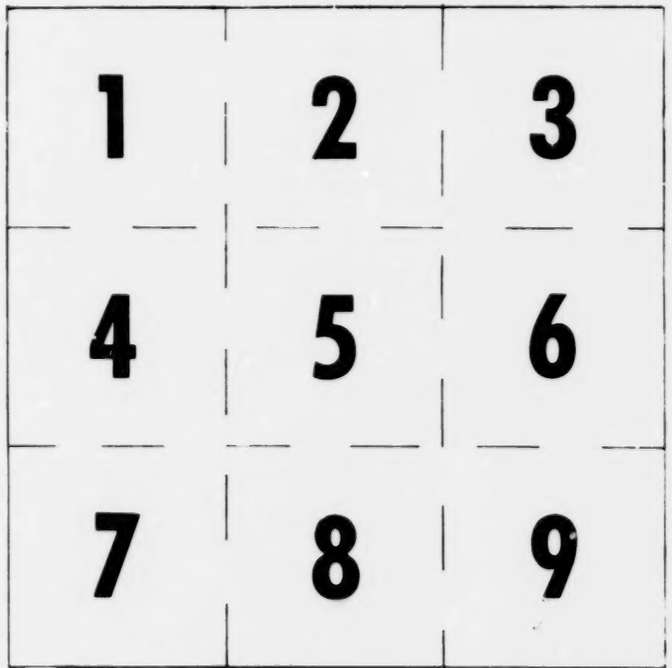
APPENDIX *G*

ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, BRUNEI TOWN, DURING THE YEAR 1933

Month	Thermometer Mean (In shade)			Highest recorded shade Temperature	Lowest recorded shade Temperature
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		
January	86.19 °F	76.13 °F	10.06 °F	89 °F	74 °F
February	85.64 ,,	75.96 ,,	9.68 ,,	88 ,,	74 ,,
March	86.45 ,,	76.29 ,,	10.16 ,,	89 ,,	74 ,,
April	86.17 ,,	76.33 ,,	9.84 ,,	88 ,,	74 ,,
May	85.84 ,,	76.58 ,,	9.26 ,,	89 ,,	74 ,,
June	86.27 ,,	76.77 ,,	9.50 ,,	88 ,,	74 ,,
July	86.03 ,,	76.00 ,,	10.03 ,,	88 ,,	75 ,,
August	86.58 ,,	76.42 ,,	10.16 ,,	88 ,,	74 ,,
September	86.20 ,,	76.23 ,,	9.97 ,,	88 ,,	75 ,,
October	86.16 ,,	75.61 ,,	10.55 ,,	88 ,,	73 ,,
November	86.00 ,,	75.90 ,,	10.10 ,,	88 ,,	74 ,,
December	86.29 ,,	75.81 ,,	10.48 ,,	88 ,,	75 ,,
Mean Temperature	86.15 °F	76.17 °F			
	81.16 °F				

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

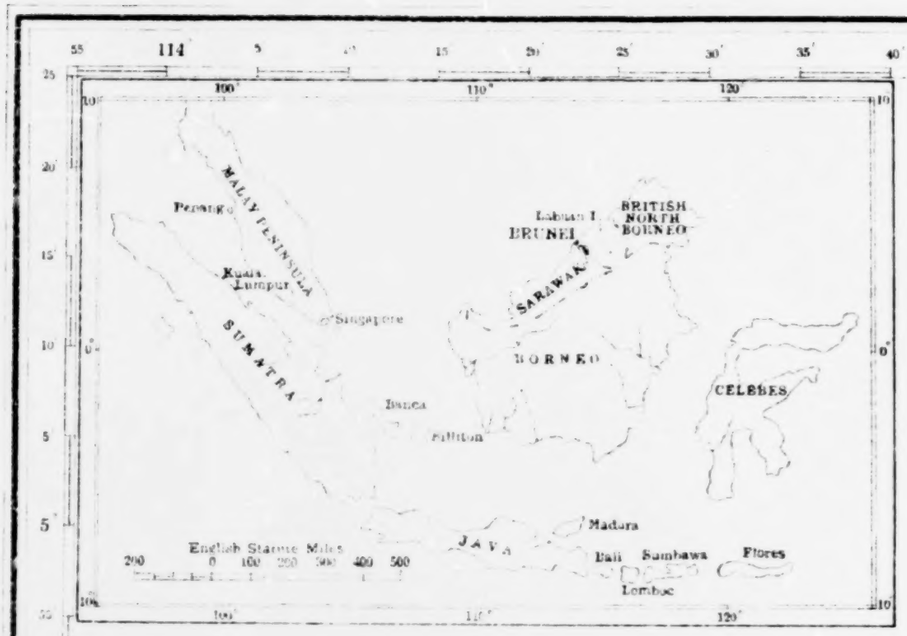




SKETCH MAP OF THE
STATE OF BRUNEI

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles



REFERENCE

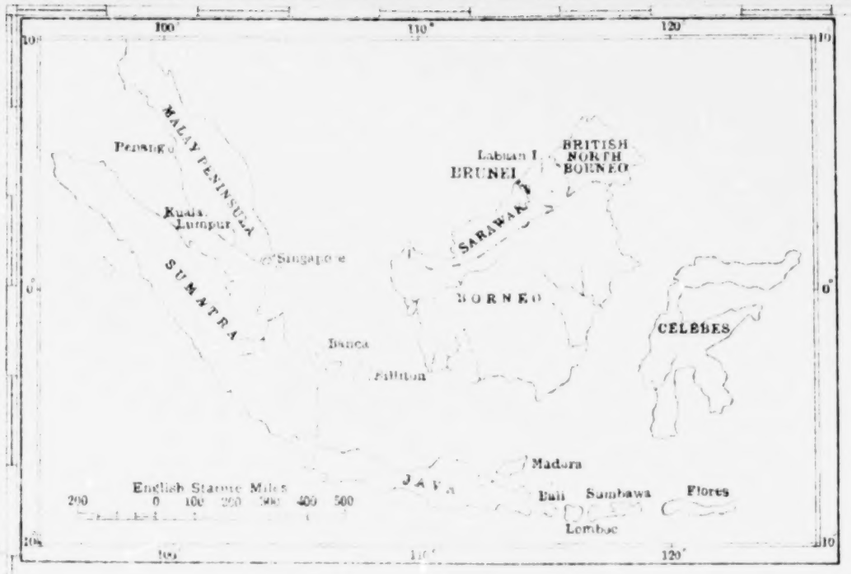
Metalled Road		European Rubber Estates	
Earth "		European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)	
Road Along Sand Beach		Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)	
State Boundary (assumed)	— —	Oil Mining Lease (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O.M.L.
District Boundary	— — —	Oil Prospecting Licence (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O.P.L.
District Name	BELAIT	Police	
Residency	Ry.	Wireless Stations	P.S. W.S. C.
Govt. Offices, Palace of H.H. the Sultan		Customs	
Golf Course. Village Schools			G.C. V.S.

BRUNEI
SARAWAK
LIMBANG DIVISION
TEMBURONG
TUTONG
BELAIT
Brunei Bluff
T. Pelompong
MUARA
BRUNEI TOWN
Muara I.
Kg. Luit
Badukang I.
Puniet
Brakas
Jerudong
Kumbang
Pasang E.
Berapihang I.
Gadong Est.
Kg. Katok
Kumaran I.
Barbunot I.
Tanjong Puan
Tutong River
Lugu
Penanjong
Pemimaman
Rangau
Siaraw
Mata Bongsu
Labu E.
Batu Apoi E.
Biang E.
Limbang
Kg. Penyalang
Kg. Pelajau
Kg. Merimbun
Lake Merimbun
Sungai Misid
Pug. Bernwa
Nulau Range
Buang Gunting
Lubok Lenyap
Kuala Belait
Miri
Marudi
Baram R.
Belait R.
Sand R.
Brandong R.
Bong Bulat R.
Bong Gutam R.
Klasi R.
Penipor R.
Nabot R.
Kedoan R.
Rajang R.
Limbang R.
Trusan River
Temburong R.
Pasir Brick
Telutot Hill
Batu Apoi Range
Pandaruan River
Tutong R.
Lumut R.
Sungai R.
Labu R.
Bunjan R.
Lamunin
Pintudo
Penapar
Ukong
Penggalan
Bukit Pelagan
Bukit Pangan
Pak Meligan
Mt. Tukaluan
Mt. Sawat
Mt. Tamalong
Mt. Teraja
Mt. Pubing
Pt. Siong
Pasir Pandak
Pasir Tutong
Pasir Belait
Pasir Sawat
Pasir Sarawak

SKETCH MAP OF THE
STATE OF BRUNEI

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles



REFERENCE

Metalled Road	European Rubber Estates
Earth "	European Rubber Estates (Area under Rubber)
Road Along Sand Beach	Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)
State Boundary (assumed)	Oil Mining Lease (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.) O.M.L.
District Boundary	Oil Prospecting Licence (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.) O.P.L.
District Name BELAIT	Police Stations P S
Residency Ry.	Wireless W S
Govt. Offices, Palace of H.H. the Sultan	Customs C S
Golf Course Village Schools	G C V S

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[*Continued on page 3 of cover.*

STATE OF BRUNEI

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Brunei for the year 1934

By

R. E. TURNBULL, M.C.S.
Acting British Resident

SINGAPORE:
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STATE OF BRUNEI

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY

1. The state of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,500 square miles, with a coast line of about 100 miles, and lies between 4° 5′ and 5° 2′ N. latitude and 114° 7′ and 115° 22′ E. longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

There is only one town of considerable size, Brunei or Darul-Salam (City of Peace), which is situated 12 miles from the mouth of the Brunei river and showed a population of 10,453 in the 1931 census. Prior to 1910 it consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river but it now includes a strip of the mainland, mostly reclaimed, on which all Government buildings, shophouses and many private houses have been erected.

2. The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between 80° to 90° Fahrenheit but a light breeze is generally blowing which moderates the heat. At night the temperature usually falls below 80°.

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 and 200 inches for different parts of the State.

The Meteorological returns are given in Appendices *F* and *G*.

3. A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Majapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of Nakhoda Ragam and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but also over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of PIGAFETTA who sailed with MAGELLAN on his famous voyage around the world and wrote impressions of the various lands visited. PIGAFETTA saw Brunei in 1521 and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay and only a small part of its former territory remained. At this period the Town of Brunei seems to have been a profitable slave market for the captives of the Illanun and Sulu pirates on the coasts of Borneo. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES

BROOKE in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei was reduced to its present boundaries.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1906 a new agreement was made whereby a British Resident was appointed who became the Agent and representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. This followed the system existing in the States of the Malay Peninsula under British Protection. The Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore is the channel of communication between the British Resident and the High Commissioner. The Resident is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

4. The Lingua franca is Malay of a form which differs slightly from that generally spoken in Malaya, but the local Bornean races, the Kedayans, Tutongs, Belaits and Dusuns, have languages of their own, as have also the Dayak settlers from Sarawak.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT

5. The Sultan is the Ruler of the State of Brunei. By an agreement made in 1906 a British Resident was appointed whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. The present Sultan is His Highness AHMED TAJUDIN AKHAZUL KHAIRI WADIN IBNI ALMERHUM Sultan MOHAMED JEMUL-UL-ALAM, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1924 at the age of 11 years. During his minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha were appointed to act as joint Regents. On 19th September, 1931 His Highness the Sultan assumed full power and the Regency terminated.

The Chief authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at present consists of nine members including the British Resident. All legislation must receive the assent of the Council which also decides important questions of policy.

The administration of Government is in the hands of the British Resident who is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service. His headquarters are at Brunei. The State is divided into five administrative districts, Brunei, Belait, Tutong, Temburong and Muara, to each of which a Malay District Officer is appointed. The District Officer at Kuala Belait, the centre of the oilfields, works under the direction of the Assistant Resident, an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

Penghulus or village headmen were appointed in 1931 in the padi growing districts and it is intended to extend this system gradually throughout the State. The Penghulus have certain powers as peace officers in the areas for which they are appointed.

Sanitary Boards, composed of official and unofficial members, and subject to the control of the British Resident, function in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Tutong: Licensing Boards exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION

6. The population of Brunei in 1931 as revealed by the census was 30,135; the estimated population at the end of 1934 was 32,971, distributed among the various races approximately as follows:—

Europeans	84
Eurasians	32
Malays	28,000
Chinese	4,000
Indians	200
Others	655
Total ..	32,971

One thousand three hundred and six births were registered during the year, giving a birth-rate of 39.61 per mille compared with the 1933 figure of 42.93.

Registered deaths totalled 1,237, representing a crude death-rate of 37.51 per mille as against 26.38 per mille in 1933. Investigation has suggested that there has been no real increase in mortality, but that registration is yearly becoming more complete.

The infantile mortality rate increased from 216 per mille in 1933 to 355 per mille in 1934. That such a large increase should coincide with the establishment of maternity and child welfare facilities is remarkable; the explanation lies undoubtedly in the fact that the information upon which previous statistics were based, although considered to be complete, was in fact far from being so.

7. There was no organised immigration during the year. There is, however, constant movement of Chinese employees of the Oil Company between the fields in Brunei and in Sarawak.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH

8. Medical and health administration throughout the State is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Medical Service with headquarters in Brunei Town. Dr. E. W. MARTINDELL held the appointment until the end of April, when he was succeeded by Dr. W. G. EVANS.

9. Expenditure, including monies spent by other departments on behalf of the Medical Department, again showed a large increase, to $50,713, or 9% of the total expenditure of the State.

Revenue totalled $1,518.

10. A "Quarantine and Prevention of Disease" Enactment was passed towards the end of the year.

11. The scattered nature of the population and the inaccessibility of the larger part of the State render public health measures practically impossible except in the main centres of population. Malaria is relatively rare in these larger centres, where anti-malarial measures are taken, but it is fairly common in the outlying districts: even in the latter, however, it is not an immediate problem.

Health throughout the State was generally good, and there was no major epidemic during the year.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service continued its successful career. Four hundred and thirty-six maternity cases were attended in their own homes, with but one fatality. One thousand six hundred and twenty-four other cases were seen in the Clinic.

12. *Hospitals.*—A new hospital was built at Temburong during the year, and the central hospital in Brunei Town was enlarged. The State now maintains three hospitals and a widespread travelling dispensary service.

In addition, the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited maintains a very well-equipped hospital at Kuala Belait, which is made available for Government purposes, and to the cost of which Government contributes.

Two estates possess qualified dressers, one a small hospital, and one a dispensary.

The State services are free to all natives of the State and to alien paupers. Small charges are made in respect of other persons.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING

13. Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong are the only townships of any size in the State of Brunei. Each of these areas is controlled by a Sanitary Board which is responsible for all matters of housing, sanitation, etc. Plans must be submitted to the Board for all buildings to be erected within the Sanitary Board Area and penalties are provided for infringements of the rules. Structural alterations also have to receive the sanction of the Board.

14. Housing in the townships may be divided into three classes:—

(*a*) Government-owned houses occupied by its servants;
(*b*) Shophouses, and
(*c*) Privately-owned native huts and houses.

(*a*) *Government Houses.*—Government now houses many of its servants. Most buildings are of wood, and the minimum accommodation is two rooms and a kitchen, with adequate sanitary arrangements. The more senior officers have quarters approximating to European standards.

(*b*) *Shop-houses.*—These are mostly occupied by Chinese Traders. The upper part of the building is inhabited by the shopkeeper and his family, while the lower part is used as a shop. The type of building is strictly controlled by the Board and may be deemed satisfactory.

(*c*) By far the greatest number of houses are privately-owned. In Brunei Town the majority of the Malay population has lived from time immemorial in huts raised on piles built on mud flats in the river. These flats are exposed at low tide but flooded at high tide. The tides effectively dispose of rubbish and other impurities. The huts vary in size from a minimum of one room and a kitchen according to the wealth and standing of their owners.

Besides the river huts there are huts on the mainland both in Brunei and the other Town areas. These are usually of the same type as the river-dwellings with plank walls and attap-thatched roofs. They are situated as a rule in small plots owned by the householder.

There is nothing wrong with the hut on sanitary grounds but it must be admitted that there is a tendency to overcrowding. This is not as a general rule due to paucity of building space or to lack of money, but it has been customary for the Malay to have his family and near relations with him and the habit will not be relinquished easily.

There are also a few privately owned Chinese houses in Brunei.

All houses in Sanitary Board areas are liable to inspection by the officers of the Board.

15. In the country areas the usual type of dwelling is a one or two roomed hut where the owner of the land lives with his wife and children. The raised wooden hut with attap thatched roof is most common, but kajang walls are also found. Kajang is a species of palm leaf and when the leaves are stitched together a very effective wall is formed. The kajang house is delightfully cool.

Certain Dayak settlers and Dusuns and Muruts in the wilder parts live in long houses. These vary in length according to the number of inhabitants. Each consists of a covered verandah where the bachelors live and a number of rooms occupied by the married couples.

Certain Estates and the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, house their own labourers. The lines are subject to inspection by Government Officers and must be built and inhabited in accordance with the provisions of a Labour Enactment.

16. The State is not sufficiently advanced for such institutions as building societies. The space available for building is ample and the type of house suitable to the needs of the country. Besides inspection and enforcement of sanitary laws in town areas and on Estates no special action is taken, nor is it necessary at present.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION

17. All land, not held under title or by concession, is called State Land which the Resident may dispose of on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with "The Land Code of 1909"

Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the land-holder is an extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of Government, such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

Licences to prospect for minerals, such as coal and oil, may be issued by the British Resident and mining leases may likewise be issued by him subject to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds 5 square miles.

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No transaction, *e.g.* transfer of land, or mortgage, is effective until it has been registered in the Land Office.

Alienated land is surveyed by Prismatic compass and in some few cases with plane table; boundary marks of stone are planted. The accuracy of such surveys is open to question, but this is unavoidable until the establishment of a Survey Department.

18. *Trigonometrical and Topographical Survey.*—The Trigonometrical Survey of the State by officers of the Federated Malay States Survey Department was started towards the end of the year. It will take probably two or three years to complete the programme.

19. *Area under Title and Concession.*—The area in private occupation at the end of the year was roughly 141,000 acres. There were about 4,200 small holdings. In addition, 86,400 acres are held by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, under oil prospecting Licences.

MINERALS

20. *Oil.*—Oil was first found in 1914 at Labi in the District of Belait. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, obtained a lease of this area in 1924. The results obtained from the Labi field were disappointing and the area was evacuated in November, 1931.

Prospecting was also carried on in the coastal area of the Belait District and in April, 1929, oil was found at Seria about 10 miles north-west of Kuala Belait where the headquarters of the Company are situated. It soon became apparent that a commercial oilfield that might rival that of Miri in Sarawak had been discovered and great progress was made in 1930 and 1931 in testing the extent of the field and developing it for production. In 1932 a pipe-line from Seria to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak territory was completed and production was commenced.

The amount of oil produced has steadily increased and royalties amounting to about $287,000 were received during the year. This represents about 44% of the total revenue of the State.

Three wells were completed during the year, and 30 were on production at its close.

371,591 tons of crude oil and 792,453,863 cubic feet of gas were exported in 1934 as compared with 276,845 tons and 66,766,726 cubic feet in 1933.

Exploration work continued throughout the year.

Chinese, Malay and Indian labour is employed. The Chinese are mainly on contract and the other races on daily wages.

21. *Coal.*—Coal is known to exist in the State of Brunei and seams at Muara were worked for over 25 years by the Rajah of Sarawak.

In 1931 a report upon the prospects of developing Brunei coal was made by a geologist of the Federated Malay States Mines Department. He formed the opinion that development would be very expensive and difficult owing to the peculiar nature of the seams.

Mining by native methods was carried out on a small scale, the majority of the product being consumed locally.

AGRICULTURE

22. *Rubber.*—At the end of 1934 rather less than 14,000 acres throughout the State were planted with rubber; of this area some 5,000 acres are in the possession of four European Companies. The industry, in Brunei as elsewhere, received considerable benefit from the introduction of international regulation.

During the year 1,611 tons of rubber, valued at $671,970, were exported.

23. *Sago.*—Sago palms are indigenous to Brunei, and in certain districts their cultivation constituted, until recently, an important industry.

Owing to the continued low world prices, the volume and value of sago exports again fell. The product is, however, still of considerable local importance, since it is the staple food of the races of the interior.

24. *Rice.*—The local production of rice forms but a very small proportion of the consumption, and Government has in recent years devoted much attention to the encouragement of planting of new areas and better varieties and to the superseding of ancient and wasteful custom by modern and economic methods. Bad weather conditions and the return of comparative prosperity to the rubber industry, however, resulted in a further decrease in acreage and crop figures in 1934. A yield of 600,000 gantangs was obtained from some 5,000 planted acres. This was approximately one-sixth of the total consumption. 43,000 pikuls of rice, valued at $131,800, were imported, as compared with 29,000 pikuls, valued at $106,500 imported in 1933.

The Government Rice Mill in Brunei Town failed to fulfil its early promise.

25. *Agricultural Stations.*—The following Agricultural Station and Padi Test Plots have been established in the State since 1933.

(1) Central Agricultural Station and Main Padi Test Plots ..	Kilanas, Brunei.
(2) Padi Test Plot	Lumapas, Brunei.
(3) Padi Test Plot and coffee plantation	Berakas, Brunei.
(4) Padi Test Plot	Labi, Belait.
(5) Do. do.	Kuala Abang, Tutong.
(6) Do. do.	Bangar, Temburong.

In Kilanas Central Station various kinds of fruits, pineapples, pepper, tuba, grasses, vegetables, cover-crops, etc., were planted and were flourishing at the end of the year.

Experiments in the planting of selected strains of padi from the Federated Malay States, and also some locally selected varieties, were carried out in the Test Plots at Kilanas and at Lumapas in 1934, with very satisfactory results.

The coffee (Robusta) planted in 1932 at Berakas commenced fruiting towards the end of 1933 and the quality of the berries obtained therefrom is satisfactory.

26. *Staff.*—The District Officer, Brunei and Muara, continued in charge of the Department in a supervisory capacity. Two trained Malay Agricultural Subordinates were in charge of the central Station, Kilanas.

At the end of the year, five Brunei students were being trained at Agricultural Institutions in Malaya.

The Agricultural Field Officer, Singapore, paid two visits of inspection to the State during the year.

FORESTS

27. The newly constituted Forest Department continued throughout the year under the charge of Mr. J. S. SMITH of the Malayan Forestry Service.

The preliminary exploration of the more accessible forests of the State was completed during the year, and delimitation commenced of the areas which it is desirable to reserve.

A Forest Enactment based upon that of the Federated Malay States was passed towards the end of the year, and Rules under the Enactment were in course of preparation at its close.

A full report on the working of the Department during 1934 can be obtained from the State Forest Officer.

28. *Jelutong.*—The conservative policy adopted in 1933 in respect of Jelutong has already exhibited very marked advantages. The total exports from the State for the last four years are shown below:—

			$	c.
1931	.. ..	4,213 pikuls valued at	27,928	00
1932	.. ..	4,988 do. do.	32,773	00
1933	.. ..	1,947 do. do.	19,215	00
1934	.. ..	2,365 do. do.	39,134	00

These figures reveal the large and immediate increase in price consequent upon the improvement in quality of the product.

29. *Revenue.*—The substantial increase in revenue promised in the 1933 Report was realised. Figures of Revenue credited to the Department during the last four years are as follows:—

		$	c.
1931	.. .. ..	3,173	00
1932	.. .. ..	4,965	00
1933	.. .. ..	3,749	00
1934	.. .. ..	8,292	65

INDUSTRIES

30. Such industrial processes as are performed in Brunei relate almost exclusively to the treatment of the raw materials with the production of which the prosperity of the State is so intimately concerned. Apart from the oil and agricultural activities treated elswhere, the only major industry in the State is the preparation of bark extract or cutch.

During the year the Island Trading Company, which has been established in Brunei Town since 1900, exported 2,356 tons of cutch, valued at $162,861, as compared with 1,788 tons valued at $123,757 in 1933. The majority of the bark used in the preparation of the extract now comes from outside the State.

The labour employed is almost exclusively native to Brunei.

31. There remain only native crafts, the principal products being silverware, silk and cotton "Sarongs", and brassware.

The Brunei silversmiths are perhaps the most famous in the Malay Archipelago. In 1934 they exported goods to the value of $5,139, as compared with $4,346 in 1933.

MARINE PRODUCE

32. Fishing provides a livelihood for a very great number of the inhabitants of the Brunei District. In addition to the large supplies of fresh fish disposed of in the local markets, prawns are dried for export. This industry, however, has recently been unfortunate. The fishing areas suffered severely from the depredations of a species of jelly fish, and only 359 pikuls of the product, valued at $12,482, were exported in 1934, compared with 940 pikuls, valued at $31,306, in 1933.

LIVE STOCK

33. Very few head of livestock exist in the State. There are several flourishing pig farms, but few herds of cattle or buffaloes.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE

34. The aggregate value of trade for the year was $5,278,089 as against $4,602,805 in 1933 and $3,935,985 in 1932.

Imports.—There was again a decrease in the total value of imports—from $2,411,768 in 1933 to $1,887,339 in 1934. The decrease, however, was not general, and is directly attributable to the fact that the oil company is now definitely established in the State, and has no longer need of the very large imports inseparable from the early stages of development.

Exports.—The total value of exports for the year amounted to $3,390,750 as against $2,191,037 in 1933 and $1,505,738 in 1932. The increase is accounted for by the greater exports of oil, cutch and plantation rubber, and the inclusion in the return of a new item, "Natural Gas", the exports of which totalled 792,453,863 cubic feet, valued at $113,207.

Tables showing the principal exports and imports for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 and a comparative statement showing the distribution of trade by districts are given in Appendix *D* and Appendix *E* respectively.

Revenue.—The total revenue derived from Customs duties amounted to $185,273, an increase of $7,007 over the 1933 figure of $178,266: import duties totalled $167,334 and export duties $17,939, the latter figure being inclusive of that portion of the Rubber Cess credited to General Revenue.

35. The distribution of the collections between the several Districts was as follows:—

EXPORT DUTIES

District	*1932*	*1933*	*1934*
	$	$	$
Brunei and Muara	5,509	5,358	11,502
Belait	2,680	1,548	237
Tutong	1,278	818	2,198
Temburong ..	1,084	1,474	4,002
	$10,551	$9,198	$17,939

IMPORT DUTIES

District	*1932*	*1933*	*1934*
	$	$	$
Brunei and Muara ..	.. 58,661	61,193	73,732
Belait	.. 75,411	96,977	77,312
Tutong	.. 4,679	6,464	9,184
Temburong ..	.. 3,667	4,434	7,106
	$142,418	$169,068	$167,334

A Customs Tariff Schedule, as in force on the 31st December, 1934, is attached as Appendix *C*.

36. *Chandu.*—The total quantity of chandu sold during the year amounted to 7,457 tahils as against 7,902 tahils in 1933.

The net revenue derived from sales of chandu amounted to $46,398, a decrease of $7,032 below the 1933 total of $53,430: The decrease was due to a smaller average consumption. The retail price throughout the year was $10 per tahil.

The registers of opium smokers were closed on the 31st December, except for the addition of persons certified medically to require chandu. At the end of the year the names of 507 smokers appeared in the registers compared with 330 in 1933 and 587 in 1932. The increase is accounted for by the return of Chinese labourers to the oilfields, and the desire of intermittent smokers to obtain registration before the closure of the registers.

Apart from damaged chandu returned to the Government factory in Singapore, no opium was exported.

There was no change in the number of Government retail depôts, of which there are eight.

There were fifteen prosecutions during the year for minor offences against the chandu Laws.

Fourteen convictions were recorded.

Three hundred and five tahils of chandu dross were repurchased from registered smokers.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

37. Such slight changes as occurred in the wages of labourers were in an upward direction, this trend exhibiting itself more generally with the improvement in trade conditions towards the end of the year.

The rates of payment in 1934 and the preceding year were approximately as follows:—

		Monthly Wages	
		1934	*1933*
A.—Government Labourers:—			
Road-work	Skilled	$16.00—$ 50 p.m.	$16.00—$ 50 p.m.
	Unskilled	$10.50—$ 15 „	$10.50—$ 15 „
General	Skilled	$15.00—$ 65 „	$15.00—$ 65 „
	Unskilled	$12.00—$ 15 „	$12.00—$ 15 „
B.—Agricultural Estates:—			
	Skilled	$12.00—$ 35 „	$12.00—$ 15 „
	Unskilled	$ 7.50—$ 12 „	$ 7.50—$ 12 „
C.—Other Industries:—			
Cutch Factory	Skilled	$17.00—$ 50 „	$15.00—$ 30 „
	Unskilled	$10.50—$ 15 „	$10.50—$ 15 „
Oilfields	Skilled	$30.00—$115 „	$30.00—$100 „
	Unskilled	$12.00—$ 38 „	$13.00—$ 30 „

An employer is entitled under the Labour Enactment to demand nine hours of work per day.

The staple food is rice, of which it is estimated, a grown man eats six gantangs a month. The prices of rice per gantang in 1934 and the previous year were:—

	1934	*1933*
1st Quality	29 cents	32 cents
2nd „	23 „	23 „
3rd „	22 „	20 „

The monthly cost of living for an Indian labourer was approximately $8.15 while that of a Malay or Chinese varied between $8 and $13. These figures, however, are subject to very considerable downward revision in many instances in areas where fish and jungle fruits are readily available, and also to upward revision in the case of alien labourers in the oilfields. Indigenous labourers can subsist with the use of remarkably little money.

For other persons, of all classes, however, the cost of living is generally higher than in the Malay Peninsula, owing to the necessity for transhipment of so many supplies.

The following table shows the number of labourers in the chief places of employment during the year:—

Race	Government.	Island Trading Company, Ltd.	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd.	Four European Rubber Estates	Total
Brunei and other Bornean Races ...	312	515	336	578	1,741
Chinese	20	...	575	17	612
Indians ...	1	...	155	5	161
Javanese ...	2	..	...	43	45
TOTAL ...	335	515	1,066	643	2,559

These figures represent merely the permanent labour forces, and do not include the very large volume of casual labour.

There is no unemployment problem.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

A.—State Schools

38. The number of boys attending the State Vernacular Schools at the end of the year was 866, compared with 883 in 1933 and 781 in 1932.

With regret I have to report that the Girls' School at Brunei was finally recognised as a failure and was closed at the end of August. The effort was premature.

A new Vernacular School was opened at Berakas in June, and has already shown marked success.

There are 15 such schools in the State, although vernacular education is compulsory only in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.

The curriculum of the State schools is based on that of the Vernacular Schools in Malaya and all teaching is in the Malay language. Nothing is taught that might tend to drive Malays from their native trades and occupation.

Small areas of land for School Gardens are provided where possible.

The playing of games and physical exercises are encouraged in all schools.

Three boys were receiving training as teachers at the Sultan Idris Training College in the Federated Malay States.

In addition 5 boys were receiving training at Government expense at the Agricultural School at Serdang in the Federated Malay States.

A sum of $12,452 was spent on Education in 1934 as against $14,742 in 1933.

The following table shows the number of children on the Registers of the State Schools during 1932, 1933 and 1934 with the average attendance on each during 1934.

District and School	*Number on Register, 1932*	*Number on Register, 1933*	*Number on Register, 1934*	*Average Attendance 1934*
Brunei and Muara:—				
Brunei	369	392	364	77%
Gadong ..	30	25	20	76%
Berakas ..	—	—	48	70%
Kilanas ..	—	40	20	66%
Sengkurong ..	19	26	17	54%
Muara	66	71	61	73%
Tutong:—				
Tutong	73	72	80	64%
Lubok Pulau ..	24	23	24	76%
Tanjong Maya ..	49	49	52	64%
Tumpuan Ugas ..	36	31	35	56%
Belait:—				
Kuala Belait ..	37	52	40	71%
Pengkalan Siong ..	20	17	15	59%
Labi	—	43	35	87%

District and School	*Number on Register, 1932*	*Number on Register, 1933*	*Number on Register, 1934*	*Average Attendance, 1934*
Temburong:—				
Temburong ..	39	21	35	76%
Labu	19	21	20	54%
Total ..	781	883	866	68%

The slight falling off in numbers and attendance can be attributed to the retirement of the very energetic Superintendent of Education.

B.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS

39. In addition to the State Schools there are private schools at Brunei and Kuala Belait opened by the Chinese Community for the benefit of their children, both boys and girls. Small grants-in-aid are given by Government and periodical inspections made.

There were 55 boys and 22 girls on the Register of the Brunei School at the end of 1934 and 45 boys and 6 girls on the Register of the Belait School.

40. *English Education.*—The Government pays an annual contribution to the Government English School at Labuan.

The younger brother of His Highness the Sultan and the two sons of the former Regents who were sent at Government expense to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar continued their education.

In 1931 Mr. SYNOTT the Chaplain for the District opened a School at Kuala Belait.

There were 27 boys and 4 girls at the end of 1934, mostly children of employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited. Both Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company contribute to the upkeep of the school. English is taught. It was strictly laid down that the school should be non-sectarian and that religious teaching should be optional.

The Roman Catholic English School opened in 1933 is under the control of REVEREND FATHER STOTTER. There were 18 boys and 8 girls on the Register at the end of the year as compared with 29 boys and 8 girls at the end of 1933.

41. *Fees.*—All Government Malay Vernacular Education is free and text books are provided. Pupils pay for their own exercise books, pencils, etc.

Chinese School, Brunei.—Each child pays $1 per mensem. Children whose fathers are dead are exempted from fees. Reduced fees are sometimes allowed in cases of extreme proverty. No scholarships are given.

Chinese School, Kuala Belait.—Fees are fixed by the Committee in accordance with the parents' income. $1.50 per mensem is the maximum fee and the majority pay $1 per mensem. Others pay 50 cents and exemption is given in cases of extreme poverty. No scholarships are given.

Mr. Synott's School, Kuala Belait.—The fees are $1.50 per mensem for each pupil. No exemption is granted as the school is intended for children of the more wealthy class. No scholarships are given.

Roman Catholic Mission School, Kuala Belait.—Fee $1 per mensem for each pupil. No exemption from fees. No scholarships are given.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT

42. *Rivers.*—Steamers drawing up to 12 feet can reach Brunei Town except at times of very low tide. There is however, an artificial barrier of rock across the river near its mouth constructed as a measure of defence in former days. A narrow channel allows passage to ships but the awkward turn involved makes it impossible for ships over 200 feet in length to proceed up river unless they are fitted with twin screws. It may be possible later to destroy this barrier.

The direct steamship service with Singapore was discontinued in September. There is a weekly service between Singapore and Labuan, and Motor Vessels of the Straits Steamship Company maintain regular services between Brunei, Labuan, Kuala Belait and Limbang.

In addition, there exist more or less regular motor launch services between Brunei, the local ports and the up-river Districts.

43. *Roads.*—The two most important towns in the State are Brunei and Kuala Belait, between which a twice-weekly mail service is maintained.

Communication is by earth road from Brunei to Tutong, and thence by ferry and the beach to Kuala Belait. The beach constitutes an adequate highway but the road—some 30 miles long—is by no means reliable, being often almost completely impassable in very wet weather.

Some four miles of new roads were built during the year, making the total length of highroads in the State about 68 miles; of these two miles in the Oilfields are maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company.

The inadequacy of the roads to the needs of motor vehicles is principally due to faults in initial location and construction; faulty drainag has played its part. The volume of traffic hardly justifies at present any large programme of surfacing, but such remedies as are now possible are being applied.

The position is further complicated by the unsatisfactory quality and infrequent occurrence of stone.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

44. The Revenue of the Department was as follows:—

	$
Posts	6,991
Telegraphs	3,475

The total expenditure amounted to $18,911 as compared with $18,166 in 1933.

Posts.—The total number of letters, papers and parcels passing through the posts increased from 116,657 in 1933 to 139,648 in 1934.

Money orders were issued to the value of $21,480 and Cash-on-Delivery parcels delivered to the value of $13,033.

Sales of stamps to collectors and dealers decreased from $2,072 in 1933 to $585 in 1934.

Telephones.—There is a public telephone service in Brunei with extensions to neighbouring estates, and a line 29 miles long between Brunei and Tutong. The Oil Company maintains an exchange in Kuala Belait, which also serves Seria and is connected with Miri in Sarawak.

The extremely unsatisfactory line between Tutong and Kuala Belait was dismantled.

RADIO TELEGRAPHS

Government owns four Wireless Stations, at Brunei Town, Labuan, Belait and Temburong.

The number of messages handled by the Department during the year totalled 4,295 as compared with 3,350 in 1933. Inland messages on Government Service are transmitted free.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

45. *Banking.*—There are no banks in Brunei.

Currency.—The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and five cents. There are also nickel five-cent coins and copper or mixed metal coins of one cent and ½ cent denominations. There are currency notes of different denominations from $1 upwards.

Weights and Measures.—English and Malay Weights and Measures are used. A pikul (equivalent to 133 1/3 lbs.) is subdivided into 100 katies of 16 tahils each. One tahil consists of 10 chis or 100 hoons and is equivalent to 1 1/3 ounces avoirdupois. A koyan consists of 40 pikuls and is equivalent to 5,333 1/3 lbs. avoirdupois. A gantang is the equivalent of one gallon and a chupak is equal to a quart.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS

46. Expenditure by the Public Works Department during the year totalled $245,778, 47% of the estimated, and 45% of the actual expenditure for the whole State;—of this some $160,000 were spent in Special Services, the major items of which included the installation of an electricity supply in Brunei Town, the construction of twelve new buildings throughout the State, and an increase of some four miles to the road system.

The opening up of the oilfields and the consequent development of the State demand large expenditure on Public works, but the lack of facilities for obtaining building materials locally enhances the difficulties of the large building programme.

Traffic on the roads of the State is as yet still light, but their general condition throughout the year was unsatisfactory, more particularly during periods of heavy rainfall. The inadequacy of the

roads to present needs is engaging immediate attention, the most considerable obstacle to their improvement being the unsatisfactory quality and infrequent occurrence of local stone.

Mr. P. O'CONNELL officiated as State Engineer until October, 15th, when he was succeeded by Mr. E. N. DIMMOCK. Both are officers of the Malayan Public Works Service.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE

47. The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. There are two First Class Magistrates, six Second Class Magistrates and one Native Kathi in the State. The latter deals entirely with questions concerning Mohammedan Law. The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all Civil and Criminal matters. The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction in the case of offences punishable with death and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain Civil and Criminal matters.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts.

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei ...	...	2	50	11	64	128	255
Belait ...	5	...	106	18	36	213	378
Tutong ...	...	...	1	...	25	22	48
Temburong ...	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
Muara ...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
TOTAL ...	5	2	157	29	145	375	713

Out of the 307 Criminal Cases 28 resulted in acquittals. The total amount involved in Civil and Administration Suits was $42,636.

There was one appeal from the decision of the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Brunei. It was dismissed.

48. The strength of the police force at the end of the year was 13 Non-Commissioned Officers and 68 constables. Discipline and health were good throughout the year.

Chief Inspector MURPHY departed on leave in August, and was relieved by Inspector T. F. BROWN of the Straits Settlements Police Force.

49. *Crime.*—The slight improvement in trade appears to account for the decrease in the number of offences reported.

There was a decrease of 3 seizable offences reported compared with 1933.

Four hundred and three reports received were classified as "no offence disclosed".

Serious Crime.—On the evening of the 27th June, 1934 at Subok a young Sikh woman, wife of a watchman, was found murdered in the watchman's quarters. The motive appeared to be robbery, jewellery and cash valued at $500 being alleged to have been taken from the room in which the body was found. The victim appears to have put up a desperate fight but to have been overpowered and beaten to death.

A number of persons were examined by the police but up to date no useful clue has been discovered and no trace of the property found.

The following is a comparative statement of all offences reported to the Brunei Police for the last 3 years:—

Years	*Number of Offences*	*Property Lost*		*Property Recovered*	
		$	*c.*	$	*c.*
1932 ..	.. 400	3,210	67½	1,037	65½
1933 ..	.. 459	3,000	58	1,437	43
1934 ..	.. 463	1,453	91	375	63

Of the above, Seizable Reports were:—

1932	*1933*	*1934*
93	90	87

Non-seizable Reports were:—

1932	*1933*	*1934*
307	369	376

REPATRIATION AND ALIENS REGISTRATION

50. Eight Chinese were repatriated during the year.

The numbers of aliens registered during the past 3 years were as follows:—

1932	*1933*	*1934*
1,492	1,196	1,084

In order to facilitate the entering and leaving the State of aliens who are resident therein a "Certificate of Identity" was introduced during the year.

A "Certificate Identity" is also procurable for subjects of His Highness for use when travelling outside the State.

TRAFFIC

51. One hundred and seventy-four motor vehicles were registered and one hundred and seventy-nine drivers licensed as compared with 211 and 220 respectively in 1933.

GENERAL

52. Five persons were taken by crocodiles during the year.

Four crocodiles were captured and rewards were paid.

FIRE BRIGADE

53. Adequate fire-fighting facilities exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait. The Brunei Brigade was called out on three occasions during the year, and the Kuala Belait Brigade once.

All were petty fires except one, in Brunei, where the Recreation Club, an old wooden building, was destroyed.

PRISONS

54. Eighteen prisoners were committed to Brunei Prison and eighteen to Kuala Belait Prison during the year. They were 36 adult males and their nationalities were as follows:—

Chinese	*Malays*	*Kedayans*	*Javanese*	*Indians*
18	11	3	1	3

At the end of the year there were 8 prisoners in the Brunei Prison and 5 in Kuala Belait sub-prison.

The health of the prisoners was fair. Nine were treated as out-patients and 2 as in-patients.

Discipline was good.

The average number of prisoners at work daily was 9.14.

They were employed mainly on public works but also made ratan articles, chiefly earth and coal baskets, which were sold to the value of $389.80. Ratan cost $310.09. The value of ratan and baskets in hand on 31st December, 1934 was $152.51.

Visiting Justices inspected the Brunei Prison 12 times during the year. There were no complaints.

The all-in cost of maintenance per head is under 11½ cents per day.

Rations to the value of $1,991.76 were supplied and prisoners' clothing cost $134.37.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION

55. *State Council.*—Six meetings of the State Council were held during the year. The following Enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council:—

ENACTMENT NO. 1 OF 1934. SAVINGS BANK

The object of the Enactment was to enable the Establishment of a Post Office Savings Bank.

ENACTMENT NO. 2 OF 1934. LABOUR AMENDMENT

This amendment was made in order to limit to 30 days the period of liability of an employer in respect of sick labourers, whether on contract or not, sent to a Government hospital. It also prohibits employers of labour from recovering from their labourers the expenses of maintenance and treatment in hospital.

ENACTMENT NO. 3 OF 1934. OPIUM AND CHANDU AMENDMENT

This was introduced to implement the agreement reached at the Bangkok Opium Conference.

ENACTMENT NO. 4 OF 1934. RUBBER REGULATION

This Enactment was introduced to give effect to the International Rubber Regulation Agreement.

ENACTMENT NO. 5 OF 1935

Quarantine and Prevention of Disease.

Enactment No. 6 of 1935. Stamps

The Enactment was introduced to co-ordinate and modernise the existing Stamp Law. It has not, however, yet been enforced, as it was later found to be incomplete, and for the present the existing law remains unchanged.

Enactment No. 7 of 1935. Forests

In view of the establishment of the State Forest Department early in 1933, it was found necessary to introduce a Forest Enactment on the lines of the Federated Malay State Enactment.

In addition, rules were promulgated under various Enactments, the more important being:—

(1) Passport Enactment No. 2 of 1923—For the control of immigrants and to prescribe the form of Certificate of Identity.
(2) Societies Enactment No. 5 of 1933—General Rules.
(3) Sanitary Boards Enactment No. 10 of 1920—Limiting the stocks of rubber held by Dealers in shophouse premises and compelling the observation of certain precautionary measures against fire.

CHAPTER XV

FINANCE AND TAXATION

56. The printed Estimates anticipated revenue totalling $569,000 and expenditure amounting to $518,964. The figures actually realised were:—

	$
Revenue	645,021
Expenditure	545,021

Both figures constitute records, and are attributable, the first to the increased output of the oilfields, and the second to the rapid development of the State consequent thereupon. Such an increase in expenditure was inevitable, but attention will now be concentrated upon the accumulation of adequate reserves.

The following are the Revenue and Expenditure figures for the State during the five years 1930–1934:—

	Revenue	*Expenditure*
	$	$
1930	333,079	379,604
1931	342,010	322,791
1932	362,403	334,329
1933	580,756	514,812
1934	645,021	545,021

Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1932 to 1934 are shown in Appendices *A* and *B*.

57. *Public Debt.*—The state debt at the close of the year totalled $378,200, compared with $383,000 at the close of 1933, the whole being due to the Government of the Federated Malay States. Since the close of the year $90,000 of the $100,000 1934 surplus has been employed towards the redemption of this loan.

The surplus of assets over liabilities on revenue account at the end of the year *i.e.* exclusive of this debt of $378,200, amounted to $364,755 as against $264,755 at the close of 1933.

Details of assets and liabilities (Revenue Account) as on the 31st December, 1934, are given below:—

	31st December, 1934	
	$ c.	$ c.
LIABILITIES		
Deposits		
Land Office	2,106 93	
Money Orders	9,032 74	
Courts	1,348 57	
Mohamedan Fund	1,570 79	
Police Reward Fund	365 60	
Family Remittance	470 99	
Prisoners' Aid Fund	722 92	
Rubber Fund	6,743 84	
Miscellaneous	6,607 42	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	96,799 77	
		125,769 57
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities ..	—	364,755 49
Total ..	—	490,525 06
ASSETS		
Investments		
Federated Malay States	50,000 00	
State	18,550 00	
Brunei State Reserve Fund ..	50,000 00	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	96,799 77	
		215,349 77
Loans (secured)	—	53,797 24
Advances	—	11,460 49
Suspense	—	32,812 70
Cash in Treasury and Bank ..	—	177,104 86
Total ..	—	$490,525 06

A copy of the Customs Tariff is given in Appendix *C*.

58. *Poll-tax.*—This tax—at the rate of 50 cents per head—is collected from all male natives of the country, other than Malays, who are more than sixteen years old, and are not owners of land.

Collections in each of the last three years have been as follows:—

	$
1932	1,741
1933	1,372
1934	986

CHAPTER XVI

GENERAL

59. The most notable event of the year was the marriage of His Highness the Sultan to TENGKU ROHANI, daughter of His Highness the Sultan of Selangor. The happy event was celebrated in appropriate splendour at Klang in May, His Highness being accompanied to Selangor by his mother, the RAJA ISTERI, the principal Ministers of State, and a large party.

His Highness returned alone in July, but left again for Klang in October. His Highness returned with his bride, Her Highness the TENGKU AMPUAN, in November, when they were accorded an enthusiastic reception by the people.

In March His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak paid a brief visit to the State, when he called on His Highness the Sultan at the Istana Mahkota.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak visited the State twice during the year.

Among other visitors was Mr. M. BALLEREAU, the Consul-General for France at Singapore.

Mr. T. F. CAREY, M.C.S. officiated as British Resident until October 31st, when he was succeeded by the present writer. Mr. A. GLENCROSS, M.C.S. served as Assistant Resident, Kuala Belait throughout the year.

Many gentlemen of the unofficial Community assisted Government in its work, both as members of Committees and otherwise, and this opportunity of thanking them for their services is welcomed.

R. E. TURNBULL,
Acting British Resident,
Brunei.

BRUNEI, *May*, 1935.

APPENDIX *A*

Abstract of Revenue	1932	1933	1934
	$	$	$
Class I			
Duties, Taxes and Licences—			
Customs	152,969	178,267	185,273
Government Monopolies ..	42,848	53,430	46,398
Licences	21,073	22,195	26,579
Poll-Tax	1,741	1,372	986
Municipal	12,271	14,375	15,882
Class II			
Fees of Courts and Offices, etc—			
Courts	3,155	3,855	4,630
Surveys	1,078	980	1,295
General	5,853	5,248	10,510
Class III			
Posts and Telegraphs—			
Posts and Telegraphs	8,075	10,425	10,466
Class IV			
Revenue from Government Property—			
Land Revenue	89,146	257,591	317,225
Cession Monies	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest	6,270	8,396	9,408
Class V			
Land Sales—			
Premia on Land Sales ..	2,724	9,422	1,169
Total Revenue ..	362,403	580,756	645,021

APPENDIX *B*

Abstract of Expenditure	1932	1933	1934
	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan	17,338	14,481	20,365
Ministers	14,400	14,640	20,640
British Resident	19,393	18,186	19,728
Assistant Resident	17,657	20,272	26,829
Customs and Marine Department ..	17,150	19,488	20,276
Land and Surveys	7,415	12,316	4,930
Ag iculture Department	..	..	8,565
District Offices	10,688	11,971	12,573
Education	9,118	11,040	12,452
Police	31,667	34,297	37,289
Medical and Health Department ..	17,957	29,571	37,877
Forest Department	..	..	12,373
Political Pensions	6,354	5,994	9,429
Kathi	2,292	2,292	2,472
Interest	15,762	15,482	15,321
Municipal	904	1,140	733
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent	21,470	25,230	30,829
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure	10,439	68,538	14,970
Pensions	4,537	5,328	6,880
Posts and Telegraphs	13,138	18,166	18,912
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ..	48,310	70,052	68,680
Public Works, Special Expenditure ..	42,339	110,328	138,098
Total Expenditure ..	328,328	508,812	540,221
Repayment of Public Debt ..	6,000	6,000	4,800
Grand Total ..	334,328	514,812	545,021

APPENDIX *C*

SCHEDULE *A*

Import Tariff

IN FORCE DURING 1934

		$	c.	*Ad Valorem*
Arms and Ammunitions—				
Rifles, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, each		5	00	
Cartridges, loaded or empty, per 1,000	British,	10	00	
" " " "	Foreign,	11	00	
(Import permit must be previously obtained)				
Building and house materials of all kinds including door fittings but excluding timber and cement				5%
Boots, Shoes, Overshoes, Slippers & Sandles	British,			5%
" " " "	Foreign,			10%
Cement, per ton	British,	2	00	
" "	Foreign,	5	00	
Chemicals except for use in agriculture				10%
Chemicals for use in agriculture				5%
Cloth, Bunting, Flax, Grass, Fibre or any mixture thereof				10%
Coconut Oil				5%
Copper and Copperware				5%
Cosmetic and Perfumes	British,			10%
" " "	Foreign,			20%
Crockery and Earthenware				10%
Cycles and Parts—				
Cycles—complete, each	British,	1	50	
" " "	Foreign,	4	50	
Saddles, each	British,	0	10	
" "	Foreign,	0	30	
Frames—complete, each	British,	1	00	
" " "	Foreign,	3	00	
Frames—parts of per piece	British,	0	05	
" " "	Foreign,	0	15	
Handlebars—with fittings and otherwise, each	British,	0	10	
" " " "	Foreign,	0	30	
Rims, each	British,	0	10	
" "	Foreign,	0	30	
Chains, each	British,	0	10	
" "	Foreign,	0	30	
Dangerous Drugs, except accompanied by import permit from British Resident, per ounce		500	00	
Dyestuffs, Foreign				100%
Explosives, Gun powder, Dynamites, Squibs and Crackers				25%
(Import permit must be previously obtained)				
Fancy Goods—including Watches, Clocks, Cameras, Jewellery and Sporting Goods				5%
Fish, Dried				10%
Haberdashery-Ready-made clothing, Hats, Caps, Looking Glasses and Combs				5%

APPENDIX *C—continued*

SCHEDULE *A—continued*

	$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Exemption—		
Articles of clothing not exceeding $5 in value imported by the owner thereof as part of his or her luggage.		
Iron and Ironware including agriculture implements		5%
Lamps and Lanterns		5%
Manufactured Rubber goods other than motor car tyres, tubes and accessories		5%
Matches, per tin of 120 packages	4 00	
Matches manufactured in the Colony of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, per tin of 120 packages	1 00	
Machinery and Electrical Equipments		5%
Motor and other mechanically propelled road vehicles .. .. . British,		Free
" " " " .. Foreign,		20%
Motor car tyres, tubes and accessories British,		Free
Oils—not otherwise specified " .. Foreign,		20%
.. ..		10%
Exemption—		
Anti-Malarial Oil.		
Paint and Painting Materials		10%
Pigs, per head	5 00	
Petroleum—		
Benzine, per gallon	0 10	
Kerosene Oil, per gallon	0 05	
Provisions, tinned and preserved, of all kinds ..		5%
Exemption—		
Tinned Milk and Tinned Biscuits.		
Rope and Cordage		5%
Rubber Soles .. .. .. British,		5%
" " .. .. .. Foreign,		10%
Salt, per katty	0 01	
Sugar, per katty	0 01	
Sugar, British, per pikul	0 75	
Sacks, each	0 01	
Silkstuffs		10%
Spirit—Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Rum, Liquors and Bitters:—		
(*a*) Containing not less than 85% of proof spirit, per gallon	9 00	
(*b*) Containing less than 85% of proof spirit but not less than 70% of proof spirit, other than brandy, per gallon ..	7 20	
(*c*) Containing less than 70% but not less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon	4 50	
(*d*) Containing less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon	3 00	

APPENDIX *C—continued*

SCHEDULE *A—continued*

		$	c.	*Ad Valorem*
(*e*) Brandy, per gallon ..	British,	7	20	
" " " ..	Foreign,	9	50	
Sparkling Wines, per gallon ..	British,	4	50	
" " " " ..	Foreign,	5	50	
Still Wines—				
(*a*) Over 26% of proof spirit, per gallon	British,	3	00	
" " " "	Foreign,	4	00	
(*b*) Under 26% of proof spirit, per gallon	British,	1	00	
" " " "	Foreign,	2	00	
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon	British,	0	90	
" " " " ..	Foreign,	1	00	
Chinese Samsoo including Medicated Wines, per gallon		6	00	
Telescopes, Surveying and Optical Materials ..				5%
Timber				10%
Tobacco—				
(*a*) Chinese Tobacco, per katty		0	80	
(*b*) Sumatra, Palembang and other Native Tobacco, per katty		0	80	
(*c*) Tobacco in tins, per pound ..	British,	0	80	
" " " ..	Freign,	0	90	
(*d*) Cigars, per pound		0	80	
(*e*) Cigarettes, per pound ..	British,	0	80	
" " " ..	Foreign,	0	90	

Regulations in connection with Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens—

All Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens if in a reasonable quantity (*i.e.* not more than one or two in number) are admitted duty free. Commercial Travellers shall declare at the Customs Office if they wish to import samples or specimens in excess of the quantity stated above and deposit the full amount of duty calculated as if all the samples or specimens are being imported for consumption in the State. A rebate will be granted for all unsold goods provided their re-exportation has taken place within one week from the date of import. These privileges are given to all Commercial Travellers from all parts of the world.

Rebate—

No rebate of Customs duties will be granted in respect of any article if such article has been imported for a period of ten days or longer provided this rule shall not apply to articles being kept in the Customs Bonded Store.

Specification of Dangerous Drugs—

Morphine (including esters of morphine), cocaine, Acetyldihydrocodeinone, its salts, and preparation admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of acetyldihydrocodeinone,

APPENDIX C—*continued*

SCHEDULE *A*—*continued*

ecgonine and diamorphine (commonly known as heroine) and their respective salts, Indian hemp and galenical preparations thereof, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodeinone (commonly known as eucodal), dihydro-codeinone (commonly known as dicodide) and medicinal opium, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetyle-morphine, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodeinone or dihydro-codeinone or containing more than one-fifth per cent. of morphine, or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine, ecgonine calculated as in respect of auhydrous morphine.

SCHEDULE *B*

Export Tariff

	$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Brassware, per katty	0 10	
Cattle and Buffaloes, per head	15 00	
(Must be accompanied by special permit from British Resident)		
Copra		2½%
Coal	As provided in agreement.	
Cutch	As provided in agreement.	
Poultry, per head	0 20	
Gambier		10%
Hides and Horns		10%
Jelutong Rubber tapped on alienated land ..		10%
Mineral Oils	As provided in agreement.	
Orang Utan, per head	250 00	
Pepper		5%
Prawns, Dried, per pikul	3 00	
Prawn Refuse, per rice sack	0 50	
Pigs, per head	4 00	
Sago—		
Trunk		10%
Raw, per bayong	0 15	
Flour, per rice sack	0 20	
Tobacco, Locally grown		5%

APPENDIX *D*

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1932--1934

Exports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
					$	$	$
A.—Food, Animals and Drinks—							
Poultry	head	48	56	149	33	43	71
Dried Prawns	pikuls	1,070	940	359	46,114	31,306	12,482
Sago Flour	"	5,148	5,125	1,895	8,568	4,524	2,506
Dried Fish	"	112	94	11	927	1,190	128
B.—Raw Materials—							
Crude Oil	tons	176,275	280,523	371,591	1,094,663	1,760,861	2,371,669
Raw Sago	bayongs	93	71	21	101	57	20
Cutch	tons	2,833	1,788	2,356	195,465	123,757	162,861
Forest Produce	...	...	...	...	2,895	2,328	2,649
Plantation Rubber	lbs.	1,473,829	2,270,249	3,608,364	104,899	236,249	671,970
Jelutong Rubber	pikuls	4,988	1,947	2,365	32,773	19,215	39,134
Hides and Horns	"	125	139	142	886	589	744
Coal	tons	168	78	28	1,750	618	298
Prawn Refuse	bags	243	29	...	719	35	...
Natural Gas	cubic feet	No. return	No. return	792,453,863	...	...	113,207
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Brassware	pikuls	20	11	18	1,878	546	1,179
Silverware	"	...	...	...	7,017	4,346	5,139
Sarongs	pieces	179	111	287	722	319	2,053
Kajangs	bundles	2,461	2,878	1,382	1,846	2,260	1,001
Miscellaneous	"	...	...	...	4,482	2,794	3,639
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,505,738	2,191,037	3,390,750

APPENDIX *D—continued*

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1932–1934

Imports

Name of Article	Quantity				Value		
		1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
					$	$	$
A.—Food, Drinks and Tobacco—							
Rice	pikuls	26,122	29,015	43,006	121,753	106,522	131,805
Other Grains	,,	2,959	3,063	6,050	10,935	11,508	10,133
Milk	cases	2,329	3,165	3,220	25,933	30,677	28,510
Salt	pikuls	2,755	2,613	2,353	2,922	2,048	1,701
Sugar	,,	9,320	10,390	12,089	44,934	48,721	54,585
Tobacco	lbs.	78,491	89,591	87,309	91,623	97,277	82,917
Provisions	...	...	...	...	137,553	180,897	180,012
Flour	sacks	9,790	9,742	12,590	17,763	16,733	20,345
Coconut Oil	tins	3,036	3,557	4,434	9,985	9,165	8,740
Coffee	pikuls	614	790	969	14,670	17,479	18,097
Spirit	gallons	6,742	7,628	10,213	28,410	30,440	27,965
Arrack	,,	118	396	375	477	1,110	938
Dried Fish	pikuls	365	424	657	5,054	5,256	6,152
B.—Raw Materials—							
Petroleum	gallons	155,376	123,888	143,410	87,145	64,640	67,619
Timber	...	...	...	...	19,183	20,564	50,388
Fuel Oil	gallons	576	13,429	19,099	350	7,056	6,650
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	...	130,811	36,250	21,932
Dyed Cotton Goods	...	...	...	...	71,376	76,017	76,380
Yarn and Thread	...	...	...	...	10,799	8,257	10,513
Sarongs	...	...	...	...	18,077	22,487	21,091
Machinery	...	...	...	...	800,424	826,055	598,305
Chandu	...	...	...	...	14,432	16,820	14,700
Matches	tahils	6,840	7,400	7,000	6,459	6,336	6,049
Cement	tins	1,117	902	1,147		33,253	10,976
Miscellaneous	tons	No return	2,324	580	362,543	375,588	295,365
Coins and Bullion	...	...	...	...	396,636	360,612	135,471
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2,430,247	2,411,768	1,887,339

APPENDIX *E*

Comparative Statement showing the Distribution of Trade by Districts for the Years 1932--1934

Exports

District	Plantation Rubber			Jelutong Rubber			Sago Flour and Raw Sago		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	832,477	1,410,543	2,067,098	...	...	...	25	39	15
Belait ...	...	7,931	64,380	3,636	1,080	1,828	...	174	394
Tutong ...	64,159	162,747	540,238	795	77	...	4,740	4,951	1,501
Temburong ...	566,461	658,109	845,847	557	790	537	522	68	17
Muara ...	10,732	30,919	90,801	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL ...	1,473,829	2,270,249	3,608,364	4,988	1,947	2,365	5,287	5,232	1,927

District	Hides and Horns			Forest Produce			Kajang		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	$	$	$	Bundles	Bundles	Bundles
Brunei ...	63	67	90	657	701	1,116	2,431	2,862	1,382
Belait ...	47	62	51	1,171	882	1,481	...	...	...
Tutong ...	12	4	...	760	361	52	..	...	..
Temburong ...	2	6	1	275	352	...	...	5	...
Muara ...	1	...	...	32	32	...	30	11	...
TOTAL ...	125	139	142	2,895	2,328	2,649	2,461	2,878	1,382

APPENDIX *E*—*continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1932–1934—*continued*

Exports

District	Sarongs			Brassware			Silverware			Cutch		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	$	$	$	Tons	Tons	Tons
Brunei ...	722	319	2,053	18	10	15	7,017	4,346	5,139	2,833	1,788	2,356
Belait ...	.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tutong ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong ...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	722	319	2,053	20	11	18	7,017	4,346	5,139	2,833	1,788	2,356

District	Crude Oil			Dried Prawns			Natural Gas			Miscellaneous		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet	$	$	$
Brunei ...	...	...	...	1,042	918	341	No return	No return	...	1,898	1,402	1,548
Belait ...	176,275	280,523	371,591	2	...	13	Do.	Do.	792,453,863	2,584	1,362	2,091
Tutong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...
Temburong ...	...	...	...	21	19	5	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...
Muara ...	...	...	...	5	3	...	Do.	Do.	...	...	30	...
TOTAL ...	176,275	280,523	371,591	1,070	940	359	No return	No return	792,453,863	4,482	2,794	3,639

APPENDIX *E—continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1932--1934

Imports

District	Rice			Other grains			Tobacco			Sugar		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	13,667	18,010	27,603	1,361	1,328	991	42,656	42,277	47,711	5,512	6,366	7,717
Belait ...	10,754	8,993	9,930	1,545	1,664	4,733	31,637	41,433	29,610	2,229	2,422	2,196
Tutong ...	352	513	3,191	35	42	91	1,864	3,058	5,395	853	926	1,443
Temburong ...	1,065	1,386	2,282	18	27	235	2,286	2,823	4,591	527	612	723
Muara ...	282	112	...	...	2	...	48	...	2	199	64	10
TOTAL ...	26,120	29,014	43,006	2,959	3,063	6,050	78,491	89,591	87,309	9,320	10,390	12,089

District	Piece Goods			Petroleum			Provisions			Salt		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
	$	$	$	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	41,707	43,254	48,978	46,436	51,424	53,302	25,873	28,824	42,562	1,635	1,763	1,492
Belait ...	21,706	25,225	16,727	102,332	66,512	82,308	108,524	147,089	126,549	457	375	401
Tutong ...	5,693	5,559	5,866	4,060	3,640	5,400	1,349	1,376	7,990	339	291	320
Temburong ...	1,587	1,069	4,500	2,020	2,096	2,400	1,115	3,520	2,568	114	117	119
Muara ...	683	10	309	528	216	...	782	88	346	210	67	21
TOTAL ...	71,376	76,017	76,380	155,376	123,888	143,410	137,643	180,897	180,015	2,755	2,613	2,353

APPENDIX *E—continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1932--1934—*continued*

Imports

District	Machinery			Flour			Coconut oil			Liquor		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
	$	$	$	Sacks	Sacks	Sacks	Tins	Tins	Tins	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Brunei ...	2,112	1,741	9,451	6,023	5,657	8,111	1,806	2,255	2,809	1,690	1,516	1,791
Belait ...	798,312	824,234	588,617	2,871	3,389	3,243	905	957	899	5,030	6,459	8,398
Tutong ...	...	...	152	346	272	703	152	210	445	...	8	...
Temburong ...	...	80	50	356	368	533	145	130	278	22	41	24
Muara ...	...	...	35	194	56	...	28	5	3	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	800,424	826,055	598,305	9,790	9,742	12,590	3,036	3,557	4,434	6,742	8,024	10,213

District	Timber			Yarn and Thread			Motor Vehicles			Chandu		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	Tahils	Tahils	Tahils
Brunei ...	16,944	18,802	21,253	7,494	5,866	7,562	2,011	3,528	5,224	6,840	7,400	7,000
Belait ...	2,239	1,696	28,572	1,827	1,509	2,239	128,800	32,722	15,946	...	...	
Tutong ...	...	...	...	407	361	498	...	...	762	...	...	
Temburong ...	...	63	175	1,003	208	214	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara ...	...	3	388	68	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	19,183	20,564	50,388	10,799	8,257	10,513	130,811	36,250	21,932	6,840	7,400	7,000

APPENDIX *E—continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1932—1934—*continued*

Imports

District	Cement			Fuel Oil			Milk			Sarongs		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Cases	Cases	Cases	$	$	$
Brunei ...	No return	18	47	No return	8,052	10,779	No return	715	921	No return	13,574	12,177
Belait ...	Do.	2,306	531	Do.	5,269	8,320	Do.	2,292	2,032	Do.	4,568	4,389
Tutong ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	92	155	Do.	3,208	2,999
Temburong ...	Do.	...	2	Do.	108	...	Do.	61	112	Do.	884	1,526
Muara ...	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	...	Do.	5	...	Do.	253	...
TOTAL ...	No return	2,324	580	No return	13,429	19,099	No return	3,165	3,220	No return	22,487	21,091

District	Coffee			Matches			Miscellaneous		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Tins	Tins	Tins	$	$	$
Brunei	No return	420	544	No return	563	637	75,426	72,714	103,981
Belait	Do.	269	269	Do.	112	293	279,896	292,308	171,063
Tutong	Do.	53	98	Do.	125	112	4,359	5,634	12,173
Temburong ...	Do.	44	55	Do.	97	105	2,634	4,624	8,050
Muara	Do.	4	...	Do.	5	...	228	308	98
TOTAL ...	No return	790	966	No return	902	1,147	362,543	375,588	295,365

APPENDIX *F*

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at the Nine Stations of the State during the Year 1934

Month	Brunei District				Temburong District			Belait District	
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kum-bang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	Kuala Belait. (The British Malayan Petroleum Co.)	Kuala Belait. Hospital
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January	23·36	29·30	21·17	24·14	50·22	29·07	22·90	16·87	16·58
February	16·34	16·04	18·16	17·80	18·10	16·51	22·08	14·35	14·35
March	16·95	13·22	23·17	26·82	24·12	14·05	20·09	14·04	14·03
April	7·73	6·26	16·00	10·76	23·81	17·49	14·09	5·21	5·53
May	5·38	4·62	6·22	5·90	11·32	7·24	4·36	4·14	4·45
June	8·58	9·84	10·68	14·51	22·98	19·94	19·74	14·99	15·73
July	7·42	7·45	6·02	8·00	14·84	10·91	5·50	7·65	7·66
August	10·08	11·55	5·62	9·47	11·59	16·27	2·25	5·82	5·86
September	9·49	10·78	8·13	9·72	13·97	8·50	1·96	7·29	7·27
October	14·68	16·19	17·60	19·41	19·60	25·57	8·59	14·12	14·47
November	18·01	20·47	21·93	25·79	22·95	52·96	16·79	12·69	12·74
December	13·70	16·59	21·16	19·85	15·43	16·69	9·98	16·17	15·73
Total ..	151·72	162·31	175·86	192·17	248·93	235·20	148·33	133·34	134·40

APPENDIX *G*

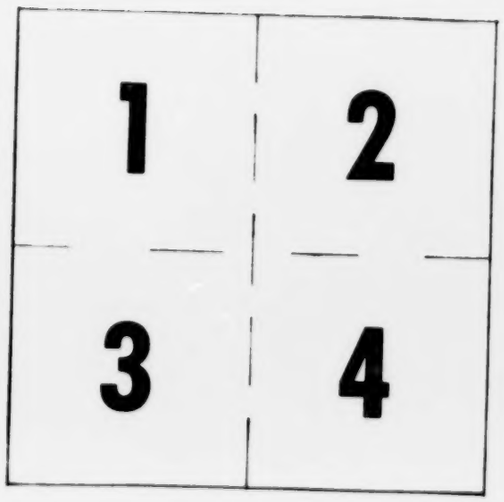
ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS, BRUNEI TOWN, TEMBURONG DURING 1934

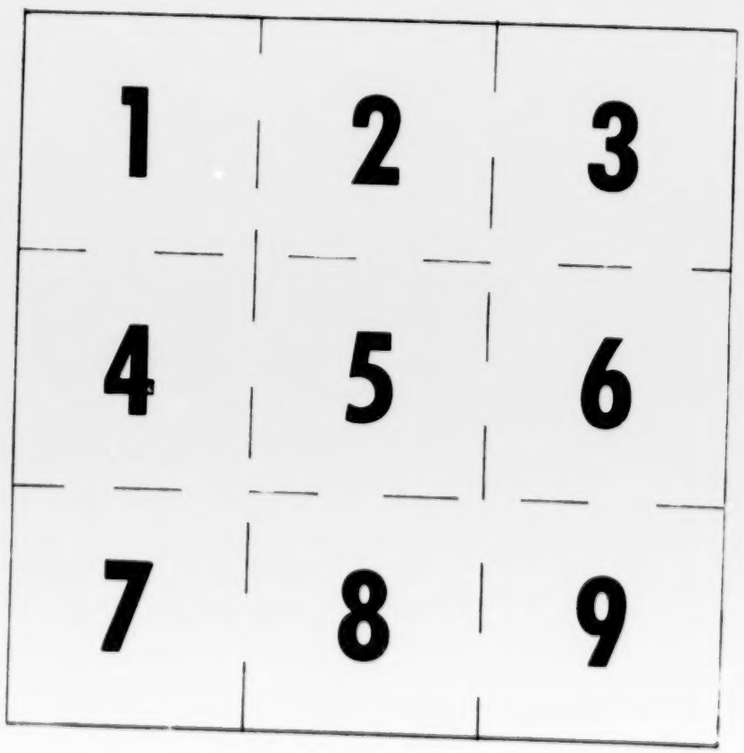
THERMOMETER MEAN (IN SHADE)

Month	Brunei			Temburong		
	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range
January	86.00 °F	75.74 °F	10.26 °F			
February	86.29 ,,	75.82 ,,	10.47 ,,			
March	83.93 ,,	75.90 ,,	8.03 ,,	NO	RECORDS	
April	85.06 ,,	76.50 ,,	8.56 ,,			
May	86.61 ,,	76.74 ,,	9.87 ,,			
June	88.90 ,,	76.60 ,,	12.30 ,,	84.93 °F	73.13 °F	11.80 °F
July	86.03 ,,	76.00 ,,	10.03 ,,	87.22 ,,	74.54 ,,	12.68 ,,
August	85.26 ,,	76.26 ,,	9.00 ,,	86.12 ,,	74.22 ,,	11.90 ,,
September	86.01 ,,	76.01 ,,	10.00 ,,	87.33 ,,	74.43 ,,	12.90 ,,
October	84.81 ,,	76.01 ,,	8.80 ,,	86.12 ,,	74.22 ,,	11.90 ,,
November	84.43 ,,	76.13 ,,	8.30 ,,	85.63 ,,	77.86 ,,	7.77 ,,
December	83.00 ,,	75.68 ,,	7.32 ,,	85.32 ,,	73.58 ,,	11.74 ,,
Mean Temperature ..	85.53 °F	76.12 °F		86.09 °F	74.57 °F	
	80.83 °F			80.33 °F		

21584—750—7/35

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

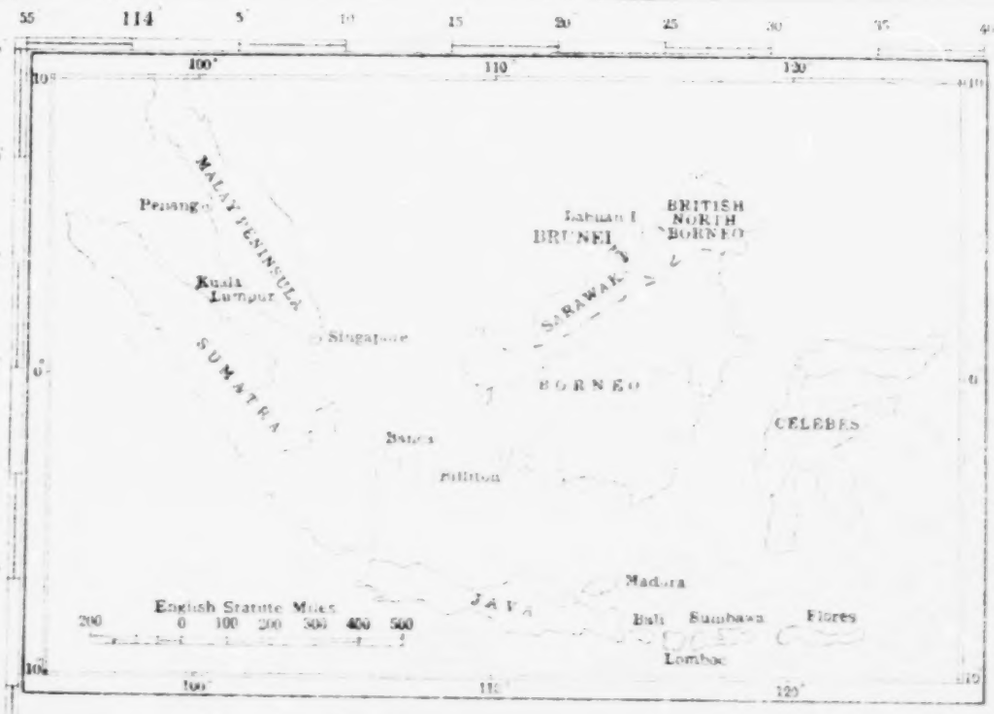




SKETCH MAP OF THE
STATE OF BRUNEI

Scale 12 Miles to 1 inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles



REFERENCE

Metalled Road		European Rubber Estates	
Earth		European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)	
Road Along Sand Beach		Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)	
State Boundary (assumed)		Oil Mining Lease (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O.M.L.
District Boundary		Oil Prospecting Licence (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.)	O.P.L.
District Name	BELAIT	Police, Wireless, Customs Stations	P.S. W.S. C.
Residency	Ry.		
Govt. Offices, Palace of H.H. the Sultan	G.O. P.		
Golf Course, Village Schools			G.C. V.S.

Brunei Bluff
T. Pelumpong
MUARA
BRUNEI
Muara I
Punial
Jerudong
Gadong
Brunei R.
Tutong R.
Belait R.
Baram R.
Miri R.
Miri
K. Belait
Seria
Rasau
Kuala Belait
Lutong
Sungei Liang
Labu E.
Batu Arang E.
Bukit Gunting
Lubok Lenyap
Tutong
Bandar
Muara Bay
Brunei Estuary
Pulau Berambang
Pulau Muara Besar
Pulau Chermin
Pulau Rimau Kechil
Pulau Rimau Besar
Pulau Rimau Tengah
Pulau Berbunut
Pulau Pelong
Pulau Pisang
Pulau Sumbiling Kecil
Pulau Sumbiling Besar
Pulau Melantek Besar
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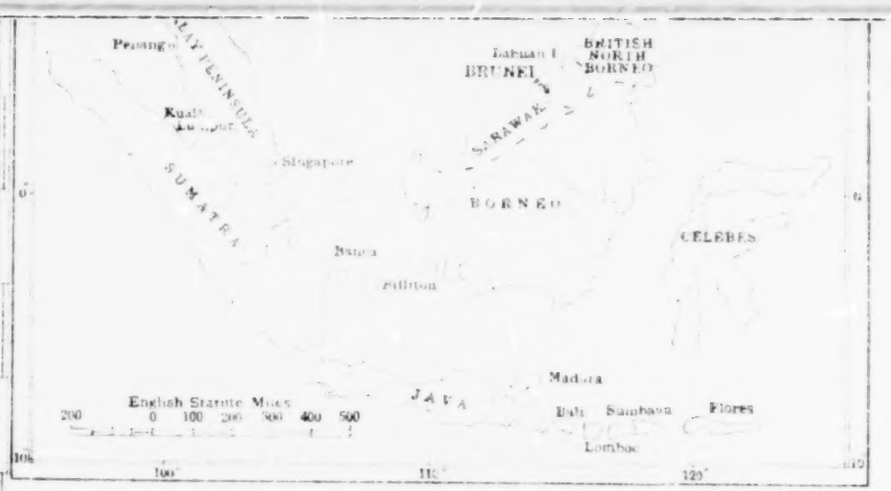
Pulau Tarap
Pulau Tarap Kecil
Pulau Tarap Besar
Pulau Tarap Tengah

STATE OF BRUNEI



Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles

REFERENCE

- Metalled Road
- Earth
- Road Along Sand Beach
- State Boundary (assumed)
- District Boundary
- District Name — BELAIT
- Residency — Ry.
- Govt. Offices, Palace of H.H. the Sultan
- Golf Course, Village Schools
- European Rubber Estates
- European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)
- Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)
- Oil Mining Lease (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.) — O.M.L.
- Oil Prospecting Licence (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.) — O.P.L.
- Police
- Wireless Stations
- Customs

BRUNEI
SARAWAK
LIMBANG DIVISION
TEMBURONG
TUTONG
BELAIT
Punjet
Muara I.
Labu E.
Batu Apoi E.
Brang E.
Miri
Marudi
Tunjor R.
Ajok R.

114° E. of Greenwich 10′ 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 115 5 10 15 20

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Sketch Map of Brunei

STATE OF BRUNEI

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1935

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY

1. The State of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,500 square miles, with a coast line of about 100 miles, and lies between 4° 5′ and 5° 2′ N. latitude and 114° 7′ and 115° 22′ E. longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

There is only one town of considerable size, Brunei or Darul-Salam (City of Peace) which is situated 12 miles from the mouth of the Brunei river and showed a population of 10,453 in the 1931 census. Prior to 1910 it consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river but it now includes a strip of the mainland, mostly reclaimed, on which all Government buildings, shophouses and many private houses have been erected.

2. The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between 80° to 90° Fahrenheit but a light breeze is generally blowing which moderates the heat. At night the temperature usually falls below 80°.

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 and 200 inches for different parts of the State.

The Meteorological returns are given in Appendices *F* and *G*.

3. A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Majapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of Nakhoda Ragam and its authority extended not only over the northern part of the Island of Borneo but also over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of PIGAFETTA who sailed with MAGELLAN on his famous voyage around the world and wrote impressions of the various lands visited. PIGAFETTA saw Brunei in 1521 and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessley into decay and only a small part of its former territory remained. At this period the Town of Brunei seems to have been a profitable slave market for the captives of the Illanun and Sulu pirates on the coasts of Borneo. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE

in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei was reduced to its present boundaries.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1906 a new agreement was made whereby a British Resident was accepted who became the Agent and representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. This followed the system existing in the States of the Malay Peninsula under British Protection. The Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore is the channel of communication between the British Resident and the High Commissioner. The Resident is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

4. The lingua franca is Malay of a form which differs slightly from that generally spoken in Malaya, but the local Bornean races, the Kedayans, Tutongs, Belaits and Dusuns, have languages of their own, as have also the Dayak settlers from Sarawak.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT

5. The Sultan is the Ruler of the State of Brunei. By an agreement made in 1906 a British Resident was appointed whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. The present Sultan is His Highness AHMED TAJUDIN AKHAZUL KHAIRI WADIN IBNI ALMERHUM Sultan MOHAMED JEMAL-UL-ALAM, who succeeded his father in 1924 at the age of 11 years. During his minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha were appointed to act as joint Regents. On 19th September, 1931, His Highness the Sultan assumed power and the Regency terminated.

The Chief authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at present consists of nine members including the British Resident. All legislation must receive the assent of the Council which also decides important questions of policy.

The administration of Government is in the hands of the British Resident who is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service. His headquarters are at Brunei. The State is divided into five administrative districts, Brunei, Belait, Tutong, Temburong and Muara, to each of which a Malay District Officer is appointed. The District Officer at Kuala Belait, the centre of the oilfields, works under the direction of the Assistant Resident, an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

Penghulus or village headmen were appointed in 1931 in the padi growing districts and it is intended to extend this system gradually throughout the State. The Penghulus have certain powers as peace officers in the areas for which they are appointed.

Sanitary Boards, composed of official and unofficial members, and subject to the control of the British Resident, function in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Tutong: Licensing Boards exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION

6. The population of Brunei in 1931 as revealed by the census was 30,135; the estimated population at the end of 1935 was 33,732, distributed among the various races approximately as follows:—

Europeans	84
Malays	28,800
Eurasians	40
Chinese	4,000
Indians	200
Others	608

One thousand four hundred and seventy five births were registered during the year, giving a birth-rate of 43.70 per mille, compared with 39.61 per mille in 1934.

Registered deaths totalled 802, representing a crude death-rate of 23.78 per mille as against 37.51 per mille in 1934. General health was undoubtedly better than in the previous year, and it is considered that registration of deaths in populous areas is practically complete: that registration is incomplete in the more distant areas is known, but the extent of error is unknown.

The infantile mortality rate decreased from 355 per mille in 1934 to 210 per mille in 1935. The rate in the Brunei area, where registration is complete, was 211 per mille. Further details are given in the Medical Officer's Report.

7. There was no organised immigration during the year.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH

8. Medical and health administration throughout the State is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Medical Service with headquarters in Brunei Town. Dr. W. G. EVANS held the appointment throughout the year.

Expenditure by the Medical Department totalled $41,809. Revenue totalled $1,627.

9. The scattered nature of the population and the inaccessibility of the larger part of the State render public health measures practically impossible except in the main centres of population. Malaria is relatively rare in these larger centres, where anti-malarial measures are taken, but it is fairly common in the outlying districts: even in the latter, however, it is not an immediate problem.

Health throughout the State was generally good, and there was no major epidemic during the year.

Five hundred and fourteen maternity cases were attended in their homes, compared with 436 in 1934. Five were admitted to hospital: 3,186 other cases were seen in the clinic, compared with 1,624 in 1934. The average weight of babies born under the care of the department was 7½ lbs., a substantial increase over the 1934 figure of 6½ lbs.

10. *Hospitals.*—The State maintains three hospitals and a widespread travelling dispensary service.

In addition, the British Malayan Petroleum Company maintains a very well-equipped hospital at Kuala Belait which is made available for Government purposes, and to the cost of which Government contributes.

Two estates employ qualified dressers, one has a small hospital and one a dispensary.

The State services are free to the majority of the natives of the State, and to all indigent persons of whatever race.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING

11. Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong are the only townships of any size in the State of Brunei. Each of these areas is controlled by a Sanitary Board which is responsible for all matters of housing, sanitation, etc. Plans must be submitted to the Board for all buildings to be erected within the Sanitary Board Area and penalties are provided for infringements of the rules. Structural alterations also have to receive the sanction of the Board.

12. Housing in the townships may be divided into three classes:—

(a) Government-owned houses occupied by its servants;
(b) Shophouses; and
(c) Privately-owned native huts and houses.

(a) Government-owned Houses.—Government now houses many of its servants. Most buildings are of wood, and the minimum accommodation is two rooms and a kitchen, with adequate sanitary arrangements. The more senior officers have quarters approximating to European standards.

(b) Shop-houses.—These are mostly occupied by Chinese Traders. The upper part of the building is inhabited by the shop-keeper and his family, while the lower part is used as a shop. The type of building is strictly controlled by the Board and may be deemed satisfactory.

(c) By far the greatest number of houses are privately owned. In Brunei Town the majority of the Malay population has lived from time immemorial in huts raised on piles built on mud flats in the river. These flats are exposed at low tide but flooded at high tide. The tides effectively dispose of rubbish and other impurities. The huts vary in size from a minimum of one room and a kitchen according to the wealth and standing of their owners.

Set in a wide sweep of river, somewhat reminiscent of one of the smaller Italian lakes, this river town is the most distinctive feature of the State. At high tide, under favourable conditions of light, it takes on a quite remarkable beauty. Viewed at close quarters, it is even more remarkably ramshackle, and at low tide, European olfactory organs are liable to take offence.

The houses are grouped in small villages, many being connected by precarious bridges. Children born in these surroundings swim almost as soon as they walk, and the casual visitor is often surprised by the plash-plash of four or five small naked bodies plunging spread-eagled into the water at his approach, like frogs into a quiet pool.

The inhabitants use as transport a myriad canoes, and protect themselves from the sun with enormous round hats. They obtain their fresh water supply from pipes led out over the river, and in the mornings, below these pipes, are crowded many canoes, packed with stone jars, and manoeuvred by small boys one after another below the gushing pipes.

At sunset the river becomes a busy thoroughfare, when the inhabitants make their way to and from the land town. Seen from a distance, the more minute of the canoes, with their occupants so hugely hatted as to be entirely concealed, look like nothing so much as enterprising mushrooms.

Besides the river huts there are huts on the mainland both in Brunei and the other Town areas. These are usually of the same type as the river-dwellings with plank walls and attap-thatched roofs. They are situated as a rule in small plots owned by the householder.

There is nothing wrong with the hut on sanitary grounds but it must be admitted that there is tendency to overcrowding. This is not as a general rule due to paucity of building space or to lack of money, but it has been customary for the Malay to have his family and near relations with him and the habit will not be relinquished easily.

There are also a few privately-owned Chinese houses in Brunei.

All houses in Sanitary Board areas are liable to inspection by officers of the Board.

13. In the country areas the usual type of dwelling is a one or two roomed hut where the owner of the land lives with his wife and children. The raised wooden hut with attap thatched roof is most common, but kajang walls are also found. Kajang is a species of palm leaf and when the leaves are stitched together a very effective wall is formed. The kajang house is delightfully cool.

Certain Dayak settlers and Dusuns and Muruts in the wilder parts live in long houses. These vary in length according to the number of inhabitants. Each consists of a covered verandah where the bachelors live and a number of rooms occupied by married couples.

Certain Estates and the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, house their own labourers. The lines are subject to inspection by Government officers and must be built and inhabited in accordance with the provisions of a Labour Enactment.

14. The State is not sufficiently advanced for such institutions as building societies. The space available for building is ample and the type of house suitable to the needs of the country. Besides inspection and enforcement of sanitary laws in town areas and on estates, no special action is taken, nor is it necessary at present.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION

15. All land, not held under title or by concession, is called State Land which the Resident may dispose of on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with "The Land Code".

Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the land-holder is an extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of Government, such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

Licences to prospect for minerals, such as coal and oil, may be issued by the British Resident and mining leases may likewise be issued by him subject to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds five square miles.

No transaction, *e.g.* transfer of land, or mortgage, is effective until it has been registered in the Land Office.

Alienated land is surveyed by Prismatic compass and in some few cases with plane table; boundary marks of stone are planted. The accuracy of such surveys is open to question, but this is unavoidable until the establishment of a Survey Department.

16. *Surveys.*—The trigonometrical survey of the State by Officers of the F.M.S. Surveys Department was nearing completion by the end of the year, and is to be followed by a topographical survey of the more important areas.

17. The area in private occupation at the end of the year was roughly 135,000 acres. There were some 4,200 small holdings. In addition, 96,000 acres were held by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, under oil-prospecting licences.

MINERALS

18. *Oil.*—Oil was first found in 1914, but there was no production on a commercial scale until 1932, when the British Malayan Petroleum Company commenced exporting from Seria, some ten miles north-east of Kuala Belait, the headquarters of the Company. The oil is exported by pipe line to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak territory.

Exploration work in the early stages consists of comparatively indiscriminate geological examination. At a later date wells are bored upon sites conjecturally determined after palaeontological examination of "cores" taken from the location by the geologists. Even of these wells, however, many fail to produce oil after drilling to depths of more than a mile, and the expenditure of many tens of thousands of dollars.

When the wells are successful, the oil is straightway pumped through pipes to the refinery in Sarawak. As a result, the most obvious characteristic of the oilfields, at least in Brunei, is the apparent absence of oil.

The field is so important as to make an enormous difference to the finances of the State. Royalties amounting to $383,000, or 47% of the State's total revenue, were received during 1935.

Four hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-four tons of crude oil and 464,703,917 cubic feet of natural gas were exported during the year: comparative figures in 1934 were 371,591 tons and 792,453,863 cubic feet.

Exploration work continued throughout the year and new areas were developed for production. 36 wells were producing oil at the end of the year.

Chinese, Malay and Indian labour is employed. The Chinese usually work by contract, other races for daily wages.

19. *Coal.*—Coal is known to occur fairly widely throughout the State, but although seams at Muara were worked for 25 years by the Rajah of Sarawak, extraction on a large commercial scale has not been considered economic for many years, since development, owing largely to the peculiar nature of the seams, would be both difficult and expensive.

Mining by native methods continues, however. Of the total production of 838 tons in 1935, 813 tons were consumed locally, and only 25 tons exported.

AGRICULTURE

20. *Rubber.*—Some 14,000 acres throughout the State are planted with rubber: of this area some 5,000 acres are in the possession of four British Companies.

Regulation, in accordance with the International Agreement, worked smoothly throughout the year. Permitted exports under the Scheme were 1,350 tons: actual exports totalled 1,343 tons, valued at $576,159, as against 1,946 tons in 1934, valued at $671,970.

Negotiations proceeded for the appointment to the State of an officer of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya.

21. *Sago.*—Sago palms are indigenous to the State, and the product constitutes almost the staple food of the races of the interior, but what was once an important industry has fallen into comparative decay owing to low world prices. There was, however, a substantial increase in price in 1935, and 2,603 pikuls, valued at $6,177, were exported during the year, as against 1,895 pikuls, valued at $2,506, in 1934.

22. *Rice.*—The local production of rice forms but a very small proportion of the consumption, and Government has in recent years devoted much attention to the encouragement of planting of new areas and better strains, and to the superseding of ancient and wasteful custom by modern and economic methods. The last, however, is an object requiring infinite patience: the people of the interior burn fresh areas of jungle each year, and scatter seed broadcast thereon, the resultant crops being miserable in the extreme. But the ultimately far greater crops to be derived from settled cultivation on the lines adopted in the Peninsula are not to them sufficiently attractive to outweigh the greater labour involved. The statement, however, that their grandchildren will not thank them for having laid waste their heritage, appears to have given the people to pause, and the new methods are making some slight headway against the old.

Production in 1935 was approximately the same as in 1934, some 600,000 gantangs being obtained from 5,000 planted acres. This represented one-sixth of the total consumption. 48,472 pikuls of rice, valued at $187,421, were imported in 1935, compared with 43,000 pikuls, valued at $131,800, in 1934.

23. *Agricultural Stations.*—The State maintains a central Agricultural Station at Kilanas for the experimental planting of products new to Brunei, and the exhibition of more effective agricultural methods. The Station is extremely popular with those of the people who are agriculturally-minded. In addition, five padi test plots are maintained in various parts of the State.

24. *Staff.*—The District Officer, Brunei and Muara continued in charge of the Department in a supervisory capacity. Four trained Malay agricultural subordinates were at work in the State, and three further students were being trained at agricultural institutions in Malaya.

The Agricultural Field Officer, Singapore, paid one visit of inspection to the State during the year.

FORESTS

25. The preliminary exploration of the more accessible forests of the State, completed in 1934, gave way to a detailed examination of areas deserving of reservation. Action was proceeding during the year towards the reservation of some 350,000 acres of forest.

The organisation of the department was assisted by the publication of complete rules under the Enactment.

The year was remarkable for the very heavy fruiting of certain types of forest trees, which presented a welcome additional source of revenue to the people.

Much attention was directed to the problem presented by the methods of shifting cultivation, so damaging to the forests, practised by the peasantry of the State.

26. The jelutong industry may now be declared to be upon a sound basis: the price again rose, and 2,235 pikuls, valued at $45,060, were exported during the year.

27. *Revenue.*—A further substantial increase of revenue to this young department is reported: $13,510 were credited, as against $8,293 in 1934. Expenditure totalled $13,095 compared with $12,373 in 1934.

28. The forests of Brunei represent one of the greatest potential assets of the State. A full report of the working of the department is published by the State Forest Officer.

INDUSTRIES

29. Such industrial processes as are performed in Brunei relate almost exclusively to the treatment of the raw materials with the production of which the prosperity of the State is so intimately concerned. Apart from the oil and agricultural activities treated elsewhere, the only major industry in the State is the preparation of bark extract or cutch.

During the year the Island Trading Company, which has been established in Brunei Town since 1900, exported 2,575 tons of cutch, valued at $177,910, compared with 2,356 tons valued at $162,861 in

1934. The majority of the bark used in the preparation of the extract now comes from outside the State, being stripped from the mangrove swamps around the coast of Borneo.

The labour employed is almost exclusively native to Brunei, the factory having since its establishment represented the major source of salaried employment for the inhabitants of the river town.

30. There remain only native crafts, the principal products being silverware, silk and cotton "sarongs", and brassware.

The Brunei silversmiths are perhaps the most famous in the Malay Archipelago. In 1935 they exported goods to the value of $7,709, as compared with $5,139 in 1934.

MARINE PRODUCE

31. Fishing provides a livelihood for a very great number of the inhabitants of the Brunei District. In addition to the large supplies of fresh fish disposed of in the local markets, prawns are dried for export. This industry, however, has recently been unfortunate. The fishing areas continued to suffer from the depredations of a species of jelly fish; 475 pikuls of the product, valued at $15,652, were exported in 1935, compared with 359 pikuls, valued at $12,482, in 1934.

LIVE STOCK

32. Very few head of livestock exist in the State. There are several flourishing pig farms, but few herds of cattle or buffaloes.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE

33. The aggregate value of trade in 1935 was $6,124,998 as against $5,278,089 in 1934 and $4,602,805 in 1933.

Imports.—There was an increase in the total value of imports, from $1,887,339 in 1934 to $2,415,499 in 1935, almost entirely accounted for by greater imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles, and of coin and bullion.

Exports.—The total value of exports during the year amounted to $3,709,499 as against $3,390,750 in 1934. Only two commodities show an appreciably decreased export, plantation rubber, and natural gas. The major increases were in respect of oil, cutch, and forest produce.

Tables showing the principal imports and exports, and a comparative statement showing the distribution of trade by districts are given in Appendices *D* and *E*.

34. *Revenue.*—The total revenue derived from Customs duties for the year amounted to $229,129 an increase of $43,856 over the 1934 figure of $185,273: import duties totalled $210,303 and export duties $18,826, the latter figure being inclusive of that portion of the rubber cess credited to general revenue.

The distribution of the collections between the several districts was as follows:—

EXPORT DUTIES

District	*1933*	*1934*	*1935*
	$	$	$
Brunei and Muara ..	5,358	11,502	11,446
Belait	1,548	237	352
Tutong	818	2,198	2,549
Temburong ..	1,474	4,002	4,479
	9,198	17,939	18,826

IMPORT DUTIES

District	*1933*	*1934*	*1935*
	$	$	$
Brunei and Muara ..	61,193	73,732	74,916
Belait	96,977	77,312	118,205
Tutong	6,464	9,184	10,471
Temburong ..	4,434	7,106	6,711
	169,068	167,334	210,303

A Customs Tariff schedule, as in force on the 31st December, 1935, is attached as Appendix *C*.

36. *Chandu Monopoly.*—The total quantity of chandu sold during the year amounted to 7,715 tahils as against 7,457 tahils in 1934, the nett revenue derived being $53,369 in 1935 as against $46,398, in 1934. The retail price remained unchanged at $10 per tahil.

The number of smokers on the registers, which were closed at the end of 1934, was 502 on the 31st December, 1935, compared with 507 a year previously.

No opium was exported.

There were eleven minor offences against the opium laws during the year.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING

36. Labourer's wages remained practically unchanged: the rates of payment in 1935 and the preceding year were approximately as follows:—

A.—Government Labourers:—

		Monthly Wages	
		1935	*1934*
Road-work	Skilled	$16.00—$50 p.m.	$16.00—$50 p.m.
	Unskilled	$10.50—$15 „	$10.50—$15 „
General	Skilled	$15.00—$65 „	$15.00—$65 „
	Unskilled	$12.00—$15 „	$12.00—$15 „

		Monthly Wages 1935	1934
B.—Agricultural Estates:—			
	Skilled	$12.00—$15 p.m.	$12.00—$15 p.m.
	Unskilled	$ 7.50—$12 „	$ 7.50—$12 „
C.—Other Industries:—			
Cutch Factory	Skilled	$17.00—$ 50 „	$17.00—$ 50 „
	Unskilled	$ 7.00—$ 15 „	$10.50—$ 15 „
Oilfields	Skilled	$30.00—$135 „	$30.00—$115 „
	Unskilled	$13.00—$ 38 „	$12.00—$ 38 „

An employer is entitled under the Labour Enactment to demand nine hours of work per day.

The staple food is rice, of which it is estimated, a grown man eats six gantangs a month. The prices of rice per gantang in 1935 and the previous year were:—

	1935	1934
1st Quality	38 cents	29 cents
2nd „	28 „	23 „
3rd „	26 „	22 „

The monthly cost of living for an Indian labourer was approximately $8.15 while that of a Malay or Chinese varied between $8 and $13.

These figures, however, are subject to very considerable downward revision in many instances in areas where fish and jungle fruits are readily available, and also to upward revision in the case of alien labourers in the oilfields. Indigenous labourers can subsist with the use of remarkably little money.

The following table shows the number of labourers in the chief places of employment during the year:—

Race	Government	Island Trading Company, Ltd.	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd	Four European Rubber Estates	Total
Brunei and other Bornean Races ...	250	628	550	571	2,009
Chinese	9	...	540	15	564
Indians ...	1	...	151	5	157
Javanese ...	...	...	...	61	61
Eurasians ...	3	...	...	...	3
TOTAL ...	273	628	1,241	652	2,794

These figures represent merely the permanent labour forces, and do not include the very large volume of casual labour.

There is no unemployment problem.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

A.—STATE SCHOOLS

37. The number of boys attending the State Vernacular Schools at the end of the year was 849 compared with 866 in 1934 and 883 in 1933.

There are 15 such schools in the State, although Vernacular education is compulsory only in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.

The curriculum of the State schools is based on that of the Vernacular Schools in Malaya and all teaching is in the Malay language. Nothing is taught that might tend to drive Malays from their native trades and occupation.

Organised education, except in Brunei Town, is rendered difficult by the extremely scattered nature of the population, and the lack of ready communication in the rural areas. Teaching in these small communities is therefore necessarily very elementary, but insofar as there is little prospect of development in the greater part of the State, the standard of education is adequate to the requirements of the population.

Investigations were carried out during the year with a view to the establishment of more of these small kampong schools.

Small areas of land for school Gardens are provided where possible.

Physical exercises and the playing of games are encouraged in all schools.

Three boys were receiving training as teachers at the Sultan Idris Training College in the Federated Malay States.

In addition three boys were receiving training at Government expense at the Agricultural School at Serdang in the Federated Malay States.

A sum of $11,860 was spent on Education in 1935 as against $12,452 in 1934.

38. The following table shows the number of Children on the Registers of the State Schools during 1933, 1934 and 1935 with the average attendance on each during 1935.

District and School	*Number on Register 1933*	*Number on Register 1934*	*Number on Register 1935*	*Average Attendance 1935*
Brunei and Muara:—				
Brunei ..	392	364	327	75%
Gadong ..	25	20	24	69%
Berakas ..	—	48	23	50%
Kilanas ..	40	20	37	68%
Sengkurong ..	26	17	24	66%
Muara ..	71	61	62	74%
Tutong:—				
Tutong ..	72	80	84	59%
Lubok Pulau ..	23	24	23	79%
Tanjong Maya	49	52	51	60%
Tumpuan Ugas	31	35	54	60%
Belait:—				
Kuala Belait ..	52	40	46	66%
Pengkalan Siong	17	15	17	63%
Labi ..	43	35	31	84%
Temburong:—				
Temburong ..	21	35	25	85%
Labu ..	21	20	21	51%
Total ..	883	866	849	67%

B.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS

39. In addition to the State Schools there are private schools at Brunei and Kuala Belait opened by the Chinese Community for the benefit of their children, both boys and girls. Small grants-in-aid are given by Government and periodical inspections made.

There were 60 boys and 32 girls on the Register of the Brunei School at the end of 1935 and 61 boys and 22 girls on the Register of the Balait School.

English Education.—The Government pays an annual contribution to the Government English School at Labuan. At the end of the year there were two Government-aided students in the Labuan English School.

The younger brother of His Highness the Sultan and the two sons of the former Regents who were sent at Government expense to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar continued their education.

In 1931 Mr. SYNOTT the Chaplain for the District opened a School at Kuala Belait.

There were 41 boys and 9 girls at the end of 1935, mostly children of employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited. Both Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company contribute to the upkeep of the School. English is taught. It was strictly laid down that the school should be non--sectarian and that religious teaching should be optional.

The Roman Catholic English School opened in 1933 is under the control of Reverend Father STOTTER. There were 33 boys and 7 girls on the Register at the end of the year as compared with 18 boys and 8 girls at the end of 1934. Government contributed to its cost during the year.

Fees.—All Government Malay Vernacular Education is free and text books are provided. Pupils pay for their own exercise books, pencils, etc.

Chinese School, Brunei.—Each child pays $1 per mensem. Children whose fathers are dead are exempted from fees. Reduced fees are sometimes allowed in cases of extreme poverty. No scholarships are given.

Chinese School, Kuala Belait.—Fees are fixed by the Committee in accordance with the parents' income. $1.50 per mensem is the maximum fee and the majority pay $1 per mensem. Others pay 50 cents and exemption is given in cases of extreme poverty. No scholarships are given.

Mr. Synott's School, Kuala Belait.—The fees are Primer $1 per mensem and Standard one and upward $1.50 per mensem for each pupil. No exemption is granted as the school is intended for children of the more wealthy class. No scholarships are given.

Roman Catholic Mission School, Kuala Belait.—Fee $1 per mensem for each pupil. No exemption from fees. No scholarships are given.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT

40. *Rivers.*—Steamers drawing up to 12 feet can reach Brunei Town except at times of very low tide. There is however, an artificial barrier of rock across the river near its mouth constructed as a measure of defence in former days. A narrow channel allows passage to ships, but the awkward turn involved makes it impossible for ships over 200 feet in length to proceed up river unless they are fitted with twin screws. It may be possible later to destroy this barrier.

There is a weekly service between Singapore and Labuan, and motor vessels of the Straits Steamship Company maintain regular services between Brunei, Labuan, Kuala Belait and Limbang.

In addition, there exist more or less regular motor launch services between Brunei, the local ports and the up-river districts. The rivers constitute the chief highways of the State.

41. *Roads.*—The two most important towns in the State are Brunei and Kuala Belait, between which a twice-weekly mail service is maintained.

Communication is by earth road from Brunei to Tutong, and thence by ferry and the beach to Kuala Belait. The beach constitutes an adequate highway but the road—some 30 miles long—is by no means reliable, being often almost completely impassable in very wet weather.

Some four miles of new roads were built during the year, making the total length of highroads in the State about 73 miles; of these four miles in the oilfields are maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company.

The inadequacy of the roads to the needs of motor vehicles is principally due to faults in initial location and construction; faulty drainage has played its part. The volume of traffic hardly justifies at present any large programme of surfacing, but such remedies as are now possible are being applied.

The position is further complicated by the unsatisfactory quality and infrequent occurrence of stone.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

42. The revenue of the department in 1934 and 1935 was as follows:—

	1934	*1935*
	$	$
Posts	6,991	8,458
Telegraphs	3,475	3,640

Expenditure totalled $27,172 as against $18,911 in 1934: large expenditure was necessary in respect of replacements of plant and purchase of new stamps.

Posts.—The total number of letters, papers, and parcels passing through the posts again increased, to 155,808, from 139,648 in 1934.

Money orders were issued to the value of $32,749 and C.O.D. parcels delivered to the value of $13,195.

Sales of stamps to collectors and dealers totalled $860, compared with $585 in 1934.

Telephones.—There is a public telephone service in Brunei with extensions to neighbouring Estates, and a line 29 miles long between Brunei and Tutong. The oil company maintains an exchange in Kuala Belait, which also serves Seria and is connected with Miri in Sarawak.

Radio Telegraphs.—Government owns four wireless stations, at Brunei Town, Labuan, Belait and Temburong.

The number of messages handled by the department during the year totalled 4,145 as compared with 4,295 in 1934. Inland messages on Government Service are transmitted free.

43. *Savings Bank.*—A Post Office Savings Bank was opened in May. Deposits at the end of the year totalled $10,000.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

44. *Banking.*—There are no banks in Brunei.

Currency.—The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and five cents. There are also nickel five-cent coins and copper or mixed metal coins of one cent and ½ cent denominations. There are currency notes of different denominations from $1 upwards.

Weights and Measures.—English and Malay weights and Measures are used. A pikul (equivalent to 133 1/3 lbs.) is subdivided into 100 katies of 16 tahils each. One tahil consists of 10 chis or 100 hoons and is equivalent to 1 1/3 ounces avoirdupois. A koyan consists of 40 pikuls and is equivalent to 5,333 1/3 lbs. avoirdupois. A gantang is the equivalent of one gallon and a chupak is equal to a quart.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS

45. Programmes were prepared and approved for work over a number of years in connexion with roads, water supply, and buildings. In accordance with these programmes, the Public Works estimates were revised early in the year. Expenditure totalled $137,773, 83.4% of the total revised provision.

Sixteen new buildings and extensions to existing buildings were completed, the largest being a steel and concrete Recreation Club in Brunei Town. A number of buildings were in process of erection at the end of the the year. Two sports grounds were completed.

The State now possesses some 73 miles of roads, but their general condition remained unsatisfactory and the increase in traffic was negligible.

A separate report is published by the State Engineer, an officer of the Malayan Public Works Service.

46. *Electrical Department.*—The installation of an electrical power plant in Brunei Town was recorded in the 1934 Report. The new department was organised and functioned throughout the year under the charge of the State Engineer.

One engine was badly smashed and had to be replaced, but operation and maintenance were generally satisfactory.

Revenue amounted to $10,491, and Expenditure to $12,908.

The accidental death of a Malay Wireman is recorded with regret.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE

47. The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. There are three First Class Magistrates, six Second Class Magistrates and one Native Kathi in the State. The last deals solely with questions concerning Mohammedan Law. The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all Civil and Criminal matters. The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction in the case of offences punishable with death and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain Civil and Criminal matters.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts.

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei ...	1	3	56	23	89	171	343
Belait ...	...	1	148	41	40	167	397
Tutong ...	...	...	1	...	114	9	124
Temburong ...	1	1	...	...	5	18	25
Muara ...	...	...	5	4	...	...	9
TOTAL ...	2	5	210	68	248	365	898

Out of the 460 Criminal Cases 65 resulted in acquittals. The total amount involved in Civil and Administration Suits was $34,873.39.

There were three appeals to the Resident's Court: in one case the Magistrate's decision was reversed.

48. The strength of the police force at the end of the year was 13 non-commissioned officers and 68 constables. Discipline and health were good throughout the year.

Chief Inspector Murphy returned from leave in April, and his relief, Inspector Brown, returned to the Straits Settlements.

49. There was no serious crime during the year. 81 seizable offences were reported, as against 87 in 1934.

The following is a comparative statement of all offences reported to the police during the last three years:—

	Offences	*Property lost*	*Property recovered*
		$	$
1933 ..	459	3,000	1,437
1934 ..	463	1,454	376
1935 ..	591	1,136	371

Three hundred and sixty-two reports received were classified as "no offence disclosed".

50. *Aliens.*—Five Chinese and one Indian were repatriated during the year.

The numbers of aliens registered during the past three years were:—

1933	*1934*	*1935*
1,196	1,084	1,279

51. *Traffic.*—178 motor vehicles were registered and 254 drivers licensed compared with the respective figures of 174 and 179 in 1934.

52. Two persons were taken by crocodiles during the year. Nine crocodiles were captured.

53. *Fire Brigades.*—Adequate fire-fighting facilities exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait. Each brigade was called out twice during the year. No appreciable danger was incurred.

PRISONS

54. Twenty prisoners were committed to Brunei Prison and ten to Kuala Belait Prison in 1935, compared with a total of 36 in 1934. All were adults, 29 males and one female, of the following nationalities:—

Chinese	*Malays*	*Kedayans*	*Javanese*	*Indian*	*Dusun*
11	13	2	2	1	1

At the end of the year there remained seven prisoners in Brunei and two in Belait.

Eleven prisoners received medical treatment as outpatients, and two entered hospital.

Discipline was good.

Prisoners were employed mainly on public work, but they also made articles of rattan for sale.

Visiting Justices inspected the prisons each month: there were no complaints.

Rations to the value of $1,399.84 were supplied and clothing cost $63.52, the all-in cost of maintenance per head being some 27 cents per day.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION

55. *State Council.*—Six meetings of the State Council were held during the year. The following enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council:—

No. 1 of 1935. Carriage by Air.

Designed to give effect to the International Convention signed at Warsaw in 1929.

No. 2 of 1935. Whaling.

The State has acceded to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.

No. 3 of 1935. Lights and Small Shipping (amendment).

No. 4 of 1935. Rubber Regulation (amendment).

No. 5 of 1935. Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations).

This Enactment serves to implement in Brunei the policy of financial Sanctions.

In addition, rules were promulgated under various Enactments, the most important being:—

(i) The Forest Enactment 1934.
General Rules, Fees and royalties.

(ii) The Rubber Regulation Enactment 1934.
Assessment Rules.

(iii) The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment 1934.
Licences and Fees.

(iv) The Land Code 1909.
Rules for the removal of stone, gravel, etc.

(v) The Customs Duties Enactment 1909.
Regulations governing the export of goods to Italian territory.

CHAPTER XV

FINANCE AND TAXATION

56. Revenue totalled $813,532, as against the original estimate of $726,000. Receipts therefore constitute a new record, the surplus over the original estimate being happily attributable to increased prosperity throughout the State.

Expenditure was estimated at $650,885, and actually totalled $786,201, but of this total only $546,201 was spent on the services originally estimated for. The unforeseen Expenditure of $240,000 was in respect of debt repayment, made possible by enhanced revenues. After repayment of this sum, there still remained a surplus of $27,331.

There was a slight, but general, decrease in annually recurrent charges.

The following are the revenue and expenditure figures for the five years 1931–1935:—

	Revenue	*Expenditure*
	$	$
1931	342,010	322,791
1932	362,403	334,329
1933	580,756	514,812
1934	645,021	545,021
1935	813,532	786,201

Abstracts of revenue and expenditure for 1933–1935 are shown in Appendices *A* and *B*.

57. *Public Debt.*—The State debt at the close of the year totalled $133,000, compared with $378,200 a year previously, the whole of this sum being due to the Government of the Federated Malay States. The whole balance of this debt is estimated to be repaid early in 1936.

Assets and Liabilities Account. The surplus of assets on revenue account, *i.e.* exclusive of the debt of $133,000, amounted on the 31st December to $392,086 as against $364,755 at the end of 1934.

Details of the account as on the 31st December, 1935 are given below:—

	31st December, 1935	
	$ c.	$ c.
LIABILITIES		
Deposits		
Land Office	2,172 53	
Money Orders	5,159 13	
Courts	1,747 00	
Mohammedan Fund	1,347 64	
Police Reward Fund	407 85	
Prisoner's Aid Fund	705 57	
Family Remittance	899 99	
Rubber Fund	15,196 66	
Miscellaneous	14,000 91	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund Sterling Securities (at cost)	111,894 23	
		153,531 66
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities ..	—	392,085 87
Total ..	—	545,617 53

	31st December, 1935	
	$ c.	$ c.
ASSETS		
Cash in Treasury and Bank ..	—	216,226 86
Loans (secured)	—	68,770 66
Advances	—	5,566 55
Suspense	—	24,609 08
Investments		
Local Securities:—		
F.M.S. Loan	50,000 00	
Singapore Municipal Loan ..	10,000 00	
Penang Municipal Loan ..	8,550 00	
Sterling Securities:—		
Nigeria 1955 Stocks ..	29,000 00	
Straits Settlements 1937/67 Stock	21,000 00	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	111,894 38	
	—	230,444 38
Total ..		545,617 53

A copy of the Customs Tariff is given in Appendix *C*.

58. *Poll-Tax.*—This tax—at the rate of 50 cents per head—is applicable to all non-Malay male natives of the country between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, who are not registered owners of land.

Collections in the last three years have been as follows:—

	$
1933	1,372
1934	986
1935	1,034

CHAPTER XVI

GENERAL

59. The year was characterised by peace and comparative plenty: the people were more generally prosperous than for many years, there was none but insignificant crime, no unemployment, and no serious epidemic of sickness.

On two occasions the State was very much *en fête*. The first was for the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George, which was acclaimed in this small and distant State with overwhelming loyalty and enthusiasm.

The second occasion was in August, when the State had the honour of receiving the High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir SHENTON THOMAS and Lady THOMAS. It was the most welcome of visits, and their departure left but one regret, that it is not possible to extend such a welcome more frequently.

His Highness the Sultan, who was in good health throughout the year, left with Her Highness the Tengku Ampuan at the end of August for Selangor, where a daughter was born to the Tengku Ampuan on October 15th.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak visited the State in February.

The writer acted as British Resident throughout the year: Mr. A. GLENCROSS, M.C.S. served as Assistant Resident, Kuala Belait until April, when he was relieved by Mr. D. A. SOMERVILLE, M.C.S.

Many gentlemen of the unofficial community assisted Government in its work, and I gladly take this opportunity of thanking them.

R. E. TURNBULL.
British Resident,
Brunei.

BRUNEI, *February,* 1936.

APPENDIX *A*

Abstract of Revenue	1933	1934	1935
	$	$	$
Class I			
Duties, Taxes and Licences—			
Customs	178,267	185,273	229,129
Government Monopolies ..	53,430	46,398	53,369
Licences	22,195	26,579	30,146
Poll-Tax	1,372	986	1,034
Municipal	14,375	15,882	15,917
Class II			
Fees of Courts and Offices, etc.—			
Courts	3,855	4,630	4,363
Surveys	980	1,295	883
General	5,248	10,510	8,704
Class III			
Government Undertakings—			
Posts and Telegraphs	10,425	10,466	12,099
Electrical Department	..	..	10,491
Class IV			
Revenue from Government Property—			
Land Revenue	257,591	317,225	420,924
Cession Monies	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest	8,396	9,408	10,846
Class V			
Land Sales—			
Premia on Land Sales ..	9,422	1,169	427
Total Revenue ..	580,756	645,021	813,532

APPENDIX *B*

Abstract of Expenditure	1933	1934	1935
	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan	14,481	20,365	29,061
Ministers	14,640	20,540	20,640
British Resident	18,186	19,728	20,422
Assistant Resident	20,272	26,829	28,166
Customs and Marine Department ..	19,488	20,276	21,353
Land and Surveys	12,316	4,930	30,004
Agriculture Department	..	8,565	9,351
District Offices	11,971	12,573	14,021
Education	11,040	12,452	11,859
Police	34,297	37,289	38,910
Medical and Health Department ..	29,571	37,877	41,809
Forest Department	..	12,373	14,094
Audit	..	..	3,783
Political Pensions	5,994	9,429	9,429
Kathi	2,292	2,472	2,555
Interest	15,482	15,321	15,132
Municipal	1,140	733	832
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent	25,230	30,829	32,527
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure	68,538	14,970	11,810
Pensions	5,328	6,880	7,390
Posts and Telegraphs	18,166	18,912	27,172
Electrical Department	..	..	12,907
Public Works Department	..	..	21,399
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ..	70,052	68,680	58,466
Public Works, Special Expenditure ..	110,328	138,098	57,909
Total Expenditure ..	508,812	540,221	541,001
Repayment of Public Debt ..	6,000	4,800	245,200
Grand Total ..	514,812	545,021	786,201

APPENDIX C

SCHEDULE A

Import Tariff

IN FORCE DURING 1935

		$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Arms and Ammunitions—			
Rifles, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, each ..		5 00	
Cartridges, loaded or empty, per 1,000	British,	10 00	
" " " "	Foreign,	11 00	
(Import permit must be previously obtained)			
Building and house materials of all kinds including door fittings but excluding Timber and Cement			5%
Boots, Shoes, Overshoes, Slippers and Sandles	British,		5%
" " " "	Foreign,		10%
Cement, per ton	British,	2 00	
" "	Foreign,	5 00	
Chemicals except for use in agriculture ..			10%
Chemicals for use in agriculture			5%
Cloth, Bunting, Flax, Grass, Fibre or any mixture thereof			10%
Coconut Oil			5%
Copper and Copperware			5%
Cosmetic and Perfumes	British,		10%
" " "	Foreign,		20%
Crockery and Earthenware			10%
Cycles and Parts—			
Cycles—complete, each	British,	1 50	
" " "	Foreign,	4 50	
Saddles "	British,	0 10	
" "	Foreign,	0 30	
Frames—complete "	British,	1 00	
" " "	Foreign,	3 00	
Frames—parts of per piece ..	British,	0 05	
" " " " ..	Foreign,	0 15	
Handlebars—with fittings and otherwise, each	British,	0 10	
" " " " "	Foreign,	0 30	
Rims, each	British,	0 10	
" "	Foreign,	0 30	
Chains, "	British,	0 10	
" "	Foreign,	0 30	
Dangerous Drugs, except accompanied by import permit from British Resident, per ounce ..		500 00	
Dyestuffs, Foreign			100%
Explosives, Gun powder, Dynamites, Squibs and Crackers			25%
(Import permit must be previously obtained)			
Fancy Goods—including Watches, Clocks, Cameras, Jewellery and Sporting Goods			5%
Fish, Dried			10%

APPENDIX *C—Continued*

SCHEDULE *A—Continued*

		$	c.	*Ad Valorem*
Haberdashery-Ready-made clothing, Hats, Caps, Looking Glasses and Combs				5%
Exemption— Articles of clothing not exceeding $5 in value imported by the owner thereof as part of his or her luggage.				
Iron and Ironware including agriculture implements				5%
Lamps and Lanterns				5%
Manufactured Rubber goods other than motor car tyres, tubes and accessories				5%
Matches, per tin of 120 packages		4	00	
Matches manufactured in the Colony of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, per tin of 120 packages		1	00	
Machinery and Electrical Equipments				5%
Motor and other mechanically propelled road vehicles	British,			Free
„ „ „ „ „	Foreign,			20%
Motor car types, tubes and accessories	British,			Free
„ „ „ „ „	Foreigh,			20%
Oils—not otherwise specified				10%
Exemption— Anti-Malarial Oil.				
Paint and Painting Materials				10%
Pigs, per head		5	00	
Petroleum—				
Benzine, per gallon		0	10	
Kerosene Oil, per gallon		0	05	
Provisions, tinned and preserved, of all kinds ..				5%
Exemption— Tinned Milk and Tinned Biscuits.				
Rope and Cordage				5%
Rubber Soles	British,			5%
„ „	Foreign,			10%
Salt, per katty		0	01	
Sugar, per katty		0	01	
Sugar, British, per pikul		0	75	
Sacks, each		0	01	
Silkstuffs				10%
Spirit—Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Rum Liquers and Bitters:—				
(a) Containing not less than 85% of proof spirit, per gallon		9	00	
(b) Containing less than 85% of proof spirit but not less than 70% of proof spirit, other than brandy, per gallon ..		7	20	
(c) Containing less than 70% but not less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon		4	50	

APPENDIX *C—Continued*

SCHEDULE *A—Continued*

		$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
(d) Containing less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon		3 00	
(e) Brandy, per gallon ..	British,	7 20	
" " " ..	Foreign,	9 50	
Sparkling Wines, per gallon ..	British,	4 50	
" " " " ..	Foreign,	5 50	
Still Wines—			
(a) Over 26% of proof spirit, per gallon	British,	3 00	
" " " "	Foreign,	4 00	
(b) Under 26% of proof spirit, per gallon	British,	1 00	
" " " "	Foreign,	2 00	
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon	British,	0 90	
" " " "	Foreign,	1 00	
Chinese Samsoo including Medicated Wines, per gallon		6 00	
Telescopes, Surveying and Optical Materials ..			5%
Timber			10%
Tobacco—			
(a) Chinese Tobacco, per katty		0 80	
(b) Sumatra, Palembang and other Native Tobacco, per katty		0 80	
(c) Tobacco in tins, per pound ..	British,	0 80	
" " " " ..	Foreign,	0 90	
(d) Cigars, per pound		0 80	
(e) Cigarettes, per pound ..	British,	0 80	
" " " ..	Foreign,	0 90	

Regulations in connection with Commercial Traveller's samples and specimens—

All Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens if in a reasonable quantity (*i.e.* not more than one or two in number) are admitted duty free. Commercial Travellers shall declare at the Customs Office if they wish to import samples or specimens in excess of the quantity stated above and deposit the full amount of duty calculated as if all the samples or specimens are being imported for consumption in the State. A rebate will be granted for all unsold goods provided their re-exportation has taken place within one week from the date of import. These privileges are given to all Commercial Travellers from all parts of the world.

Rebate—

No rebate of Customs duties will be granted in respect of any article if such article has been imported for a period of ten days or longer provided this rule shall not apply to articles being kept in the Customs Bonded Store.

APPENDIX *C—Continued*

SCHEDULE *A—Continued*

Specification of Dangerous Drugs—

Morphine (including esters of morphine), cocaine, Acetyldihydrocodeinone, its salts, and preparation admixture, extract, or other substance containing any proportion of acetyldihydrocodeinone, ecgonine and diamorphine (commonly known as heroine) and their respective salts, Indian hemp and galenical preparations thereof, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodeinone (commonly known as eucodal), dihydro-codeinone (commonly known as dicodide) and medicinal opium, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetyle-morphine, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodeinone or dihydro-codeinone or containing more than one-fifth per cent. of morphine, or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine, ecgonine calculated as in respect of auhydrous morphine.

SCHEDULE *B*

Export Tariff

	$ c.	*Ad Valorem*
Brassware, per katty	0 10	
Cattle and Buffaloes, per head	15 00	
(Must be accompanied by special permit from British Resident)		
Copra		2½%
Coal		As provided in agreement.
Cutch		As provided in agreement.
Poultry, per head	0 20	
Gambier		10%
Hides and Horns		10%
Jelutong Rubber tapped on alienated land ..		10%
Mineral Oils		As provided in agreement.
Orang Utan, per head	250 00	
Pepper		5%
Prawns, Dried, per pikul	3 00	
Prawn Refuse, per rice sack	0 50	
Pigs, per head	4 00	
Sago—		
Trunk		10%
Raw, per bayong	0 15	
Flour, per rice sack	0 20	
Tobacco, Locally grown		5%

R. E. TURNBULL,
British Resident,
Brunei.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
BRUNEI, 31*st December*, 1935.

APPENDIX *D*

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1933–1935

Exports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
					$	$	$
A.—Food, Animals and Drinks—							
Poultry	heads	56	149	68	43	71	53
Dried Prawns	pikuls	940	359	475	31,306	12,482	15,652
Sago Flour	,,	5,125	1,895	2,603	4,524	2,506	6,177
Dried Fish	,,	94	11	170	1,190	128	1,571
B.—Raw Materials—							
Crude Oil	tons	280,523	371,591	441,744	1,760,861	2,371,669	2,785,037
Raw Sago	bayongs	71	21	99	57	20	88
Cutch	tons	1,788	2,356	2,575	123,757	162,861	177,910
Forest Produce	...	...	...	...	2,328	2,649	11,406
Plantation Rubber	lbs.	2,270,249	3,608,364	3,008,409	236,249	671,970	576,159
Jelutong Rubber	pikuls	1,947	2,365	2,235	19,215	39,134	45,060
Hides and Horns	,,	139	142	162	589	744	1,095
Coal	tons	78	28	25	618	298	200
Prawn Refuse	bags	29	...	10	35	...	42
Natural Gas	cubic feet	No. return	792,453,863	464,703,917	...	113,207	65,375
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Brassware	pikuls	11	18	55	546	1,179	1,833
Silverware	,,	...	...	...	4,346	5,139	7,709
Sarongs	pieces	111	287	581	319	2,053	1,556
Kajangs	bundles	2,878	1,382	2,525	2,260	1,001	1,519
Miscellaneous	,,	...	...	...	2,794	3,639	11,057
	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	2,191,037	3,390,750	3,709,499

APPENDIX *D—Continued*

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1933–1935

Imports

Name of Article		Quantity			Value		
		1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
					$	$	$
A.—Food, Drinks and Tobacco—							
Rice	pikuls	29,015	43,006	48,472	106,522	131,805	187,421
Other Grains	,,	3,063	6,050	4,888	11,508	10,133	15,499
Milk	cases	3,165	3,220	3,346	30,677	28,510	26,914
Salt	pikuls	2,613	2,353	2,827	2,048	1,701	1,885
Sugar	,,	10,390	12,089	11,724	48,721	54,585	48,653
Tobacco	lbs.	89,591	87,309	96,828	97,277	82,917	92,115
Provisions	...	...	...	...	180,897	180,012	116,199
Flour	sacks	9,742	12,590	12,436	16,733	20,345	20,852
Coconut Oil	tins	3,557	4,434	4,048	9,165	8,740	10,178
Coffee	pikuls	790	966	1,177	17,479	18,097	19,020
Spirit	gallons	7,628	* 10,213	1,597	30,440	27,965	19,149
Arrack	,,	396	375	612	1,110	938	2,074
Beer and Stout	,,	No return	No return	6,584	No return	No return	13,368
Dried Fish	pikuls	424	657	605	5,256	6,152	7,424
Cattle	...	...	...	...	No return	No return	1,622
B.—Raw Materials—							
Petroleum	gallons	123,888	143,410	182,172	64,640	67,619	82,114
Timber	...	...	...	...	20,564	50,388	54,800
Fuel Oil	gallons	13,429	19,099	29,601	7,056	6,650	7,158
Lubricating Oil	,,	No return	No return	27,295	No return	No return	24,877
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	...	36,250	21,932	37,998
Dyed Cotton Goods	...	...	...	...	76,017	76,380	79,192
Yarn and Thread	...	...	...	...	8,257	10,513	9,268
Sarongs	...	...	...	...	22,487	21,091	21,593
Machinery	...	...	...	...	826,055	598,305	394,001
Chandu	tahils	7,400	7,000	7,400	16,820	14,700	22,220
Matches	tins	902	1,147	1,253	6,336	6,049	6,856
Cement	tons	2,324	580	1,951	33,253	10,976	22,305
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	375,588	295,365	649,304
Coins and Bullion	...	...	...	...	360,672	135,471	421,440
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2,411,768	1,887,339	2,415,499

APPENDIX *E*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1933–1935

Exports

District	Plantation Rubber			Jelutong Rubber			Sago Flour and Raw Sago		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	1,410,543	2,067,098	1,708,914	...	...	...	39	15	53
Belait ...	7,931	64,380	50,779	1,080	1,828	2,158	174	394	60
Tutong ...	162,747	540,238	420,630	77	...	...	4,951	1,501	2,543
Temburong ...	658,109	845,847	767,676	790	537	77	68	17	86
Muara ...	30,919	90,801	60,410	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,270,249	3,608,364	3,008,409	1,947	2,365	2,235	5,233	1,927	2,742

District	Hides and Horns			Forest Produce			Kajang		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	$	$	$	Bundles	Bundles	Bundles
Brunei ...	67	90	113	701	1,116	2,935	2,862	1,382	2,525
Belait ...	62	51	46	882	1,481	5,958	...	...	...
Tutong ...	4	...	3	361	52	2,498	...	..	
Temburong ...	6	1	...	352	...	15	5	...	...
Muara ...	...	...	...	32	...	...	11	...	..
TOTAL ...	139	142	162	2,328	2,649	11,406	2,878	1,382	2,525

APPENDIX *E—Continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1933–1935

Exports

District	Sarongs			Brassware			Silverware			Cutch		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	$	$	$	Tons	Tons	Tons
Brunei ...	319	2,053	529	10	15	30	4,346	5,139	7,672	1,788	2,356	2,575
Belait ...	...	...	52	1	1	2	...	...	37	...	...	...
Tutong ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong ...	...	...	...	..	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	319	2,053	581	11	18	55	4,346	5,139	7,709	1,788	2,356	2,575

District	Crude Oil			Dried Prawns			Natural Gas			Miscellaneous		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet	$	$	$
Brunei ...	...	...	...	918	341	455	No return	...	..	1,402	1,548	10,655
Belait ...	280,523	371,591	441,744	...	13	15	Do.	792,453,863	464,703,917	1,362	2,091	381
Tutong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	. .	...	...	...	21
Temburong ...	...	...	...	19	5	5	Do.	...	...	...	...	...
Muara ...	...	...	...	3	...	. .	Do.	...	...	30	...	...
TOTAL ...	280,523	371,591	441,744	940	359	475	No return	792,453,863	464,703,917	2,794	3,639	11,057

APPENDIX *E—Continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1933–1935—*Continued*

Imports

District	Rice			Other Grains			Tobacco			Sugar		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	18,010	27,603	29,992	1,328	991	1,280	42,277	47,711	49,174	6,366	7,717	6,998
Belait ...	8,993	9,930	13,422	1,664	4,733	3,466	41,433	29,610	37,171	2,422	2,196	2,674
Tutong ...	513	3,191	2,886	42	91	100	3,058	5,395	5,483	926	1,443	1,453
Temburong ...	1,386	2,282	2,172	27	235	42	2,823	4,591	5,000	512	723	599
Muara ...	112	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	64	10	...
TOTAL ...	29,014	43,006	48,472	3,063	6,050	4,888	89,591	87,309	96,828	10,390	12,089	11,724

District	Piece Goods			Petroleum			Provisions			Salt		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	$	$	$	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	$	$	$	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls
Brunei ...	43,254	48,978	47,009	51,424	53,302	32,788	28,824	42,562	41,875	1,763	1,492	1,841
Belait ...	25,225	16,727	23,381	66,512	82,308	140,353	147,089	126,549	65,188	375	401	472
Tutong ...	5,559	5,866	6,312	3,640	5,400	6,923	1,376	7,990	6,875	291	320	382
Temburong ...	1,969	4,500	2,368	2,096	2,400	2,108	3,520	2,568	2,240	117	119	109
Muara ...	10	309	122	216	...	...	88	346	21	67	21	23
TOTAL ...	76,017	76,380	79,192	123,888	143,410	182,172	180,897	180,015	116,199	2,613	2,353	2,827

APPENDIX *E—Continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1933–1935—*Continued*

Imports

District	Machinery			Flour			Coconut Oil			Liquor		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	$	$	$	Sacks	Sacks	Sacks	Tins	Tins	Tins	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Brunei ...	1,741	9,451	10,671	5,657	8,111	8,203	2,255	2,809	2,529	1,516	1,791	2,028
Belait ...	824,234	588,617	377,398	3,389	3,243	3,073	957	899	897	6,459	8,398	6,712
Tutong ...	...	152	5,860	272	703	805	210	445	420	8	...	1
Temburong ...	80	50	25	368	533	355	130	278	201	41	24	52
Muara ...	...	35	47	56	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	826,055	598,305	394,001	9,742	12,590	12,436	3,557	4,434	4,048	8,024	10,213	8,793

District	Timber			Yarn and Thread			Motor Vehicles			Chandu		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	Tahils	Tahils	Tahils
Brunei ...	18,802	21,253	30,845	5,866	7,562	6,742	3,528	5,224	3,008	7,400	7,000	7,400
Belait ...	1,696	28,572	23,114	1,509	2,239	1,705	32,722	15,946	34,896	...	...	...
Tutong ...	...	...	300	361	498	557	...	762	94	...	...	...
Temburong ...	63	175	72	208	214	263	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muara ...	3	388	462	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	20,564	50,388	54,800	8,257	10,513	9,268	36,250	21,932	37,998	7,400	7,000	7,400

APPENDIX *E—Continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1933–1935—*Continued*

Imports

District	Cement			Fuel Oil			Milk			Sarongs		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Cases	Cases	Cases	$	$	$
Brunei ...	18	47	59	8,052	10,779	11,990	715	921	1,312	13,574	12,177	11,200
Belait ...	2,306	531	1,883	5,269	8,320	17,611	2,292	2,032	1,718	4,568	4,389	4,971
Tutong ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	92	155	212	3,208	2,999	4,488
Temburong ...	...	2	4	108	...	...	61	112	104	884	1,526	934
Muara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	253	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,324	580	1,951	13,429	19,099	29,601	3,165	3,220	3,346	22,487	21,091	21,593

District	Coffee			Matches			Miscellaneous		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Tins	Tins	Tins	$	$	$
Brunei	420	544	628	563	637	658	72,714	103,981	113,781
Belait	269	269	354	112	293	308	292,308	171,063	504,830
Tutong	53	98	144	125	112	185	5,634	12,173	23,042
Temburong ...	44	55	51	97	105	102	4,624	8,050	7,601
Muara	4	...	...	5	...	...	308	98	50
TOTAL ...	790	966	1,177	902	1,147	1,253	375,588	295,365	649,304

APPENDIX *E—Continued*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1933–1935—*Continued*

Imports

District	Dried Fish			Lubricating Oil			Cattle		
	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935	1933	1934	1935
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	$	$	$
Brunei	No return	No return	199	No return	No return	5,439	No return	No return	1,622
Belait	Do.	Do.	296	Do.	Do.	21,856	Do.	Do.	...
Tutong	Do.	Do.	67	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...
Temburong ...	Do.	Do.	43	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...
Muara	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...
TOTAL ...	No return	No return	605	No return	No return	27,295	No return	No return	1,622

APPENDIX *F*

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at the Nine Stations of the State during the Year 1935

Month	Brunei District				Temburong District			Belait District	
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kum-bang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	Kuala Belait (The British Malayan Petroleum Co.)	Kuala Belait Hospital
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January	12·68	10·90	9·90	13·71	13·02	13·65	7·30	7·79	7·65
February	4·76	6·16	5·81	5·78	6·79	8·17	5·45	8·19	8·16
March	7·88	7·42	6·83	6·77	22·25	19·68	8·88	10·13	10·16
April	4·68	4·68	3·89	3·51	8·38	9·75	12·82	7·12	7·01
May	4·96	3·60	4·77	8·86	8·10	10·65	8·58	6·12	6·18
June	20·39	16·41	23·74	21·23	21·55	20·53	9·15	8·97	9·
July	5·78	5·43	7·01	6·44	22·43	11·35	7·42	3·27	3·28
August	10·14	12·82	14·85	11·26	23·95	20·92	11·94	9·28	9·11
September	6·94	3·50	4·05	7·81	8·43	8·18	4·35	6·10	6·41
October	16·37	16·26	17·32	18·60	38·40	23·22	31·92	18·57	18·77
November	17·58	19·21	16·73	21·90	24·60	23·48	23·47	15·39	15·81
December	13·23	9·69	9·80	10·42	20·30	14·03	17·48	6·54	6·70
Total ..	125·39	116·08	124·70	136·29	218·20	183·61	148·76	107·47	108·24

APPENDIX *G*

Abstract of Thermometrical Observations at Government Hospitals, Brunei Town, Tutong and Temburong during 1935

Thermometer Mean (In Shade)

Month	Brunei			Tutong			Temburong		
	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range
January ..	83.64 °F	75.55 °F	8.09 °F	83.29 °F	79.22 °F	4.07 °F	84.45 °F	74.03 °F	11.42 °F
February ..	84.86 ,,	75.11 ,,	9.75 ,,	83.96 ,,	74.16 ,,	9.80 ,,	85.71 ,,	74.35 ,,	11.36 ,,
March ..	85.52 ,,	76.19 ,,	9.33 ,,	85.45 ,,	74.96 ,,	10.49 ,,	86.09 ,,	74.77 ,,	11.32 ,,
April ..	87.50 ,,	77.37 ,,	10.13 ,,	87.29 ,,	75.66 ,,	11.63 ,,	87.73 ,,	75.53 ,,	12.20 ,,
May ..	87.74 ,,	77.39 ,,	10.35 ,,	86.19 ,,	75.96 ,,	10.23 ,,	89.25 ,,	75.22 ,,	14.03 ,,
June ..	86.03 ,,	76.73 ,,	9.30 ,,	86.36 ,,	74.83 ,,	11.53 ,,	86.53 ,,	74.86 ,,	11.67 ,,
July ..	86.94 ,,	76.68 ,,	10.26 ,,	86.74 ,,	75.12 ,,	11.62 ,,	86.87 ,,	74.67 ,,	12.20 ,,
August ..	86.94 ,,	76.23 ,,	10.35 ,,	86.83 ,,	75.06 ,,	11.77 ,,	87.16 ,,	73.77 ,,	13.39 ,,
September ..	86.70 ,,	76.20 ,,	10.50 ,,	87.18 ,,	74.53 ,,	12.65 ,,	88.00 ,,	74.30 ,,	13.70 ,,
October ..	86.23 ,,	76.94 ,,	9.29 ,,	85.79 ,,	74.93 ,,	10.86 ,,	87.09 ,,	75.09 ,,	12.00 ,,
November ..	85.20 ,,	75.03 ,,	10.17 ,,	84.96 ,,	74.66 ,,	10.30 ,,	87.40 ,,	74.26 ,,	13.14 ,,
December ..	84.80 ,,	75.87 ,,	8.93 ,,	85.19 ,,	74.12 ,,	11.07 ,,	87.41 ,,	73.35 ,,	14.06 ,,
Mean Temperature	86.01 °F	76.27 °F	9.73 °F	85.77 °F	75.27 °F	10.50 °F	87.05 °F	74.52 °F	12.53 °F

SKETCH MAP OF THE STATE OF BRUNEI

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles

REFERENCE

- Metalled Road
- Earth "
- Road Along Sand Beach
- State Boundary (assumed)
- District Boundary
- District Name — BELAIT
- Residency — Ry.
- Govt. Offices, Palace of H. H. the Sultan — G.O. P.
- Golf Course, Village Schools — G.C. V.S.
- European Rubber Estates
- European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)
- Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)
- Oil Mining Lease (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.) — O.M.L.
- Oil Prospecting Licence (Brit. Mal. Pet. Co. Ltd.) — O.P.L.
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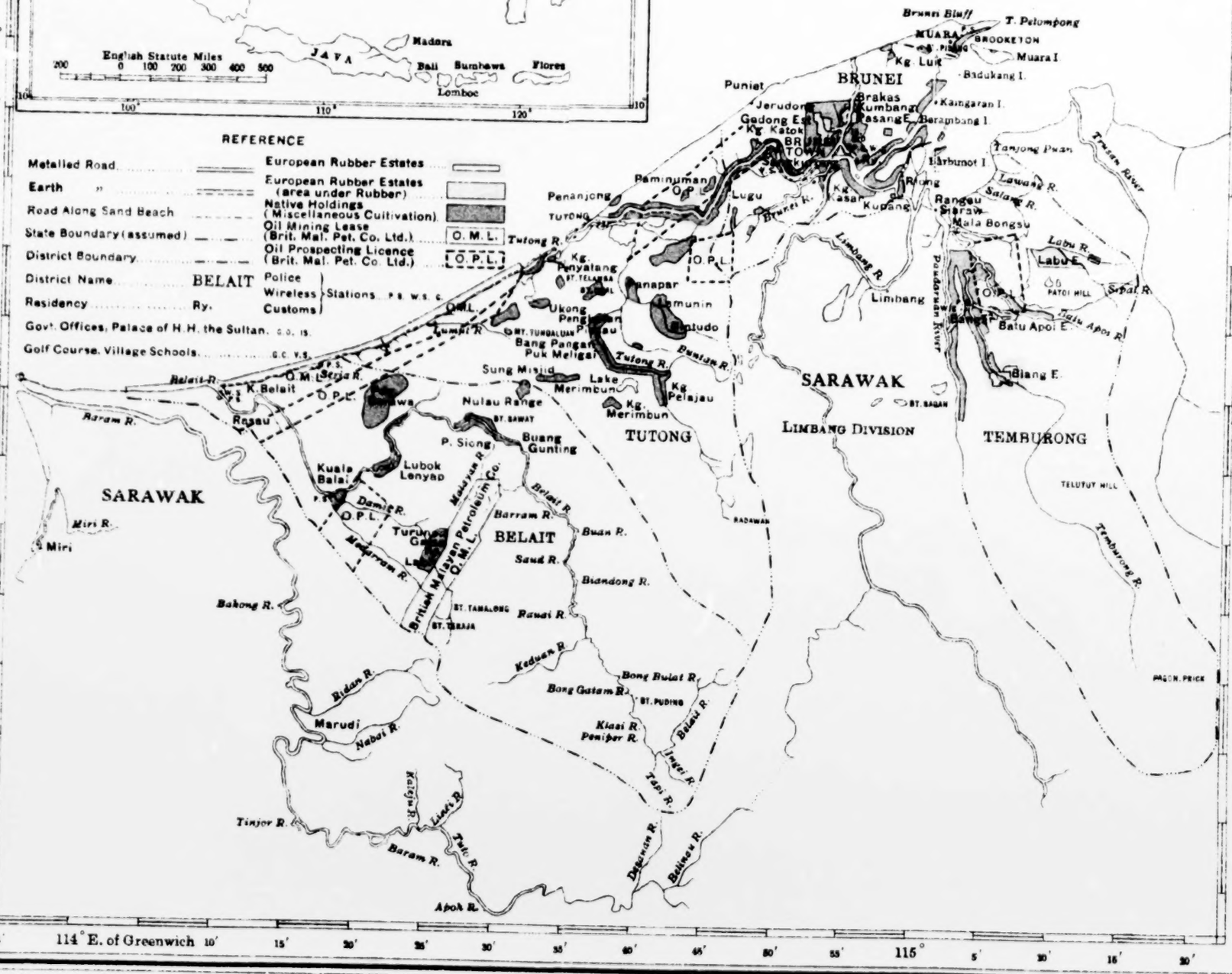

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STATE OF BRUNEI

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND CLIMATE

GEOGRAPHY

The State of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,280 square miles, with a coast line of about 100 miles, and lies between 4° 5′ and 5° 2′ N. latitude and 114° 3′ and 115° 22′ E. longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

The capital, Brunei, or, to give it its honorific Arabic name, Darul-Salam (Abode of Peace), is situated about nine miles from the mouth of the Brunei River. The population as revealed by the census of 1931 was 10,453. Prior to 1910 it consisted almost entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river, but it now includes a strip of the mainland, partly reclaimed, on which the Government buildings and many shophouses and private residences have been erected.

The only other town of any size is Kuala Belait at the south-western end of the State's seaboard. It is the centre of a rapidly expanding oil producing area and is the local headquarters of the British Malayan Petroleum Company.

HISTORY

A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and it is practically certain that the reference is to Brunei.

In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Majapahit and Malacca. By the early years of the 16th century, however, it had risen to great power, and in the reign of Sultan BOLKIA, (Nakhoda Ragam, the Singing Captain), its authority extended not only over the northern part of the Island of Borneo but also over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of PIGAFETTA who sailed with MAGELLAN on his famous voyage around the world and recorded his impressions of the various lands he visited. PIGAFETTA saw Brunei in 1521 and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay, only a small part of its former territory remaining to it. At this period the town of Brunei seems to have been a profitable slave market for the captives of the Illanun and Sulu pirates on the coasts of Borneo. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei was reduced to its present circumscribed boundaries.

By a Treaty made in 1888 Brunei was placed under the protection of Great Britain, and the Sultan agreed that the foreign relations of the State should be conducted by Her Majesty's Government. Provision was also made for the setting up of a Consular Court with jurisdiction over British subjects and British protected persons. In 1906 a supplementary Treaty was entered into whereby the Sultan undertook to accept a British Resident who should be the agent and representative of the British Government, acting under the High Commissioner. This followed the system which had been adopted in the case of the Malay States of the Federation.

CLIMATE

The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature varies between 80° and 90° Fahrenheit but the heat is generally tempered by a light breeze. At night the temperature usually falls below 80°.

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 and 200 inches for different parts of the State.

Meterological returns are given in Appendices *A* and *B*.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT

Brunei is a Sultanate, the present Ruler being His Highness AHMAD TAJUDIN AKHAZUL KHAIRI WADIN IBNI ALMERHUM SULTAN MOHAMED JEMAL-UL-ALAM, who succeeded his father in 1924 at the age of eleven years. During his minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha, the two chief ministers of State, were appointed to act as joint Regents. On 19th September, 1931, His Highness the Sultan ascended the Throne and the Regency terminated.

The chief authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at present consists of ten members including the British Resident. All legislation must receive the assent of the Council which also decides important questions of policy.

The administration of the Government is in the hands of the British Resident who is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service. By the Treaty of 1906 his advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Mohammedan

religion. He has his headquarters in Brunei Town and communicates with the High Commissioner through the intermediary of the Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore.

The State is divided into five administrative districts, Brunei, Belait, Tutong, Temburong and Muara, to each of which a Malay District Officer is appointed. The District Officer at Kuala Belait, the centre of the oilfields, works under the direction of the Assistant Resident, who is an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

Penghulus or village headmen were appointed in 1931 in the padi growing districts. They have certain powers as peace officers in the areas for which they are appointed.

Sanitary Boards, composed of official and unofficial members and subject to the control of the British Resident, function in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Tutong. Licensing Boards exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION

Vital Statistics

The population of Brunei in 1931 as ascertained by the census taken in that year was 30,135. The estimated population at the end of 1936 was 34,016, distributed by race approximately as follows:—

Europeans	69
Malays	28,960
Eurasians	40
Chinese	4,100
Indians	239
Others	608

One thousand four hundred and fifty-four births were registered during the year, giving a birth-rate of 42·74 per mille, compared with 43·70 per mille in 1935 and 39·61 per mille in 1934.

Registered deaths totalled 1,155, representing a crude death-rate of 33·95 per mille as against 23·78 per mille in 1935 and 37·51 per mille in 1934.

Registration of births and deaths in the populous areas is believed to be practically complete: it is known to be incomplete in the more remote areas, but the extent of the error is uncertain.

The infantile mortality rate was 352 per mille live births as compared with 210 per mille in 1935 and 355 per mille in 1934. The rate in the Brunei area, where registration is complete, was 460 per mille live births.

Migration

There was no organised immigration during the year. As always, however, there was a constant ebb and flow of population between the State and the neighbouring territories of Labuan (Straits

Settlements), British North Borneo and Sarawak. The following tables show the trend of migration:—

IMMIGRATION

Race	Sarawak	British North Borneo	Labuan	Total
Europeans	17	10	158	185
Chinese	679	7	1,566	2,252
Malays	620	919	11,926	13,465
Northern Indians	25	..	151	180
Southern Indians	4	..		
Other races	105	1	69	175
Total ..	1,450	937	13,870	16,257

EMIGRATION

Race	Sarawak	British North Borneo	Labuan	Total
Europeans	28	11	162	201
Chinese	616	42	1,593	2,251
Malays	522	921	12,368	13,811
Nothern Indians	21	2	120	145
Southern Indians	2	..		
Other races	78	..	246	324
Total ..	1,267	976	14,489	16,732

Aliens, which term connotes persons other than subjects of His Highness the Sultan and British subjects (not including British protected persons), are required to register on arrival and to notify change of residence and departure from the State. They may be, and in the case of the labouring class generally are, required to furnish a guarantor for the cost of their repatriation to the country from which they have arrived, if that should, for any reason, become necessary.

Little restriction is placed on the free movement of aliens of Malaysian race. Immigrants of other races, however, are required to produce a passport or other document of a similar nature. In the case of British North Borneo and Sarawak, Certificates of Registration and Certificates of Identity, which are granted by these Governments only after a period of residence, are accepted.

There is no legislation regulating the volume of immigration. Immigrants from China, however, are required to enter the State from Singapore, where their number is counted against the quota imposed under the immigration law of the Colony. Immigration from China *viâ* Sandakan (British North Borneo) is no longer permitted. Such immigrants from Singapore must produce their Certificate of Admission to the Colony or their Landing Certificate before they are permitted to enter the State.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH

Medical and health administration throughout the State is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Medical Service with headquarters in Brunei Town. Dr. W. G. EVANS held the appointed throughout the year.

Expenditure on account of the Medical Department amounted to $42,108, while the revenue collected totalled $2,512.

The scattered nature of the population and the inaccessibility of the larger part of the State render public health measures practically impossible except in the main centres of population.

Malaria is relatively rare in the large centres, where anti-malarial measures are taken, but it is fairly common in the outlying districts: even in the latter, however, it is not an immediate problem.

Health throughout the State was generally good, and there was no major epidemic during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—There were seven female officers engaged in maternity and child welfare work during the year, including one fully qualified nurse trained in Singapore.

Five hundred and twenty-nine maternity cases were attended in their homes, compared with 514 in 1935, while 15 were admitted to hospital. Four thousand three hundred and thirty other cases were seen in the clinic, compared with 3,186 in 1935 and 1,624 in 1934.

The average weight of babies born under the care of the department was 6½ lbs.

A very successful baby show was held during the year, over 500 babies participating.

Hospitals.—The State maintains three hospitals, namely, a well equipped hospital of 35 beds at Brunei Town and smaller hospitals at Temburong (Bangar) and Tutong. In addition, a travelling dispensary service covers the whole State.

There is also an excellently equipped hospital maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company at Kuala Belait which is made available for Government purposes, the Government contributing a share of the cost.

Two estates employ qualified dressers; one has a small hospital and one a dispensary.

The State services are free to the majority of the natives of the State, and to all indigent persons of whatever race.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING

Housing accommodation in the State falls under two main heads (*a*) houses in townships and (*b*) houses in country districts.

There are only three townships of any size in the State, namely, Brunei, Kuala Belait (including Seria) and Tutong. All three have been declared to be areas to which the provisions of the Sanitary

Boards Enactment apply. Strict control over all matters appertaining to housing and sanitation is exercised within each of the areas by a Board, comprising both official and unofficial members, to which, *inter alia*, plans for the erection of buildings and for the execution of structural alterations have to be submitted for prior approval. All houses in Sanitary Board areas are liable to inspection by officers of the Board.

Certain of the by-laws relating to housing and sanitation have also been applied to specified country districts outside the Sanitary Board Areas.

Housing in townships.—Housing in the townships may be divided into four classes:—

(*a*) Houses owned by the Government for the accommodation of its servants;

(*b*) Private residences of superior type;

(*c*) Shophouses; and

(*d*) Native huts and houses.

(*a*) *Government owned Houses.*—The Government now houses many of its servants. Most of the buildings are of wood, and the minimum accommodation is two rooms and a kitchen, with adequate sanitary arrangements. The more senior officers have quarters approximating to European standards.

(*b*) *Private residences.*—These may range from the substantial self-contained dwelling house standing in its own grounds to the much less pretentious wooden building erected on a small plot of land. Houses of this kind are as yet comparatively few, but there is a growing tendency amongst the wealthier Chinese to erect this type of building as a residence in preference to the old shophouse type.

(*c*) *Shophouses.*—These are mostly occupied by Chinese traders. The upper part of the building is used as a habitation by the shopkeeper and his family, while the lower part is used as a shop. The type of building is strictly controlled by the Board and may be deemed satisfactory.

(*d*) *Native huts and houses.*—These are usually built with plank walls and attap-thatched roofs and are situated as a rule on small plots owned by the householders themselves. There is not a great deal wrong inherently with this type of dwelling from a sanitary point of view, save the tendency to over crowding. This is not due to paucity of space or even, as a general rule, to lack of capital; it has been customary for the Malay to have his family and near relations close by him and the habit will not be relinquished easily.

No note on the housing accommodation in the State would be complete without some mention of the unique river kampongs in Brunei Town. Though there is an observable tendency among the younger generation to built their houses on the mainland, the greater part of the Malay population has lived from time immemorial in huts raised on piles built on mud flats in the river. These flats are exposed at low tide but flooded at high tide. The tides effectively dispose of rubbish and other impurities. The huts vary in size from a minimum of one room and a kitchen according to the wealth and standing of their owners.

Set in a wide sweep of river, somewhat reminiscent of one of the smaller Italian lakes, this river town is the most distinctive feature of the State. At high tide, under favourable conditions of light, it takes on a quite remarkable beauty. Viewed at close quarters, it is even more remarkably ramshackle, and at low tide, European olfactory organs are liable to take offence.

The houses are grouped in small villages, many being connected by precarious bridges. Children born in these surroundings swim almost as soon as they walk, and the casual visitor is often surprised by the plash-plash of four or five small naked bodies plunging spread eagled into the water at his approach, like frogs into a quiet pool.

The inhabitants use as transport a myriad canoes and protect themselves from the sun with enormous round hats. They obtain their fresh water supply from pipes led out over the edge of the river, and in the mornings, below these pipes, are crowded many canoes, packed with stone jars, and manoeuvred by small boys one after another below the gushing pipes.

At sunset the river becomes a busy thoroughfare, when the inhabitants make their way to and from the land town. Seen from a distance, the more minute of the canoes, with their occupants so hugely hatted as to be entirely concealed, look like nothing so much as enterprising mushrooms.

Housing in country districts.—In the country districts the usual type of dwelling is a one or two roomed hut where the owner of the land lives with his wife and children. The raised wooden hut with attap thatched roof is most common, but kajang walls are also found. Kajang is a species of palm leaf and when the leaves are stitched together a very effective wall is formed. The kajang house is delightfully cool.

Dyak settlers and Dusuns and Muruts in the wilder parts live in long houses. These vary in length according to the number of inhabitants. Each consists of a covered verandah where the bachelors live and a number of rooms occupied by married couples.

Estates, etc.—Certain large employers of labour house their own labourers. The lines are subject to inspection by Government officers and are required to be built and inhabited in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Code.

General.—The space available for building purposes both in townships and in country districts is ample and the types of dwelling house in general use are adequate for the needs of the various classes of the population.

Beyond the areas to which housing and sanitary bylaws have been applied no special action is taken to control housing conditions, nor is any necessary at present.

Building Societies.—There are no Building Societies in the State which is not sufficiently advanced for such institutions. There is, however, a co-operative society operated for the benefit of Government officers from which members may obtain loans for the erection and repair of their houses.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION

MINERALS

Oil.—Oil was first found in 1914, but there was no production on a commercial scale until 1932, when the British Malayan Petroleum Company commenced exporting from Seria, some ten miles north-east of Kuala Belait, the headquarters of the Company. The oil is exported by pipe-line to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak territory.

Exploration work in the early stages consists of comparatively indiscriminate geological examination followed by core drilling of selected areas. At a later date wells are bored upon sites conjecturally determined after palaeontological examination of "cores" taken from the location by the geologists. Even after these preliminary investigations, however, wells may fail to produce oil after drilling to depths of more than a mile and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars.

When a well is successful, the oil is raised to the surface by means of its attendant gas. Should there be a deficiency of gas in any particular well, the necessary supplies are obtained from a gas-well or from an oil-well which produces with its oil an over-sufficiency of gas. Over the field as a whole gas is present in abundant quantities which obviates the necessity for the use of mechanical pumping machinery at any of the wells. After supplying the wells there is a surplus available for kilns and domestic purposes as well as for export by pipe-line for use at the refinery at Lutong. Finally what cannot be utilized is burnt off in enormous flares like giant bunsen burners.

When a well has been put on production, the oil is straightway pumped through pipes to the refinery in Sarawak. As a result, the most obvious characteristic of the oilfields in Brunei is the apparent absence of oil.

Exploration work continued throughout the year. Eighteen new wells were sunk and brought to production, while two more were sunk and abandoned as no oil indications were observed. Fifty-three wells were producing at the end of the year.

The preliminary work for a sea location took the greater part of the year. Drilling commenced in the latter part of the year and a depth of 4,655 feet had been attained at the end of December. Great expectations are entertained of this well; oil bearing sand was early encountered, but the well is to be a deep one.

Two additional pumping plants were installed to accelerate the flow of oil in the pipe-line to Sarawak in order that the rate of production might be increased. This will, however, not take effect till 1937.

The production of oil and natural gas during the year amounted to 451,621 tons and 940,455,442 cubic feet respectively, as against 447,275 tons and 886,647,891 cubic feet in 1935.

The royalties payable on the oil and gas produced during the year, less the proportion consumed in the actual production, amounted to $399,929.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Department.—The Secretary to the Resident continued in charge of the Agricultural Department until the arrival in September of a Malay Officer of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya who assumed control.

At the end of the year there were at work at various centres in the State seven Malay Agricultural Subordinates, all trained at the School of Agriculture at Serdang in the Federated Malay States.

To ensure that the work of the department was being conducted on progressive and systematic lines, the Agricultural Officer, Singapore, at the request of the Government, paid a visit of inspection to the State and tendered advice on agricultural matters generally.

An Agricultural Officer of the Malayan Agricultural Service is to be appointed to the State early in 1937 and will be in direct control of the department.

Agricultural Stations.—The State maintains a central agricultural station at Kilanas for the experimental planting of products new to Brunei, and the exhibition of more effective agricultural methods. The Station is extremely popular with those of the people who are agriculturally minded. In addition, five padi test plots are maintained in various parts of the State.

Rubber.—Roughly 14,300 acres throughout the State are planted with rubber: of this area some 5,000 acres are in the possession of four European Estates.

Regulation, in accordance with the International Agreement, worked smoothly throughout the year. The exportable quota for the year was 1,312 tons which, with a carry over of 48 tons accumulated from previous years, made the total permissible exports 1,360 tons. Actual exports totalled 1,325 tons, valued at $790,703, as against 1,243 tons, valued at $576,159, in 1935.

A Malay officer of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya was appointed to the State in the latter part of the year and has already done excellent work among the owners of small rubber holdings, particularly in the direction of the improvement of the quality of the rubber-sheet produced, by demonstrations of the correct methods of treatment and of smoking.

Small smoke-houses of simple design to serve as a pattern for small-holders have been erected in many parts of the State.

Sago.—The sago palm is indigenous to the State. The product is used as a substitute for rice and constitutes almost the staple food of the races of the interior.

The production of sago was at one time an important industry but for some years it had been more or less moribund owing to low world prices. A substantial increase in the price of the commodity in 1935 gave a fresh impulse to the industry and enabled it to recover

some of its former activity. This recovery was more than maintained during the current year and 5973 pikuls, valued at $13,968, were exported, as against 2603 pikuls, valued at $6,177, in 1935, and 1895 pikuls, valued at $2,506, in 1934.

Rice.—The State does not produce sufficient rice for its own needs and the Government has in recent years devoted much attention to the problem of stimulating production by the inculcation of modern and economic methods in place of ancient and wasteful custom, by the encouragement of planting of fresh areas, particularly of wet padi, and by the introduction of better and higher yielding strains. Success is not to be achieved in a day, however. It has been the custom of the people of the interior to burn fresh areas of jungle every year and scatter seed broadcast thereon to reap later a meagre and precarious crop, and custom is not easily discarded. It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to record that there is evidence that the new methods, as they are demonstrated to be superior, appear to be making headway against the old.

Production for 1936 showed a large increase over the previous year, more than a million gantangs of padi being obtained from some 7,600 planted acres, as compared with 600,000 gantangs from 5000 planted acres in 1935. This is equivalent to approximately 25,000 pikuls of rice and represents about one-third of the total consumption of rice within the State. The increase in production is attributable to an extension of the planted area, particularly of the area under wet padi, and to favourable conditions of planting and harvesting. Kilanas, Sengkurong and Lumapas were the chief padi producing districts.

FORESTS

Forest Department.—The Forest Department is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Forest Service. The appointment was held by Mr. J. S. SMITH until December when he was relieved by Mr. C. O. FLEMMICH.

At the end of the year the subordinate staff consisted of a Forester and three Forest Guards seconded from the Federated Malay States, and five locally recruited Forest Guards.

The recruitment of locally born subordinates presents considerable difficulty as there is a dearth of suitable candidates with a sufficiently high standard of education and an aptitude and liking for forest work, and it will probably be necessary to rely to a considerable extent on seconded personnel for some time to come.

Reserves.—Two Forest Reserves, Anduki (1950 acres), and Labi Hills (278,000 acres), were finally constituted during the year. Preliminary notification was also made in respect of the reservation of an area of approximately 100,000 acres at Batu Apoi. The statutory enquiry was completed and the reserve will be finally constituted as from the 1st January, 1937.

These three reserves cover between them some 380,000 acres or roughly a quarter of the total area of the State. A considerable proportion of this reserve, however, is remote and may be regarded, in the State's present stage of development, as purely protective.

Shifting Cultivation.—The situation with regard to shifting cultivation was particularly satisfactory during the year. The felling of virgin jungle for this purpose is prohibited, and the aim has been to endeavour to confine clearings to areas of secondary growth of age not more than ten years.

Conservation of forest is an entirely new concept to the mind of the untutored rayat of the interior upon whose destructive proclivities in the past no effective check was ever imposed. Custom demanded a new clearing every year for the planting of rice and foodstuffs and mature jungle was almost invariably chosen for the purpose as it is easier to fell than secondary growth. The Forest Department is still young but there are signs that constant propaganda and explanation of the reasons for preserving forests are beginning to have their effect. In 1935 proceedings were taken against 117 persons for forest offences in connexion with the making of clearings for shifting cultivation: in 1936 not a single infringement was reported.

Timber Utilization.—The forests of Brunei represent one of the greatest potential assets of the State. It is a matter for regret, therefore, that the timber industry is in an unsatisfactory condition. Except in certain areas in the Belait District, there was no organised exploitation on systematic and efficient lines and it is difficult to see how the position can be improved so long as local sawyers are content to depend for their supplies on the sporadic and haphazard activities of up-river natives.

From time to time enquiries have been received from European firms as to the possibilities of timber exploitation on a large scale. Little disposition has been evinced so far, however, to provide the immediate capital necessary for the purpose, a circumstance which suggests that Borneo, if no longer the domain of the head hunter, is still the happy hunting ground of the concession seeker.

The prospect of timber cutting on ambitious lines is an attractive one. Experience suggests, however, that the future interests of the State as a potential timber producing country are likely to be best served by the slower but more intensive working practised by skilled Chinese, supported by modest but modern machinery.

The plank industry in Brunei Town was adversely affected by undercutting by a Chinese mill in Limbang (Sarawak). The planks, however, were of poor quality and appeared to have been cut from undersized logs, and by the end of the year the demand had fallen off.

The royalty on the outturn of timber for the year was $4,345 as compared with $3,851 for 1935. On firewood the royalty was $2,742 as compared with $1,858 in 1935.

Jelutong.—The Forest Department has succeeded in raising the standard of local jelutong to a high level, and a satisfactory price was obtained for the product over the year. The outturn was 2,833 piculs, valued at $70,509, as against 2,235 piculs, valued at $45,060 in 1935. Royalty was payable at the *ad valorem* rate of ten per cent.

Financial.—The total revenue collected by the Forest Department was $15,551 as compared with $13,509 for the previous year. Expenditure amounted to $15,796 as against $14,094 in 1935.

INDUSTRIES

Such industrial processes as are performed in Brunei relate almost exclusively to the treatment of the raw materials with the production of which the prosperity of the State is so intimately concerned. Apart from the oil and agricultural activities, which are dealt with elsewhere, the only major industry in the State is the preparation of bark extract, or cutch, from mangrove.

This industry is carried on by the Island Trading Company which has been established in Brunei since 1900, six years before direct control of the internal administration of the State was assumed by His Majesty's Government.

The greater part of the bark used in the preparation of the extract now comes from outside the State, being stripped from the mangrove swamps round the coasts of Borneo. The raw bark is crushed and placed in vats to which water is added for leeching purposes. The liquid is then evaporated to dryness in vacuum pans, leaving a solid residue. The finished product is a hard brittle substance not unlike pitch but reddish-brown in colour. Cutch is used in the leather and fishing industries for tanning and for the treatment and dyeing of nets and sails.

The labour employed is almost exclusively indigenous, the factory having since its establishment represented the major source of salaried employment for the inhabitants of the river town.

During the year 1994 tons of cutch, valued at $172,743, were exported, compared with 2,575 tons, valued at $177,910, in 1935.

Apart from this there are only native crafts, the principal of which are the manufacture of silver and brassware and the weaving of silk and cotton sarongs.

The Brunei silversmiths are perhaps the most famous of the Malay Archipelago. They have adapted their ancient art to present day requirements and have succeeded in producing articles which, though modern in design, still retain their native individuality.

Their wares find a ready sale in Malaya and elsewhere. In 1936 silverware to the value of $7,125 was exported as compared with $7,709 in 1935.

The brass-smiths, in addition to making gongs and other brassware, are expert at copying spare parts for motor cars, such as water pumps, pinions and manifolds.

MARINE PRODUCE

Fishing provides a livelihood for a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Brunei and Muara Districts and the prawn fishing industry in particular is an important one. The actual fishing is done almost entirely by Malays but the financing of the industry and the preparation, export and marketing of the dried product are in the hands of Chinese merchants.

Of recent years the industry has been somewhat depressed and its extent diminished owing to the low level of prices ruling in Singapore, where almost the entire catch is exported, and to the

consequent reluctance on the part of Chinese merchants to risk the not inconsiderable amount of capital required on a venture showing little prospect of a fair margin of profit. The unsatisfactory position has been aggravated by the poorness of the catches since 1934, as a result of the depredations of a species of jelly fish which has attacked the fishing areas.

Five hundred and seventy-nine pikuls of dried prawns, valued at $19,219, were exported in 1936, compared with 475 pikuls, valued at $15,652, in 1935.

In addition to the dried prawn industry, large supplies of fresh fish are disposed of in the local markets. A protective tariff of ten per cent. *ad valorem* was imposed upon imported fish in the hope of stimulating the local fish curing industry. There was, nevertheless, an increase in the imports of dried fish for the year, which would appear to suggest that the local fishermen are slow to take advantage of the opportunity offered them of cutting out the imported product.

LIVE STOCK

Brunei is not a stock raising country. It is estimated that there are about 3,000 head of buffalo in the State, kept both for draught purposes and for slaughter, and a few hundred head of cattle. There are also several flourishing pig farms run by Chinese.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE

The aggregate value of the trade of the State for the year was $6,017,329 as against $5,703,558 in 1935 and $5,142,618 in 1934.

Imports.—The total value of imports during the year amounted to $1,869,994, as against $1,994,059 in 1935 and $1,751,868 in 1934. Fluctuations in the comparative values of certain commodities were recorded, increases in the value of imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles, sugar and provisions being more than offset on the balance by a diminution in the value of imports of machinery, timber and rice.

The principal imports in order of value were as follows:—

	$
Miscellaneous manufactured articles ..	802,210
Rice	172,777
Provisions	123,609
Machinery	109,408
Tobacco	93,773
Petroleum	93,387

Exports.—The total value of exports during the year amounted to $4,147,335, as against $3,709,499 in 1935, and $3,390,750 in 1934. The major increases were in respect of crude oil, plantation rubber, jelutong, natural gas and sago flour, the only commodities to show a marked decrease being cutch and forest produce.

The principal exports in order of value were as follows:—

	$
Crude oil	2,975,103
Plantation rubber	790,703
Cutch	172,743

It is noteworthy that the value of the exports of crude oil and plantation rubber represent about 71% and 19% respectively of the total export trade.

Comparative tables of imports and exports are given in Appendices *C* and *D*.

Except in regard to crude oil which is exported by pipe-line straight to the refinery in Sarawak, there is practically no direct foreign trade. All goods are transhipped at Labuan (Straits Settlements) which serves as an entrepôt for the distribution of merchandise.

The import of cotton and rayon piece-goods manufactured in foreign countries is controlled. There is no local textile quotas legislation. Regulation is effected by prohibiting by rule under the Customs Duties Enactment, 1906, the importation of such goods, except from the Colony of the Straits Settlements or a Malay State, an amount representing the State's quota being added to the aggregate Malayan quota.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING

Labour.—There was no organised immigration during the year. The State is not dependent to any great extent on immigrant labour, the bulk of the labour employed being indigenous.

The chief employers of labour were the Government, the Island Trading Company, the British Malayan Petroleum Company and the European rubber estates in the State which number four with a planted area of about 5,000 acres. The following Table shows the racial distribution of the labour employed during the year, and the nature of its employment:—

Race	Government	Island Trading Company	British Malayan Petroleum Co.	European Estates	Total
	Public Works	Manufacture of Cutch	Oilfields	Tapping, etc. and factory work	
Malays and other Bornean Race ..	242	462	384	596	1,684
Chinese ..	7	..	534	18	559
Indians ..	1	..	103	4	108
Javanese ..	..	..	..	42	42
Eurasian ..	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	251	462	1,021	660	2,394

These figures represent merely the permanent labour forces and do not include the very large volume of casual labour. A large proportion of the indigenous population are peasant proprietors, living on their small holdings, who seek outside employment only as a seasonal occupation.

Conditions of labour in the State are governed by the Labour Code which is similar to that in force in the various administrations in the Malay Peninsula. Every employer is bound by law to provide at least 24 days work in every month for each labourer employed by him and no labourer can be required to work for more than six days in one week or for more than nine hours in any one day.

Visits of inspection to places of employment are made by the Government Medical Officer who acts as Assistant Controller of Labour to ensure the proper observance of the provisions of the Code.

There is no indentured labour and there is no unemployment in the western sense of the term.

Wages.—The standard rates of wages prescribed for Southern Indian labourers remained at 42 cents for an adult male labourer and 32 cents for an adult female labourer for a statutory day's work of nine hours or equivalent task. Southern Indian labour is employed only in the oilfields where the daily rates of pay earned are greatly in excess of the standard.

The prevailing rates of pay for the various categories of unskilled labour at the chief places of employment were as follows:—

Public Works Department	40 cents to 69 cents per day.
European Rubber Estates	35 cents to 65 cents per day.
Island Trading Company	$7 to $15 per month.
British Malayan Petroleum Company:—	
Chinese	40 cents to 55 cents per day plus rations.
Indians	70 cents to 95 cents per day.
Malays	55 cents to 95 cents per day.
Dyaks	45 cents to 60 cents per day.

Skilled labour commanded much higher rates.

Much of the indigenous labour is not entirely dependent upon the wages earned.

Cost of Living.—The staple food of the labourer is rice and an adult male is reckoned normally to consume six gantangs (36 katis or 48 lbs.) a month. The average price of No. 2 Siam rice in the State over the year was 30 cents per gantang as compared with 28 cents in 1935. This represents a cost of about six cents a day for the labourer's staple food.

The labourer's monthly living budget varied with the race of the labourer and the location of the place of employment between $8.50 and $14 per month. Living was dearest on the oilfields and tended to be cheaper in areas where fish and jungle fruits were readily procurable. The indigenous population is able to subsist with the use of remarkably little cash.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

Government Schools

The only schools maintained by the Government are Malay Vernacular Schools of which there were 18 in the State at the close of the year.

By the School Attendance Enactment, 1929, attendance at school is made compulsory in specified districts for every male child between the ages of 7 and 14 who lives within two miles of a school where free education in the child's own language is provided by the Government. The only districts which have so far been specified are the townships of Brunei and Kuala Belait. In effect, therefore, the Enactment applies only to Malay children living in these townships, though, of course, the schools maintained by the Government are not confined to these areas. The great majority are, in fact, outside them.

Malay vernacular education is entirely free. School buildings (as a rule), staff and quarters for staff, equipment and books are all provided by the State. Pupils buy for their own use notebooks, pencils, etc.

The number of boys attending Vernacular Schools at the end of the year was 946 as compared with 849 in 1933 and 866 in 1934. Ten girls also attended the boys' school at Kuala Belait.

The curriculum is based on that of the Malay Vernacular Schools in Malaya and includes Reading and Writing (in the Arabic and Romanised script), Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Hygiene, Drawing and Physical Training, as well as Basketry and Gardening at some schools.

All teaching is in the Malay language and no instruction is given which might tend to distract Malays from their native trades and occupations. The hours of attendance are from 8 A.M. to noon daily except Friday.

Wherever possible small areas of land are set aside for school gardens: of the 18 schools in the State, 12 are so provided. The gardens were inspected during the year by the Malay Officer of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya and officers of the Agricultural Department and practical advice given. The standard is said to be improving.

Physical exercises and the playing of games are encouraged. Almost all the schools play football, while badminton and hockey have been started in Brunei Town.

There is a troop of Scouts in Brunei Town of which the Superintendent of Education is the Scoutmaster.

There are no scholarships but boys who shew promise may be sent to the English School at Labuan (Straits Settlements) at Government expense, or selected for training as teachers at the

Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim in the Federated Malay States. There were three boys receiving training at the College during the year.

All the schools were medically inspected during the year and instruction in hygiene given by the staff of the Medical and Health Department.

Investigations were carried out with a view to the establishment of small village schools. Two new schools were erected by the Government at Muara and Seria, while two small village schools were built in the Tutong District by the people themselves with some assistance from the Government.

Except in Brunei Town the provision of an organised system of education is rendered difficult by the extremely scattered nature of the population and the lack of easy communication in the rural areas. Teaching in these small communities is therefore necessarily very elementary but, in as much as there is little prospect of early development for the greater part of the State, the standard of education provided is at present adequate for the needs of the people.

Little is done in the way of the provision of education for Malay girls. The difficulty in obtaining suitable women teachers constitutes the chief obstacle, and, until that has been surmounted, there can be little hope of overcoming the prejudice of conservative Mohammedan opinion against the attendance of girls at school.

Religious Instruction.—In addition to vernacular education, religious instruction (Mohammedan) is given in the vernacular schools in Brunei Town on two afternoons a week by a special Religious Teacher who receives an allowance from the Government.

One hundred and fifty boys were attending the classes, which are voluntary, at the end of the year.

Staff.—The staff of the Education Department consisted of a Malay Superintendent of Education and three teachers, all four trained at the Sultan Idris Training College, and 30 locally trained teachers and pupil teachers.

Finance.—A sum of $14,444.85 was spent on Malay vernacular education in 1936 as against $11,860 in 1935. This did not include the cost of sites for schools or of buildings erected during the year.

Private Schools

Chinese Vernacular Education.—There were two Chinese Vernacular Schools in the State, one at Brunei and one at Kuala Belait, maintained by the Chinese communities in these townships for the benefit of their children, both boys and girls. Small grants-in-aid were made by the Government and the schools subjected to periodical inspection.

There were 57 boys and 40 girls on the register of the Brunei school at the close of 1936 and 66 boys and 31 girls at the Belait school. In addition to education in the vernacular, elementary instruction in English is given in the senior classes.

Fees range from $1 to $1.50 per pupil per month but reduction or remission of fees is granted in respect of the children of needy parents. There are no scholarships.

English Education.—There is no Government English School in the State but the Government makes an annual contribution to the Government English School at Labuan (Straits Settlements) which is some 40 miles by sea from Brunei Town. Five Government-aided students were receiving education at this School during 1936.

Of the three boys, sons of the late Sultan and the two Chief Ministers of State, who had been sent to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar for their education at Government expense, Pengiran Muda Tengah, the younger brother of His Highness the Sultan, and Pengiran Anak Alam, son of the Pengiran Bendahara, left. Pengiran Anak Kahar, son of the Pengiran Pemancha, continued his education at the College.

There are two privately maintained English Schools at Kuala Belait, the S. P. G. School and the R. C. School.

The Kuala Belait English School opened in 1931, is maintained by the society for the Propagation of the Gospel. There were 45 boys and 9 girls on the register at the end of 1936, mostly children of employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company. Education is given in English up to a moderate standard. Both the Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company made a capitation grant towards the maintenance of the school. It is a condition of the grant that the school shall be non-sectarian and that religious instruction shall be optional.

The fees are Primer $1 per month and Standard I and upward $1.50 per month. No exemption is granted as the school is intended for the children of well-to-do parents. No scholarships are given.

The Roman Catholic English School, opened in 1933, is maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission. There were 26 boys on the register at the end of the year. There were no girls, they having been removed to Labuan.

The fees are $1 per month per pupil and no exemption is allowed. No scholarships are given.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

Rivers.—The rivers constitute the chief means of communication with the hinterland. They are, from East to West, the Temburong, the Brunei, the Tutong and the Belait.

Ships drawing up to 12 feet can reach Brunei Town, about nine miles up the Brunei River, at almost any state of the tide. There is, however, across the river near its mouth an artificial barrier of rock constructed in olden days as a measure of defence. A narrow oblique channel allows passage to ships but vessels exceeding 200 feet in length can negotiate the awkward turn involved only if fitted with twin screws.

As an experiment a start was made in an endeavour to remove part of the barrier by hand labour, about fifty Malay fishermen being employed as divers. The experiment proved a complete success and by the end of the year, without the aid of any special apparatus or

machinery, some 5000 cubic yards of stone had been removed from two sections of the barrier and a channel forty feet wide and seven feet deep cleared, allowing a safe passage for small vessels drawing up to six feet of water even at the lowest state of the tide. Incidentally the stone raised was found to be of superior quality to that available at the local quarry and proceeds of the sale of it to the Public Works Department had up till the end of the year covered the entire cost of the work.

Ships drawing 15 or 16 feet of water can go alongside the wharf at Muara Harbour outside the barrier, where supplies of coal in moderate quantities are available.

There are bars at the mouths of the Tutong and Belait rivers but ships drawing up to eight feet can enter at high water.

Vessels of similar draught can also go up the Temburong river as far as Bangar at suitable states of the tide.

The Straits Steamship Company maintains a weekly-service between Singapore and Labuan (Straits Settlements) as well as regular connecting services by motor vessels between the latter port and Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong.

In addition, there exist more or less regular motor launch services between Brunei, the local ports and up river districts.

Roads.—The total length of high-roads in the State is about 74 miles, of which some 3½ miles in the oilfields were upkept by the British Malayan Petroleum Company. The main stretch of road is from Brunei Town to Tutong from which point communication with Kuala Belait is maintained by ferry and the beach, the latter constituting an adequate highway for motor traffic at suitable states of the tide. The condition of the Tutong road was greatly improved and, while there was occasional delay and inconvenience during periods of very heavy rain, the road was kept open to traffic throughout the year, the first in which this has been achieved.

A traffic census taken in December indicates that the volume of motor traffic is steadily increasing. There was a 15 per cent. increase in the number of motor vehicles registered in the Brunei district over the previous year.

A programme of systematic road improvement has been laid down with a view to rendering the existing roads progressively more adequate to the needs of motor vehicular traffic.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Posts.—Post Offices are maintained at Brunei, Muara, Kuala Belait, Seria, Tutong and Bangar (Temburong).

The number of postal articles dealt with during the year was 187,548 representing an increase of 20 per cent. over the number dealt with during the previous year. The number of insured articles was 1,465 to the value of $333,387 as compared with 1,092 to the value of $200,701 in 1935.

The value of issued and paid Money Orders increased from $36,734 in 1935 to $42,955 in 1936.

A twice weekly mail service was maintained by mail bus between Brunei, Tutong and Kuala Belait by road and beach.

There was a weekly mail to and from Singapore *via* Labuan.

Radio Telegraphs.—The Government maintains four Wireless Stations, at Brunei Town, Belait, Temburong and Labuan (Straits Settlements), the latter to provide a link with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's cable station there.

The number of messages handled during the year was 4,297 as compared with 4,145 in 1935.

Telephones.—There is a public telephone service in Brunei Town with extensions to neighbouring estates and a line 36 miles long between Brunei and Kuala Tutong. The British Malayan Petroleum Company maintains an exchange in Kuala Belait which also serves Seria and is connected with Miri in Sarawak.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking.—The only bank in the State is the Post Office Savings Bank which was opened in May, 1935, with branches at Brunei and Kuala Belait.

The number of depositors on the 31st December, 1936, was 218 and the amount standing to their credit $19,558, as compared with 143 depositors and deposits amounting to $10,070 at the end of 1935. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor was $90, as compared with $70 in 1935.

Cheques on Singapore are issued by the Treasury against cash at a commission of one-eight per cent.

Currency.—The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There are also nickel five-cent coins and copper coins of one cent and half cent denominations. Currency notes are issued in different denominations from $1 upwards.

Weights and Measures.—English and native weights are used. The legal standard measures from which all other weights and measures are ascertained are the Imperial yard, the Imperial pound and the Imperial gallon.

The following are the principal local measures and their English equivalents:—

The chupak equal to 1 quart.
The gantang equal to 1 gallon.
The tahil equal to 1 1/3 oz.
The kati (16 tahils) equal to 1 1/3 lbs.
The pikul (100 katis) equal to 133 1/3 lbs.
The koyan (40 pikuls) equal to 5,333 1/3 lbs.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Public Works Service. Mr. R. H. A. JOHNSON took over the appointment from Mr. E. N. DIMMOCK on the 6th January, 1936, and remained in charged for the rest of the year.

The total expenditure of the department for the year was $196,732 as compared with $139,307 for the previous year. Comparative details are shewn in the following table:—

Head of Estimate	Expenditure	
	1935	1936
	$	$
Personal Emoluments	19,230	18,515
Other Charges	2,169	2,174
Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	58,469	57,012
Public Works Extraordinary ..	57,908	118,184
Works for other Departments ..	1,530	847

The amount expended represented 88·7 per cent. of the provision made in the Estimates.

Roads, Streets and Bridges.—Apart from some short lengths of approach road no new roads were constructed during the year. At the close of the year the total mileage of roads and streets in the State amounted to some 74 miles of which about 3½ miles in the oilfields were maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company by arrangement with the Government. Good progress was made with the Road Improvement Programme. Sixteen and a half miles of road formation were raised an average height of one foot to give the necessary camber and keep the surface above flood level, and over a thousand yards of double reinforced concrete strips each 2½ feet wide and 5 inches thick were laid over the hills with the worst surfaces. Two major deviations were constructed, shortening the road 400 feet and avoiding portions liable to heavy flooding.

The general condition of the road, though leaving much to be desired at periods of very heavy rain, showed considerable improvement and it was found possible to keep it open to traffic throughout the year in all weathers. Expenditure on road maintenance amounted to $32,704 or $465 a mile.

Wooden culverts and bridges are gradually being replaced with concrete pipes which are made departmentally. Over a thousand feet of these culverts were laid during the year.

One difficulty encountered in the construction and maintenance of roads which will stand up to motor traffic is the dearth of readily accessible supplies of good quality road metal in the State.

Works and Buildings.—Thirty-three new buildings were constructed during the year. The principal works were a new Rest House of unconventional design at Brunei, a Vegetable and Fish

Market at Kuala Belait, and two rural type schools at Muara and Seria. Other items included one barrack block, ten semi-detached quarters and five single quarters.

A total of 177 buildings valued at $368,955 were in existence at the end of the year. The cost of maintenance was $7,889 or slightly over four per cent. of the total value. Many of the buildings are of a temporary nature and require heavy expenditure on maintenance. These are gradually being replaced by semi-permanent buildings.

Waterworks.—The waterworks were maintained in an efficient state throughout the year and no shortage of water was experienced. The total quantity of water supplied was 21,500,000 gallons to an estimated population of 1,600 giving an average consumption of 37 gallons per head per diem.

Four hundred feet of eight inch steel concrete lined pipe and 2,500 feet of eight inch concrete pipe were laid, but unfortunately the latter was found to be unsatisfactory and the suppliers have undertaken to replace it free of charge. This has of necessity, however, held up the work till 1937. A 30,000 gallon sheet steel tank was erected on a concrete base and showed no leakage under test. A chlorinator and soda ash treatment plant were on order at the end of the year.

The main waterworks system supplies only the land population of Brunei Town however. Practically the whole of the Malay population of the town lives in huts built on piles on mud flats in the river. The population of these river kampongs, estimated at some 10,000 souls, obtains its fresh water supply from pipes overhanging the edge of the river which lead from two small intakes on the neighbouring hillside. In the mornings and evenings, crowds of boats manned by small boys can be seen jostling one another round the pipes as they await their turn to collect their supplies of fresh water in all manner of receptacles from stone jars and old kerosene tins to empty beer bottles.

From a rough census taken at each point it was estimated that the total quantity of water taken did not exceed 10,000 gallons per day or only about one gallon per head per day.

This, however, represents only the water used for drinking and cooking, as river water is used for bathing and other domestic purposes.

Labour.—All the work of the department, with the exception of the larger building contracts, was carried out by direct labour.

Only local Brunei and Kedayan labourers were employed. Labour was plentiful but inclined to be spasmodic. Work, moreover, was apt to be interrupted by events of local importance. As one overseer put it "Sa'orang kahwin, semua kahwin. Sa'orang mati, semua mati." (One man's marriage is everybody's marriage. One man's funeral is everybody's funeral). They proved themselves willing workers in an emergency, however, and constitute an adequate labour force.

There are no Government coolie lines: the labourers live in their own houses in the villages.

ELECTRICITY

The Government maintains in Brunei Town a power plant of installed capacity of 90 kilowatts for the supply of electrical energy for street lighting, for the use of Government quarters and for sale to private consumers.

The total number of units generated during the year was 80,365, an increase of 10,695 units over the figure for 1935. The number of consumers rose from 146 to 160, while the sale of energy increased by over ten per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Power Station operations were generally satisfactory and there was no failure of supply.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

JUSTICE

The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of civil and criminal law are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates, and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. There are three First Class Magistrates, six Second Class Magistrates and one Kathi in the State.

The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters and may pass any sentence authorised by law.

The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed seven years or which are punishable by fine only, and original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than $1,000. The sentences which may be passed by the court are imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, fine not exceeding $1,000 and whipping not exceeding 12 strokes. The Court has also appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction in respect of cases tried by the inferior courts.

The Court of a Magistrate of the Second Class has criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed three years, or which are punishable with fine only of a sum not exceeding $100, and civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than $100. The sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 days, and fine not exceeding $50.

The Court of a Kathi deals solely with questions concerning Mohammedan religion, marriage and divorce, and may impose a fine not exceeding $10.

The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction within the State in the case of offences punishable with death, and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain civil and criminal matters.

Procedure in the Courts is regulated by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and Civil Procedure Code in force in the Colony of the Straits Settlements, these Ordinances having been applied to the State, *mutatis mutandis*, by the Courts Enactment. The former includes provisions for the granting of time for the payment of fines, the release on probation of offenders and the special treatment of youthful offenders.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts.

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei ..	..	..	39	31	86	184	322
Belait ..	..	..	189	38	12	142	381
Tutong ..	..	..	..	..	8	9	9
Temburong ..	..	..	1	4	7	14	26
Muara ..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
Total ..	..	..	229	73	99	344	745

Of the 328 criminal cases, 48 resulted in acquittals and 19 were withdrawn. The total amount involved in civil suits was $16,732. There was only one administration suit, involving $2,136.

There were five civil appeals to the Resident's Court: in three cases the Magistrate's decision was reversed.

Police

The Police Force of the State is under the charge of the Chief Police Officer, who is a Chief Inspector seconded from the Straits Settlements Police. Chief Inspector T. E. Murphy was in charge throughout the year.

The strength of the force at the end of the year was 16 non-commissioned officers and 68 constables. Discipline and health were good.

There was no serious crime during the year. Sixty-nine seizable offences were reported, as against 81 in 1935. Non-seizable offences reported during the year were 389 as against 510 in the previous year.

The following is a comparative statement of all offences reported to the police during the last three years.

Year	Offences	Property lost	Property recovered
		$	$
1934	463	1,454	376
1935	591	1,136	371
1936	458	1,863	405

Three hundred and seventy-three reports received were classified as "no offence disclosed".

Fire Brigades.—Adequate fire fighting facilities operated by the Police exist at Brunei and Kuala Belait. The Belait Fire Brigade was called out on three occasions during the year, to deal with a bush fire near the bazaar and two minor fires in dwelling houses. No appreciable damage was incurred. The Brunei Fire Brigade was not called out during the year.

PRISONS

Eleven prisoners were committed to Brunei Prison and 14 to Kuala Belait Prison during the year, compared with a total of 30 in 1935. All were adults, 23 males and 2 females, the nationalities being as follows:—

Chinese	*Malays*	*Kedayans*	*Indians*	*Dayaks*
11	7	4	2	1

At the end of the year there remained four prisoners in the Brunei Prison and one in Belait.

The health of the prisoners was fair, ten receiving medical treatment as outpatients, while five were admitted to hospital. Discipline was good.

Prisoners were employed mainly on public work, but they also made articles of rattan for sale. The average number of prisoners at work daily was 5·8.

Visiting Justices inspected the prisons each month: there were no complaints.

The supply of rice is obtained direct from Singapore, all other articles of food being purchased in the local market.

Two youthful offenders were maintained at the Reformatory in Singapore.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION

The main body of the law consists of the Enactments which have been passed from time to time within the State and certain Ordinances and Enactments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States which have been applied to Brunei by the Courts Enactment, 1908.

The external legislation which has been applied to the State comprises the Penal Code, the Law of Evidence, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Civil Procedure Code in force for the time being in the Colony, and the Law of Specific Relief and the Law of Contracts in force for the time being in the Federated Malay States.

The language of all legislation is English.

The following Enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council during the year:—

(1) *The Maintenance Order (Facilities for Enforcement) Enactment.*—This Enactment provides for the enforcement in Brunei of maintenance orders made by the competent courts in England and Northern Ireland and *vice versâ.*

(2) *The Public Officers' Guarantee Fund Enactment, 1936.*—This Enactment provides for the establishment of a Public Officers' Guarantee Fund to replace the previously existing system of guarantee by deposit of security or outside insurance.

(3) *The Probates (Resealing) Enactment, 1936.*—This Enactment provides for the recognition and resealing in Brunei of probates and letters of administration granted by competent Courts in the United Kingdom or the Dominions of His Britannic Majesty or by British Courts in foreign countries.

(4) *The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1936.*—This Enactment repeals the Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934, and the Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1935, which had been found to contain a number of defects. The Enactment brings the law into line with the practice of Rubber Regulation.

(5) *The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (Repeal) Enactment, 1936.*—The Enactment repeals the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment, 1935, reason for which no longer existed on the abolition of the financial sanctions against Italy.

(6) *The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1936.*—The Enactment gives effect to the International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on the 13th July, 1931.

In addition, rules were promulgated under various Enactments, the more important being—

(*a*) General Rules and Revised Import and Export Tariffs, made under the Customs Duties Enactment, 1906, and

(*b*) Rules for the Registration of Consumers of Chandu made under the Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1932.

CHAPTER XV

FINANCE AND TAXATION

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total revenue of the State amounted to $928,689 which was $71,459 more than the original estimate of $857,230. Receipts thus reached a new high level mark and reflected the measure of the increased prosperity prevalent throughout the State.

Expenditure was estimated at $815,061 and actually totalled $779,521, which amount included a payment of $133,000 in settlement of the outstanding balance due on the Federated Malay States loan.

The year's working therefore resulted in a surplus of $149,168.

The following are the figures of Revenue and Expenditure for the five years 1932–6.

Year	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
	$	$
1932	362,403	334,329
1933	580,756	514,812
1934	645,021	545,021
1935	813,532	786,201
1936	928,689	779,521

Detailed abstracts of revenue and expenditure for the years 1934 to 1936 are given in Appendices *E* and *F*.

The main sources of the revenue of the State are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

Land.—Premium varying between 50 cents and $4 an acre is charged on the alienation of land for agricultural purposes and the land is also subject to an annual quit rent of from 40 cents to $2.50 an acre. Revenue under this head amounted to $28,323 for the year.

Land leased for oil-mining is subject to rent on a sliding scale over a period of years and to royalties on the amount of oil and natural gas produced. Oil-mining rents and royalties to the amount of $489,135 were received during the year.

Forests.—Royalty is charged on forest produce removed from State or alienated land. The bulk of the forest revenue of $15,551 was accounted for by royalties on timber, firewood and jelutong rubber (used in the manufacture of chewing gum).

Customs.—The Import and Export Tariffs were revised in September, the revision being generally in the direction of the removal or reduction as far as possible of duties on the necessaries of life, concomitantly with the imposition or enhancement of duties on luxuries.

A copy of the Customs Tariff in force on the 31st December, 1936, is annexed as Appendix *G*.

The total amount collected was $230,970 of which $207,707 was in respect of Import Duties and $23,263 in respect of Export Duties. The main items were—

IMPORT DUTIES

	$
Tobacco	77,425
Liquors	19,884
Iron and Ironware	19,012
Sugar	17,685
Petroleum	15,029

EXPORT DUTIES

	$
Plantation Rubber	18,737
Dried Prawns	1,749

Monopolies.—Chandu or prepared opium is purchased from the Government of the Straits Settlements for sale to registered smokers.

The revenue amounted to $45,283 as against $53,532 in 1935. The Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund which is designed to take the place of this diminishing source of revenue amounted at the end of the year to $129,236.

Licences and Excise.—Revenue under this head amounted to $30,562 for the year, the principal items being—

	$
Licences for motor vehicles and drivers ..	5,533
Licences under the Rubber Dealers' Enactment	3,479
Hawkers' Licences	2,211
Excise duty on locally distilled spirit ..	5,023
Wharf dues	2,511

Municipal.—Houses and buildings situated within Sanitary Board areas are subject to an annual assessment rate calculated on the annual value of the property. In Brunei Town the rate was 2 per cent. of the annual value in respect of buildings used as dwelling houses and 5 per cent. of the annual value in respect of buildings used for business purposes. The rates at Kuala Belait were 3 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively. Of the total Municipal Revenue of $18,295, house assessment accounted for $4,879, slaughter licences for $3,501, water supply charges for $3,117, conservancy fees for $3,019 and market fees for $2,700.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The revenue of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is derived from the sale of stamps, commission on the sale of Money Orders, Postal Orders, etc. and charges for telegrams. The total revenue of the Department amounted to $13,283 of which $8,816 represented receipts from sale of stamps and $3,196 charges for telegrams.

Electrical Department.—The supply of electricity in Brunei Town is undertaken by the Government. Receipts on account of the sale of electricity amounted to $11,110 out of the total revenue of the Department of $12,616.

Poll Tax.—The anachronistic Poll Tax of 50 cents per head, formerly levied on all non-Malay male natives of the country between the ages of 16 and 70 years who were not registered owners of land, was abolished with effect from the 1st January, 1936. The insignificant amount shewn in the revenue statement represents arrears from previous years paid during 1936.

There was no Hut Tax or Income Tax.

Public Debt.—The Public Debt, entirely represented by the balance owing on a loan made to the State by the Government of the Federated Malay States, which from $378,200 in 1934 had been reduced to $133,000 by the end of 1935, was completely extinguished in January, 1936, by the settlement of the whole of the outstanding balance.

Assets and Liabilities.—The surplus of assets over liabilities amounted on the 31st December to $541,254 as against $392,086 at the end of 1935.

A detailed statement of the account as on the 31st December, 1936, is given in Appendix *H*.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

Race, Language and Religion

Race.—Quite apart from the diversity of alien peoples inhabiting the State, the indigenous population itself presents a peculiar heterogeneity of race. Bruneis, Kedayans, Tutongs, Belaits, Dusuns, Muruts and Dayaks are all represented. The first two are found principally in the Brunei, Muara, and Temburong Districts and to a lesser extent in Tutong District which is the particular province of the Tutongs. The Belaits inhabit the area along the banks of the Belait River in the upper reaches of which, as well as of the Tutong River, the Dusuns lead a hand to mouth existence controlled by omens. The Muruts are confined to the hinterland of the Temburong District while small colonies of Dayak settlers are scattered over the more remote areas.

The Bruneis are predominantly fishermen and the Kedayans, whom tradition credits with a Javanese origin, agriculturists, as are also the Tutongs and the Belaits, though in a lesser degree. The Muruts, Dusuns, and Dayaks practise shifting cultivation only.

Language.—The language of the Bruneis and Kedayans is Malay, of a distinct form for each, which in turn differs somewhat from the Malay spoken generally in Malaya.

The other indigenous races, the Tutongs, Belaits, Muruts, Dusuns and Dayaks, have languages of their own. For them, as for the alien races, Malay serves as the *lingua franca.*

Religion.—The religion of the Bruneis and Kedayans is Mohammedanism. The Tutongs and Belaits also profess that creed but it is merely a thin veneer and they are essentially not far removed from paganism. Indeed there still remains at Kuala Balai a long house, the natural habitat of the Belaits, in the rafters of which are kept about a hundred preserved heads which are brought forth and laved ceremonially on high days and holidays.

The other indigenous races, the Muruts, Dusuns, and Dayaks, are pagan animists.

Land

All land not held under title or by concession is designated State Land and may be disposed of by the Resident on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with the provisions of the Land Code.

Land alienated under the Land Code is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the land-holder is an extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of the Government, such as the right to all minerals and the power to resume the land for public purposes on payment of compensation.

Mineral rights are conferred under the Mining Enactment, the Resident being empowered to issue on behalf of the Ruler licences to

prospect for minerals such as coal and oil, and to grant mining leases to work such products, subject in the latter case to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds five square miles.

The area of land alienated for agriculture, building, etc. purposes was at the end of the year roughly 90,000 acres, including an area estimated to contain about 60,000 acres (of which only 1,253 acres are actively occupied), held under an old concession. There were some 4,200 small-holdings.

In addition, approximately 81,000 acres, over-lapping in slight part the area alienated for agriculture, building, etc., were held under oil-mining leases by the British Malayan Petroleum Company. This Company also held an oil-prospecting licence over 150 square miles of the State's territory.

Land tenure is governed by the provisions of the Land Code and no transaction, *e.g.* transfer of land, or mortgage, is effective until it has been registered in the Land Office.

Surveys

Alienated land is surveyed by prismatic compass and, more infrequently, with plane table, and boundary marks of stone are emplanted. The accuracy of such surveys is open to question. This, however, is unavoidable pending the establishment of a properly equipped Survey Department.

The trigonometrical survey of the whole State and the topographical survey of its more important areas were completed during the year by officers of the Federated Malay States Surveys and the resultant maps are in course of preparation.

Agreement was reached with the Government of Sarawak regarding the delimitation of the western boundary of the State. The demarcation of the boundary so delimited is being undertaken by the Sarawak Surveys.

Events of the Year

Early in the year the people of Brunei, in common with all other peoples of the Empire, mourned the death of their revered monarch, His Majesty KING GEORGE V. They were again saddened in December by the unexpected abdication of His Majesty KING EDWARD VIII.

His Highness the Sultan, who enjoyed good health throughout the year, visited Malaya with Her Highness the TENGKU AMPUAN in September.

Among important visitors during the year were the Right Reverend the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Singapore, and the Inspector-General of Police, Straits Settlements.

Mr. E. E. F. PRETTY, M.C.S., at one time British Resident in the State, and now Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore, paid a most welcome visit to Brunei in June.

Mr. R. E. TURNBULL, M.C.S., officiated as British Resident throughout the year: Mr. D. A. SOMERVILLE, M.C.S., served as Assistant Resident, Kuala Belait until 16th March, 1936, when he was relieved by Mr. H. R. HUGHES-HALLETT, M.C.S.

GENERAL

There was one death from the attack of a crocodile, a Chinese sustaining injuries to which he subsequently succumbed. This was the first fatality since 1934, which is surprising in view of the number of these reptiles in the rivers. The Belaits and Dusuns firmly believe in and themselves observe a non-aggression pact between mankind and the crocodile, for which reason they strongly deprecate any shooting of them. Inevitably it was said that a Chinese had been shooting crocodiles shortly before this incident.

An unsolved ethnological problem was presented during the year by the discovery of the human remains of about four persons completely enclosed in an artificial cavity in the living trunk of a tree. The tree, which was about four feet in diameter, had fallen in the ordinary course of nature when the discovery was made by a sawyer. The age of the bones was estimated at about fifty years and an examination of the tree suggested that, not less than fifty nor more than one hundred years ago, a panel six feet in length had been removed from the side of the tree and the heart hollowed out to contain the bones, the panel being then replaced to be completely regrafted on to the tree again.

The year which has passed was characterised by peace and comparative plenty. The rise in the price of rubber and other local products rendered the peasant classes generally more prosperous. There was no unemployment, no serious epidemic of sickness or disease, and none but insignificant crime. Meanwhile the oil revenues are enabling the State to reduce to a minimum the burden of present taxation and to build a sound foundation for its future finances.

Many gentlemen of the unofficial community assisted the Government in its work during the course of the year and this opportunity is taken of thanking them for their services.

J. GRAHAM BLACK,
British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI, 26*th April*, 1937.

APPENDIX *A*

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at the Eight Stations of the State during the Year 1936

Month	Brunei District				Temburong District			Belait District
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kumbang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	Kuala Belait (The British Malayan Petroleum Co.)
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January	8·42	7·85	8·18	12·15	23·50	19·7	17·8	16·22
February	4·06	4·94	3·47	1·59	3·37	1·8	2·7	2·43
March	5·01	6·47	5·75	3·56	17·55	11·3	15·7	10·28
April	12·85	16·94	8·49	12·17	14·99	24·6	34·7	5·71
May	17·42	15·21	15·42	21·88	20·64	31·4	29·4	12·98
June	4·77	4·61	4·29	5·59	13·61	7·6	7·1	2·55
July	16·62	13·79	11·93	14·18	11·53	17·5	11·0	5·57
August	6·58	3·70	5·77	7·24	5·22	4·2	5·7	2·22
September	12·30	11·68	11·56	11·38	12·43	14·9	21·1	7·91
October	17·87	18·28	16·77	21·10	30·98	27·4	13·8	16·33
November	13·29	7·40	8·30	14·12	13·92	18·1	13·3	4·70
December	11·61	14·26	12·95	13·70	16·79	19·8	16·3	12·90
Total ..	130·80	125·13	112·88	138·66	184·53	198·3	188·6	99·80

APPENDIX *B*

Abstract of Thermometrical Observations at Government Hospitals, Brunei Town, Tutong and Temburong during 1936

Thermometer Mean (In Shade)

Month	Brunei			Tutong			Temburong		
	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range
January	84·39 °F	75·61 °F	8·78 °F	83·71 °F	73·29 °F	10·42 °F	85·58 °F	73·45 °F	12·13 °F
February	85·93 „	76·93 „	9·00 „	85·55 „	75·24 „	10·31 „	88·14 „	74·21 „	13·93 „
March	86·13 „	76·77 „	9·36 „	85·71 „	75·06 „	10·65 „	88·97 „	74·65 „	14·32 „
April	86·63 „	76·53 „	10·10 „	86·93 „	75·53 „	11·40 „	87·67 „	75·57 „	12·10 „
May	86·00 „	76·42 „	9·58 „	85·51 „	75·64 „	9·87 „	81·87 „	76·06 „	5·81 „
June	86·67 „	75·90 „	10·77 „	86·76 „	74·56 „	12·20 „	88·37 „	74·70 „	13·67 „
July	86·48 „	75·83 „	10·65 „	86·38 „	74·06 „	12·32 „	83·35 „	74·74 „	8·61 „
August	86·58 „	76·29 „	10·28 „	87·06 „	74·70 „	12·36 „	88·26 „	75·13 „	13·13 „
September	86·70 „	76·30 „	10·40 „	86·30 „	74·53 „	11·77 „	87·53 „	74·73 „	12·80 „
October	85·54 „	76·29 „	9·25 „	85·19 „	74·54 „	10·65 „	86·48 „	74·39 „	12·09 „
November	85·90 „	76·33 „	9·57 „	85·30 „	74·56 „	10·74 „	86·10 „	75·17 „	10·93 „
December	85·74 „	76·60 „	9·14 „	85·16 „	75·09 „	10·07 „	86·26 „	75·13 „	11·13 „
Mean Temperature ..	85·58 °F	76·32 °F	9·74 °F	85·88 °F	74·73 °F	11·06 °F	86·55 °F	74·82 °F	11·72 °F

APPENDIX *C*

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1934–1936

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
					$	$	$
A.—Food, Drinks and Tobacco—							
Rice	pikuls	43,006	48,472	47,341	131,805	187,421	172,777
Other Grains	,,	6,050	4,888	7,437	10,133	15,499	19,173
Milk	cases	3,220	3,346	3,960	28,510	26,914	29,608
Salt	pikuls	2,353	2,827	2,596	1,701	1,885	2,252
Sugar	,,	12,089	11,724	14,519	54,585	48,653	55,359
Tobacco	lbs.	87,309	96,828	97,775	82,917	92,115	93,773
Provisions	..	..	..	..	180,012	116,199	123,609
Flour	sacks	12,590	12,436	12,082	20,345	20,852	24,183
Coconut Oil	tins	4,434	4,048	5,019	8,740	10,178	16,491
Coffee	pikuls	966	1,177	1,300	18,097	19,020	18,589
Spirit	gallons	10,213*	1,597	1,603	27,965	19,149	16,109
Arrack	,,	375	612	373	938	2,074	1,006
Beer and Stout	,,	No return	6,584	6,019	No return	13,368	11,303
Dried Fish	pikuls	657	605	757	6,152	7,424	9,168
Cattle	Heads	No return	71	72	No return	1,622	1,807
B.—Raw Materials—							
Petroleum	gallons	143,410	182,172	202,972	67,619	82,114	93,387
Timber	..	..	..	..	50,388	54,800	44,194
Fuel Oil	gallons	19,099	29,601	18,634	6,650	7,158	4,321
Lubricating Oil	,,	No return	27,295	29,385	No return	24,877	23,728
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Motor Vehicles		..	..	..	21,932	37,998	41,728
Dyed Cotton Goods		..	..	..	76,380	79,192	77,933
Yarn and Thread		..	..	..	10,513	9,268	10,895
Sarongs		..	..	..	21,091	21,593	24,307
Machinery		..	..	..	598,305	394,001	109,408
Chandu	tahils	7,000	7,400	6,400	14,700	22,220	17,360
Matches	tins	1,147	1,253	1,340	6,049	6,856	7,350
Cement	tons	580	1,951	1,253	10,976	22,305	17,966
Miscellaneous		..	..	..	295,365	649,304	802,210
Total					1,751,868	1,994,059	1,869,994

* In 1934 beer and stout were included in this item

APPENDIX *D*

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1934–1936

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
					$	$	$
A.—Foods Animals and Drinks—							
Cattle	Heads	..	..	3	..	..	98
Poultry	,,	149	68	104	71	53	70
Dried Prawns	pikuls	359	475	579	12,482	15,652	19,219
Sago Flour	,,	1,895	2,603	5,973	2,506	6,177	13,968
Dried Fish	,,	11	170	61	128	1,571	497
B.—Raw Materials—							
Crude Oil	tons	371,591	441,744	445,081	2,371,669	2,785,037	2,975,103
Raw Sago	bayongs (*a*)	21	99	60	20	88	61
Cutch	tons	2,356	2,575	1,994	162,861	177,910	172,743
Forest Produce	..	..	..	..	2,649	11,406	1,879
Plantation Rubber	lbs	3,608,364	3,008,409	2,967,469	671,970	576,159	790,703
Jelutong Rubber	pikuls	2,365	2,235	2,800	39,134	45,060	69,669
Hides and Horns	,,	142	162	130	744	1,095	955
Coal	tons	28	25	49	298	200	392
Prawn Refuse	bags	..	10	..	..	42	..
Natural Gas	cubic feet	792,453,863	464,703,917	516,103,907	113,207	65,375	73,729
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Brassware	pikuls	18	55	19	1,179	1,833	1,138
Silverware	..	..	..	..	5,139	7,709	7,125
Sarongs	pieces	287	581	652	2,053	1,556	838
Kajangs	bundles	1,382	2,525	2,082	1,001	1,519	1,150
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	3,639	11,057	17,998
Total ..					3,390,750	3,709,499	4,147,335

(*a*) One bayong is equivalent to approximately 150 katties of raw sago

APPENDIX *E*

Abstract of Revenue	1934	1935	1936
	$	$	$
CLASS I			
DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENCES—			
Customs	185,273	229,129	230,970
Government Monopolies	46,398	53,369	45,283
Licences and Excise	26,579	30,146	30,562
Poll-Tax	986	1,034	43
Municipal	15,882	15,917	18,295
CLASS II			
FEES OF COURTS AND OFFICES, ETC.—			
Courts	4,630	4,363	3,183
Surveys	1,295	883	1,247
General	10,510	8,704	13,560
CLASS III			
GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS—			
Posts and Telegraphs	10,466	12,099	13,283
Electrical Department	..	10,491	12,616
CLASS IV			
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—			
Land Revenue	317,225	420,924	531,520
Cession Monies	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest	9,408	10,846	10,108
CLASS V			
LAND SALES—			
Premia on Land Sales	1,169	427	2,819
Total Revenue ..	645,021	813,532	928,689

APPENDIX *F*

Abstract of Expenditure	1934	1935	1936
	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan	20,365	29,061	25,619
Ministers	20,640	20,640	20,760
British Resident	19,728	20,422	24,289
Assistant Resident	26,829	28,166	28,032
Customs and Marine Department	20,276	21,353	20,790
Land and Surveys	4,930	30,004	61,775
Agriculture Department	8,565	9,351	10,947
District Offices	12,573	14,021	8,676
Education	12,452	11,859	14,445
Police	37,289	38,910	39,849
Medical and Health Department	37,877	41,809	42,109
Forest Department	12,373	14,094	15,796
Audit Department	..	3,783	3,349
Political Pensions	9,429	9,429	10,239
Kathi	2,472	2,555	2,759
Interest	15,321	15,132	11,467
Municipal	733	832	1,365
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent ..	30,829	32,527	39,330
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure ..	14,970	11,810	28,723
Pensions	6,880	7,390	9,956
Posts and Telegraphs	18,912	27,172	21,031
Electrical Department	..	12,907	9,330
Public Works Department	..	21,399	20,689
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ..	68,680	58,466	57,012
Public Works, Special Expenditure ..	138,098	57,909	118,184
Total Expenditure ..	540,221	541,001	646,521
Repayment of Public Debt	4,800	245,200	133,000
Grand Total ..	545,021	786,201	779,521

APPENDIX G

CUSTOMS TARIFF

(With effect from 14th September, 1936)

IMPORT DUTIES

Description of Article	Unit	Rates of duty	
		Full duty	Preferential duty
I.—*Intoxicating Liquors:*—		$ c.	$ c.
(*a*) Rectified spirit ..	per proof gallon	14 00	
(*b*) Brandy and any other intoxicating liquor not hereinafter provided for	per proof gallon	14 00	10 50
(*c*) Brandy in bottles and accepted by the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent. of proof spirit	per gallon	10 00	8 00
(*d*) Whisky, rum and gin ..	per proof gallon	13 00	
(*e*) Whisky, rum and gin in bottle and accepted by the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent. of proof spirit ..	per gallon	9 00	
(*f*) Toddy arrack, saki, Chinese samsu including medicated samsu	per gallon	9 00	
(*g*) Bitters and liqueurs ..	per gallon	10 00	
(*h*) Sparkling Wines ..	per gallon	6 00	5 00
(*i*) Still Wines exceeding 26 per cent. proof spirit	per gallon	4 00	3 00
(*j*) Still Wines not exceeding 26 per cent. proof spirit	per gallon	2 00	1 00
(*k*) Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry ..	per gallon	1 10	1 00
II.—*Tobacco:*—			
(*a*) Cigars and snuff ..	per pound	1 20	
(*b*) Cigarettes	per pound	1 00	0 90
(*c*) Chinese tobacco ..	per katty	1 00	
(*d*) Sumatra, Palembang and other Native tobacco	per katty	1 00	
(*e*) Tobacco in tins ..	per pound	1 00	0 90
(*f*) Tobacco not otherwise provided for ..	per pound	0 80	
III.—*Oils (other than edible):*—			
(*a*) Kerosene	per gallon	0 05	
(*b*) Petrol	per gallon	0 20	
(*c*) Not otherwise specified ..	*Ad valorem*	10%	
IV.—(*a*) Sugar, gula kachang, jaggery, molasses, treacle, golden syrup and sugar candy ..	per pikul	2 00	1 50

APPENDIX *G—continued*

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued*

Description of Article	Unit	Rates of duty	
		Full duty	Preferential duty
IV.—*contd.*		$ c.	$ c.
(*b*) Syrup and solutions containing more than 30 per cent. of sugar ..	per gallon	0 20	0 15
Provided that articles which are dutiable under any other paragraph shall not be dutiable under this paragraph also.			
V.—*Arms and Ammunitions:*—			
(*a*) Rifles, guns, pistols and revolvers	each	5 00	
(*b*) Cartridges, loaded or empty	per 1000	1 00	Free
Import permit from the Police must be previously obtained.			
VI.—Matches	per tin of 120 packages	4 00	
VII.—Kachang and ground nut oil, coconut oil and lard ..	*Ad valorem*	5%	
VIII.—(*a*) Cement	per ton	6 00	3 00
(*b*) Cement manufactures including tiles ..	*Ad valorem*	5%	
IX.—Cosmetics and perfumery ..	*Ad valorem*	30%	15%
X.—*Textiles and apparel:*—			
(*a*) Piece-goods made of cotton, linen, artificial silk, and all mixtures made of cotton, linen, artificial silk, silk and, or, other materials ..	*Ad valorem* or per yard	10% or 2 cents per square yard whichever is higher.	5% or 1 cent per square yard whichever is higher.
(*b*) Cotton, linen, jute, silk or artificial silk, felt, flannel, woolen and all textile goods made from plant fibre, whether finished goods or not, other than yarn, thread, gunnies and waste, except as provided in (*a*) above	*Ad valorem* or in the case of made up piece-goods	10% or 5 cents per square yard whichever is higher.	5% or 2½ cents per square yard whichever is higher.

APPENDIX *G—continued*

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued*

Description of Article	Unit	Rates of duty	
		Full duty	Preferential duty
X.—*Textiles and apparel—cont.*		$ c.	$ c.
(*c*) Wearing apparel not otherwise provided for, including boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions and of whatever material finished or unfinished, other than articles specified in the next following item	*Ad valorem*	10%	5%
(*d*) Boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions made wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta-percha (except where the outer part of the uppers apart from stitchings, fastenings or ornaments is made entirely of leather or leather and elastic	per pair	0 15	0 05
(*e*) Rubber soles	per pair	0 10	Free
XI.—*Cycles and Accessories:*—			
(*a*) Cycles—complete ..	each	4 50	1 50
(*b*) Saddles	each	0 30	0 10
(*c*) Frames—complete ..	each	3 00	1 00
(*d*) Frames—parts of ..	per piece	0 15	0 05
(*e*) Rims	each	0 30	0 10
(*f*) Handlebars—with fittings and otherwise ..	each	0 30	0 10
(*g*) Chains	each	0 30	0 10
(*h*) Cycle pumps	per dozen	0 30	Free
(*i*) Cycle tyres (outer covers)	per cover	0 15	0 08
(*j*) Cycle inner tubes ..	per tube	0 06	0 03
XII.—(*a*) Motor and motor-cycle tyres (outer covers) ..	*Ad valorem*	20%	Free
(*b*) Motor and motor-cycle inner tubes	*Ad valorem*	20%	Free
XIII.—(*a*) Pianos	*Ad valorem*	10%	
(*b*) Other musical instruments, wireless receiving and transmitting sets and parts thereof including gramophones, electrical gramophones			

APPENDIX *G—continued*

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued*

Description of Article	Unit	Rates of duty	
		Full duty	Preferential duty
XIII.—*cont.*		$ c.	$ c.
or reproducers, phonographs, records, needles, valves and other parts or accessories	*Ad valorem*	10%	5%
XIV.—Tea	per pound	0 05	0 03
XV.—Ground nuts	per pikul	1 00	0 50
XVI.—Manufactured brass, bronze and copperware	*Ad valorem*	5%	
XVII.—Machinery and electrical equipment, exclusive of motor vehicles and parts thereof	*Ad valorem*	5%	
XVIII.—Building and house materials of all kinds	*Ad valorem*	5%	
Provided that articles which are dutiable under any other paragraph of Schedule *A* shall not be dutiable under this paragraph also.			
XIX.—Crockery, earthenware and glassware	*Ad valorem*	10%	
XX.—Iron and Ironware including agricultural implements ..	*Ad valorem*	5%	
Provided that no motor vehicle or parts thereof shall be dutiable under this section.			
XXI.—Paint and painting materials ..	*Ad valorem*	10%	
XXII.—Timber	*Ad valorem*	10%	
XXIII.—Pigs	per head	5 00	
XXIV.—Dried fish	*Ad valorem*	10%	
XXV.—Dyestuffs	*Ad valo. em*	100%	Free
XXVI.—Clocks, watches, cameras and jewellery	*Ad valorem*	5%	
XXVII.—Explosives, fireworks and crackers	*Ad valorem*	25%	
Import permit from the Police must be previously obtained.			

APPENDIX *G—continued*

EXPORT DUTIES

Description of Article	Duty
I.—Brassware, per katty	10 cents.
II.—Cattle and buffaloes, per head ..	$15.00.
Exportation permissible only under special permit from British Resident.	
III.—Copra	2½% *ad valorem*.
IV.—Coal	As provided in agreement.
V.—Cutch	As provided in agreement.
VI.—Poultry, per head	20 cents.
VII.—Gambier	3% *ad valorem*.
VIII.—Hides and horns	10% *ad valorem*.
IX.—Mineral Oils	As provided in agreement.
X.—Orang Utan, per head	$250.
XI.—Pepper	5% *ad valorem*.
XII.—Dried prawns, per pikul	$3.
XIII.—Prawn refuse, per rice sack ..	50 cents.
XIV.—Pigs, per head	$4.
XV.—*Sago:*—	
(*a*) Trunk	10% *ad valorem*.
(*b*) Raw, per bayong	15 cents.
(*c*) Flour, per rice sack ..	20 cents.
XVI.—Tobacco, locally grown	5% *ad valorem*.
XVII.—Plantation Rubber	2½% *ad valorem*.

APPENDIX *H*

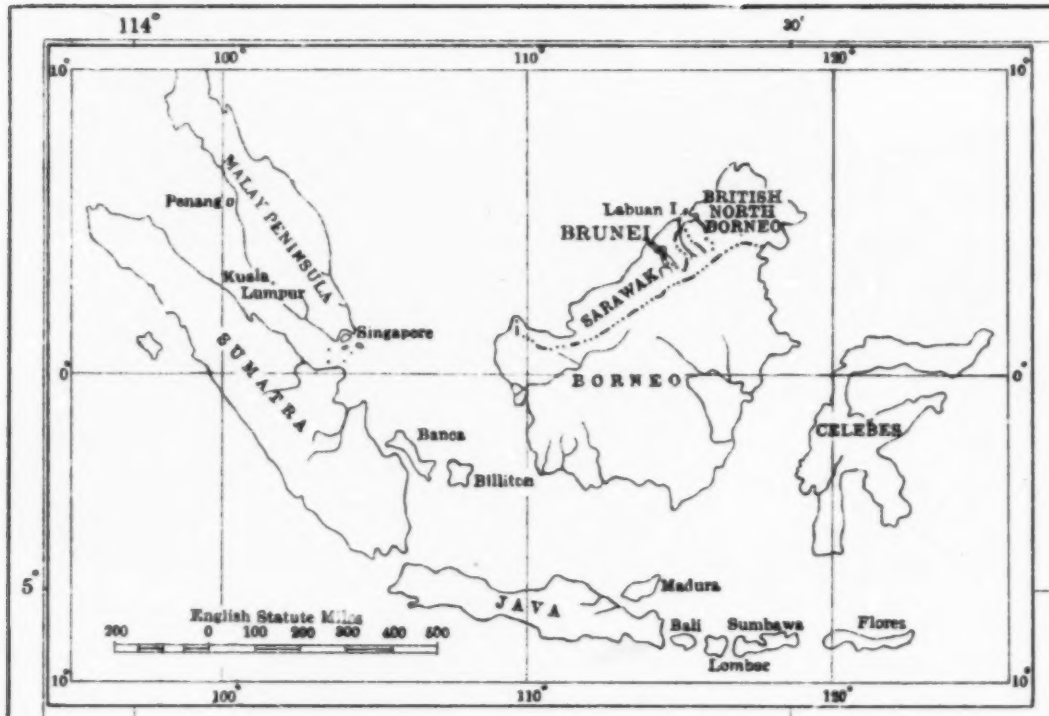
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1936

Liabilities	31st December, 1936		Assets	31st December, 1936	
	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Deposits:—					
Land Office	2,888.85		Cash in Treasury	17,570.93	
Money Orders	2,956.33		Cash in Bank	253,587.67	
Courts	419.12				271,158.60
Mohammedan Fund ..	1,072.57		Loans (secured)	..	61,288.95
Police Reward Fund ..	327.32		Advances	..	12,142.93
Prisoner's Aid Fund ..	779.72		Suspense	..	18,671.02
Family Remittance ..	899.99		Investments (Surplus Funds) ..		
Rubber Fund	18,786.39		Dollar Securities (at cost) ..	67,550.00	
Miscellaneous	12,151.32		Sterling Securities (at cost) ..	150,723.79	
		40,281.61			218,273.79
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund		129,236.53	Investments Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund (at cost) ..	..	129,236.53
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities ..		541,253.68			
Total ..		710,771.82	Total ..		710,771.82

REPORT MAP OF THE STATE OF BRUNEI 1936

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles



BRUNEI
MUARA
Tg. Pelompong
P.Muara Besar
Kg. Batu Marang
P.Bedukang
Tg. Punyit
Kumbang Pasang Est.
P.Kaingaran
P.Pepatan
P.Baru Baru
Berbunut
Kg.Kiajong
Kg. Sengkuroh
Kg. Gadong Est.
Kg. Bintauran
Kg. Penanjong
Kg. Bebatek
Kg. Ililang
Kg. Rambau
Siarau
TUTONG
Kg. Lubok Johor
Kg.K.Tutong
Danau
Kg. Serlut
S. Limbang
S. Trusan
S. Labu
Labu E.
Kg. Meranti
Kg. Perupok
Kg. Sibakit
Kg. Pati
Nunuk
Kg. Pang. Piasau
Kg. Bt. Bang Tangan
Lake Merimbun
TUTONG
Kg. Benutan
ANDUKI F.R.
BERIA P.S.
K. BELAIT W.S. P.S.
S. Badas
Badas
SARAWAK
TEMBURONG
BATU APOI F.R.
ST. PENABAYAN (PATOI)
Batu E.
ST. SUANG
ST. SAGAK
S. Pandaruan
S. Temburong
S. Belalong
ST. BELALONG
ST. TUDAL
ST. PAGON
ST. BEDAWAN
LIMBANG
P. Siong
Kuala Balai
P.S.
SARAWAK
MIRI
S. Baram
S. Belait
S. Damit
S. Mendaram
Karangan Nyatan
Sukang Hilir
Purau Purau
Bang Tajok
LABI
BELAIT
S. Baram
S. Belait
S. Bladong
Sukang
ST. TERAJA
LABI HILLS F.R.
ST. ULU TUTONG
S. Limbang
S. Ridan
MARUDI
S. Baram
S. Kalaias
ST. BATU PATAH
BATU BELAH
ST. BATU BELAH
S. Twiar

REFERENCE

Metalled Road	European Rubber Estates
Cart Track	European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)
State Boundary	Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)
District Boundary	Forest Reserve Boundary
District Name ..... BELAIT	Police, Wireless, Customs Stations ..... P.S. W.S. C.
Residency ..... Ry.	
Govt. Offices ..... G.O.	
Palace of H.H.the Sultan ..... IS.	
Golf Course ..... G.C.	
Village Schools ..... V.S.	

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BRUNEI

STATE OF BRUNEI

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1937

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND CLIMATE

GEOGRAPHY

Brunei is a State on the north-west coast of Borneo, lying between latitude 4° 5′ and 5° 2′ North and longitude 114° 3′ and 115° 22′ East. It is bounded on all sides by Sarawak territory, an intrusion of which consisting of the basin of the Limbang River splits the State into two separate parts. It comprises an area of some 2,226 square miles, and has a coast line of about a hundred miles extending from Brunei Bay in the East to the boundary with Sarawak in the West.

The capital of the same name, or, to give it its honorific Arabic title, Daru'l-Salam (Abode of Peace), is situated on the Brunei River about nine miles from its mouth and is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore. At the time of the last census in 1931 it had a population of 10,453. Prior to 1910 the town consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles on the mud flats in the river, but it has now spread over a portion of the mainland, partly reclaimed, on which the Government Offices and other public buildings and streets of shophouses have been built.

Set in a wide sweep of the river, somewhat reminiscent of one of the smaller Italian lakes, this river town is in its way unique. At high tide under favourable conditions of light it takes on quite a remarkable beauty; viewed at close quarters it is even more remarkably ramshackle. The houses are grouped together in small villages, many being connected by precarious bridges, and there the inhabitants carry on their multifarious activities in much the same way as if they were on land.

The only other town of any size is Kuala Belait at the South-western end of the State's seaboard with a population of about 4,000. It is the centre of a rapidly expanding oil producing district and the local headquarters of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd. Here, with municipal services, piped water supply, electric light, domestic gas, cold storage, cinema and other amenities, it is difficult to realise that it is just a fringe of civilization on the edge of the jungle, that as recently as 46 years ago there was a human sacrifice in this spot, and that only two hours up river there are pagan tribes treasuring the grisly relics of head-hunting expeditions of by-gone days.

History

Brunei has no pre-history, and the meagre written records do not begin until Mohammedanism established the Arabic script in the fifteenth century. For records of the pre-Mohammedan era we have to turn to Hindu and Chinese chroniclers. Chinese annals of the sixth and seventh centuries contain references to a kingdom known as Poli or Puni which sent tribute to the Emperors of China in A. D. 518, 523 and 616. Similar references to a State of that name 45 days' sail from Java occur in the annals of the Sung dynasty which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A. D., and there are strong grounds for identifying it with Brunei, though the authorities are not unanimous on this point. With the decline of the Sung dynasty Brunei transferred its allegiance to Hindu Majapahit in Java, then back again to China, and finally, at the end of the fourteenth century, paid tribute to Mohammedan Malacca. With the coming of the Ming emperors the ties with vassal states were strengthened, and tribute was sent to China several times between 1405 and 1425. Thereafter there is no record.

Brunei must soon have thrown off all allegiance, for by the early years of the sixteenth century it had risen to great power, and one of its rulers, Sultan Bulkiah, or Nakhoda Ragam (the Singing Captain), a renowned sea rover, made conquests in Borneo and Sulu, and even seized Manila. This was the golden age of Brunei. Her sovereignty extended over the whole of Borneo, Sulu, and the islands of Balabac and Palawan, and the Sultanates of Sulu and of Sambas, Pontianak, Banjermasin, Pasir Kotei and Balungan in Borneo were her vassals.

The first European account of Brunei is that of Pigafetta, Magellan's historian who sailed with him on his famous voyage round the world. Pigafetta visited Brunei in 1521 and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families. Further visits were paid by the Portuguese in 1526 and 1530, and a trading factory and Catholic mission were established at the beginning of the next century. Spain too, having taken possession of the Philippines, evinced an active interest in Brunei affairs and twice attacked the capital, while the English and the Dutch in turn also made their appearance.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century the power of Brunei began to decline and the outlying territories gradually fell away. The Dutch, having established trading stations on the South-west, South and East of Borneo, rapidly extended their influence over the semi-independent but nominally vassal Sultanates, thus beginning the movement which lead to the ultimate consolidation of Dutch Borneo, and by the beginning of the nineteenth century the kingdom of Brunei had dwindled so as to include only what is now Sarawak and part of British North Borneo.

At this period the town itself seems to have degenerated to the condition of a slave market for the sale of captives of the Illanun and Sulu pirates. Anarchy was rife in the outlying districts, and in 1841 Sarawak proper was ceded to Mr. (later Sir James) Brooke in return for his services in quelling an insurrection at Kuching, and he was declared Rajah of Sarawak. In 1846 the island of Labuan

was ceded to Great Britain as a base for anti-piracy measures, and in 1877 the whole of the northern portion of Borneo was ceded to form the nucleus of what was to become British North Borneo. At various later dates further cessions were made to the Rajah of Sarawak and to the British North Borneo Company till the territories of the State were eventually reduced to their present circumscribed limits.

In 1847 the Sultan entered into a Treaty with Great Britain for the furtherance of commercial relations and the mutual suppression of piracy. An additional clause provided for extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Brunei, which provision was modified by an Agreement of 1856. By a further Treaty made in 1888 Brunei was placed under the Protection of Great Britain, and the Sultan agreed that the foreign relations of the State should be conducted by Her Majesty's Government. Provision was also made for the setting up of Consular Courts with jurisdiction over British subjects and foreign subjects enjoying British protection. In 1906 a supplementary Agreement was entered into whereby the Sultan undertook to accept a British officer to be styled Resident, who should be the agent and representative of the British Government under the High Commissioner.

CLIMATE

The climate is of the tropical marine type, and is characterised by constant moist heat. The heat is usually tempered with a slight breeze, and, apart from the monotony, the climate is not unpleasant.

The rainfall is high and varies from 100 or more at the coast to over 200 inches in certain parts of the interior. There are no well marked seasons, but the rainfall is usually heaviest from October to the end of January during the period of the North-east monsoon, known locally as the "landas".

Meteorological Tables are annexed as Appendices *A* and *B*.

Local standard time is eight hours fast of Greenwich.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT

Brunei is a Sultanate, the present Ruler being His Highness Ahmad Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Wadin ibni Almerhum Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-Alam, who succeeded his father in 1924 at the age of eleven years. During his minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha, the two chief ministers of State, were appointed to act as joint Regents. On 19th September, 1931, His Highness the Sultan assumed full sovereignty and the Regency terminated.

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at present consists of ten members, including the British Resident, with His Highness the Sultan as President. All legislation requires the assent of the Council which also decides important question of policy.

The general functions of administration are discharged by the British Resident who is an officer of the Malayan Civil Service. By the Treaty of 1906 his advice must be asked and acted upon in all

questions other than those affecting the Mohammedan religion. The Resident has his headquarters in Brunei Town, and communicates with the High Commissioner through the intermediary of the Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore. He is assisted by the Assistant Resident, also an officer of the Malayan Civil Service, who is stationed at Kuala Belait.

The State is divided into five administrative districts, namely, Brunei, Muara, Temburong, Tutong and Belait, under the charge of Malay District Officers responsible to the Resident. In addition there are State heads in charge of the Public Works, Medical, Agricultural, Forest, Police, Customs, Posts and Telegraphs, and Education Departments in the State.

For the purposes of local government there are at Brunei, Tutong and Belait Sanitary Boards, composed of official and unofficial members appointed by the Resident. These Boards are the authorities responsible for sanitation, conservancy, street lighting, rating and municipal matters generally within the areas for which they are appointed.

There are also at Brunei and Belait Licensing Boards which control the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION

Apart from the diversity of alien peoples inhabiting the State, the indigenous population itself presents a peculiar heterogeneity of race. Bruneis (as the Malays proper of the State are called), Kedayans, Tutongs, Belaits, Dusuns, Muruts and Dayaks are all represented. The first two are found principally in the Brunei, Muara, and Temburong Districts and to a lesser extent in Tutong District, which is the particular province of the Tutongs. The Belaits inhabit the area along the banks of the Belait River in the upper reaches of which, as well as of the Tutong River, the Dusuns lead a hand to mouth existence controlled by omens. The few Muruts are confined to the hinterland of the Temburong District, while small colonies of Dayak settlers are scattered over all the more remote areas.

The Bruneis are predominantly fishermen, and the Kedayans, whom tradition credits with a Javanese origin, agriculturists, as are also the Tutongs and the Belaits, though in a lesser degree. The Muruts, Dusuns, and Dayaks practise shifting cultivation only.

Vital Statistics

The total population of the State at the 1931 census was 30,135, distributed by race as follows:—

Europeans	60
Eurasians	10
Malays	25,670
Other Malaysians	1,302
Chinese	2,683
Indians	377
Others	33

The estimated population at the end of 1937 was 35,963.

Births.—There were 1,472 births registered during the year, giving a birth-rate of 40.09 per mille, as compared with 42.74 per mille in 1936. Of the total births recorded 768 were males and 704 females, giving a birth sex ratio of males to females of 107 to 100.

Deaths.—Registered deaths totalled 772, representing a crude death-rate of 21.47 per mille, as compared with 33.95 per mille in 1936.

Infant Mortality.—The infant mortality rate for the year was 219 per mille live births as compared with 352 per mille in 1936. Further reference is made to this subject under Chapter IV—Health.

Except in remote parts of the State, where the population is in any case extremely sparse, registration of births and deaths may be taken to be fairly complete, and large fluctuations in the general and infantile death rates are attributable to the smallness of the figures dealt with rather than to incompleteness of registration.

Migration

There was no organised immigration during the year. As always, however, there was a constant ebb and flow between the State and the neighbouring territories of Labuan, British North Borneo and Sarawak. The following tables show the trend of migration:—

Immigration

Race	Sarawak	British North Borneo	Labuan	Total
Europeans	46	11	217	274
Malays and indigenous Borneans ..	1,128	918	15,584	17,630
Chinese	918	23	2,521	3,462
Northern Indians	33	15	246	302
Southern Indians	5	3		
Other races	111	70	254	435
Total ..	2,241	1,040	18,822	22,103

Emigration

Race	Sarawak	British North Borneo	Labuan	Total
Europeans	76	21	150	247
Malays and indigenous Borneans ..	1,378	941	14,706	17,025
Chinese	1,215	55	1,703	2,973
Northern Indians	59	3	105	177
Southern Indians	8	2		
Other Races	131	23	280	434
Total ..	2,867	1,045	16,944	20,856

Aliens, which term connotes persons other than subjects of His Highness the Sultan and British subjects (not including British protected persons), are required to register on arrival and to notify change of residence and departure from the State. They may be, and in the case of the labouring class generally are, required to furnish a guarantor for the cost of their repatriation to the country from which they have arrived, if that should for any reason become necessary.

Little restriction is placed on the free movement of aliens of Malaysian race. Immigrants of other races, however, are required to produce a passport or other document of a similar nature. In the case of British North Borneo and Sarawak, Certificates of Registration and Certificates of Identity, which are granted by these Governments only after a period of residence, are accepted.

There is no legislation regulating the volume of immigration. Owing to the necessity for producing valid documents, however, immigrants from China are, in effect, able to enter the State only from Singapore, where their number is counted against the quota imposed under the immigration law of the Colony. Such immigrants must produce their Certificate of Admission to the Colony or their Landing Certificate before they are permitted to enter the State. Immigration from China *via* Sandakan (British North Borneo) is no longer practicable.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH

Apart from the high infant mortality, to which further reference will be made, the general health of the State during the year under review was good. The only epidemics reported were an extensive outbreak of chicken-pox and a mild outbreak of measles early in the year.

The following table shows the principal causes of deaths in the State during the year:—

Malaria	17
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	18
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	29
Other diseases of digestive system ..	32
Convulsions	54
Old age or senility	91

The figures cannot be regarded as altogether reliable, however, as less than ten per cent. of the deaths were certified by medical practitioners.

Prevailing Diseases

Malaria.—There were 97 cases of malaria treated at the Brunei Hospital during the year, in 16 of which the disease was probably contracted outside the State. This represents a decrease over the previous year. Subtertian parasites were most frequently found but benign and quartan forms were also common. There was comparatively little malaria on rubber estates, but the disease was very

common in rice growing areas. The commonest anophelines found in the rice fields were *A. kochi*, *A. barbirostris*, and *A. leucosphyrus*. The absence of *A. maculatus* may possibly account for the relative immunity of the rubber estates.

Regular anti-malarial work is practicable only in and round the towns of Brunei and Kuala Belait. All school children throughout the State are examined annually for enlarged spleens and treatment is given where necessary. Spleen rates varied from nil to 50 per cent. All rates higher than 10 per cent. were obtained from schools in rice growing areas. The rate for school children over the whole State was 6.37 per cent.

Bowel Diseases.—Apart from helminthic infections, bowel diseases do not appear to be common in spite of the primitive sanitary conditions in most parts of the State. Five cases of dysentery were admitted to hospital of which three had the amœbic and two the bacillary form. These figures do not, of course, give a true index of the disease, as the Malay usually prefers to stay at home when he is suffering from a severe illness.

Two cases of typhoid and five cases of paratyphoid *C* were treated.

Helminths.—Round worm infection is exceedingly common. All school children are examined for intestinal ora, and mass treatment is given as a rule for ascaris. Hookworm infection is much rarer.

Diphtheria.—One fatal case of diphtheria occurred at Kuala Belait. This is the first case ever reported in the State. Examination of close contacts failed to reveal any carrier.

Venereal Diseases.—Gonorrhea of a mild type is exceedingly common, but complications are unusual. Syphilis, on the other hand, is rare, and the only cases seen had contracted the disease outside the State.

Deficiency Diseases.—Twenty-four cases of beri-beri were treated in hospital compared with 60 in the previous year. Of this number 12 were Chinese and 12 natives of the State. The latter came chiefly from estates in the interior where native rice and fresh vegetables were scarce.

Other Diseases.—Twenty-three cases of tuberculosis were treated in hospital during the year, of whom 20 had the pulmonary form. The disease is common amongst the Chinese and it also occurs in natives of the State, but its prevalence in the case of the latter is unknown.

Three new cases of active leprosy were discovered in Kuala Belait during the year. Two of these were Chinese and one an Indian. Two of the cases almost certainly contracted the diseases outside the State, but the third, a Chinese boy of eight years, was born in the State. In all cases contacts were examined and smears taken with negative results.

One case of tropical typhus of urban type was diagnosed.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

In Brunei Town there is a small hospital of 30 beds with a well equipped theatre and out-patient department. A building programme to increase the capacity of the hospital and provide further facilities has been approved, and at the close of the year two second class wards of eight beds each were under construction, and work was about to commence on an isolation ward. During the year the medical store was enlarged and the theatre equipment greatly augmented.

The Government also maintains two small dispensaries with accommodation for a few patients at Tutong and Bangar, each under the charge of a dresser.

At Kuala Belait there is a very well equipped hospital, maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, in charge of a Medical Officer. By arrangement with the Company the medical services provided are made available to the Government on payment, and the Medical Officer carries out certain duties as Health Officer.

From the Government Hospital at Brunei and the dispensaries in the districts there operate travelling dispensaries which, working along the rivers, roads and paths, penetrate to almost every inhabited part of the State. During the year these services were extended to include Ulu Tutong, the Berakas area and the islands at the mouth of the Brunei River, and practically the whole of the population can now receive medical service of a sort.

During the year 613 cases were admitted to Government hospitals and dispensaries and 15,476 cases were treated as out-patients. The figures for 1936 were 599 and 13,439 respectively.

Infant Welfare and Maternity

Child welfare and maternity work is at present confined to the Brunei area, but it is hoped gradually to extend these services to other centres of population. During the year 6,566 cases attended the clinic (14,659 attendances) as compared with 4,330 in 1936 and 3,186 in 1935. These figures include ordinary female out-patients, but even so it is evident that the service is becoming increasingly popular, as the total population of the Brunei area is only about 12,000.

Owing to lack of accommodation the welfare work had to be carried on together with the treatment of female out-patients in a small room at the hospital. A separate building incorporating consulting rooms, feeding ward, etc., was, however, under construction at the close of the year. Additional officers are also being engaged so that a whole-time staff may be available for the work.

That this extension is urgently necessary is evident from a glance at the figures of infant mortality. The rate for the year under review (219 per mille live births), although showing a reduction on that for the previous year (352 per mille live births), is still appallingly high. Wide fluctuations are to be expected in figures dealing with a population so small as that of Brunei, and little significance can be attached to the large reduction shown this year.

The table below shows separately the figures of infant mortality for the Brunei area and for the rest of the State for the last four years:—

Year	*Total Births*	*I.M.R. Whole State (per mille)*	*I.M.R. Brunei Area (per mille)*	*I.M.R. Rest of State (per mille)*
1934	1,306	335	422	301
1935	1,475	210	211	209
1936	1,454	352	460	295
1937	1,472	219	222	216

The high figures for the Brunei area are very largely due to the deficient diet of the women. The staple diet of the river town Malay is rice and fish. Small quantities of vegetables are eaten, but eggs, fruit, milk, etc., are rarely taken. Moreover for a period after confinement many articles of food are by custom taboo, with the result that the diet is seriously restricted. Few women, therefore, can feed their babies satisfactorily, while their ignorance of correct artificial feeding is profound, a popular form of food for newly born infants being a paste of pounded rice and water. It is rare to see a well nourished infant in the river villages, and it is small wonder that 40 per cent. of the total recorded deaths in the State occur in early infancy. Poverty is, of course, an important factor, but ignorance is probably no less responsible. In the outlying rural districts, though no welfare work is as yet possible, the figures are slightly better, and this may be attributed to a somewhat more satisfactory diet.

The maternity service continued to be popular, and practically all births in the Brunei land and river town were attended by Government midwives. Altogether 501 births were attended; no maternal deaths occurred nor was there any case of puerperal sepsis.

Public Health

Sanitation.—The bulk of the native population in the town of Brunei lives in wooden huts raised on piles in the river. Overcrowding in these houses is marked, but, apart from measles and chicken-pox, epidemic diseases are rare. Excreta and rubbish are disposed of directly into the river, which is tidal and so provides an efficient water-borne form of sanitation. There is an observable tendency amongst the younger generation to build their houses on the mainland. Unfortunately, although the salutary effect of the river is absent, the old habits still remain.

In the Sanitary Board areas of Brunei (excluding the river town), Belait and Tutong the night soil is collected in buckets and dumped into a convenient river. A number of houses in Brunei and Kuala Belait have their own water borne system. In a few places bored hole latrines are suitable, and twelve of these were provided during the year.

Water Supply.—The water supply for the land town of Brunei is obtained from a reservoir at Tasek about two miles from the Town. The pipe line was relaid during the year, and there is now an adequate supply. The river town obtains its water for cooking and drinking from pipes overhanging the edge of the river which lead from small intakes on the neighbouring hillsides.

As a condition of one of its land titles the British Malayan Petroleum Company provides a limited supply of water for Kuala Belait and Seria through its pipe line from Badas.

During the year a small piped supply was provided at Tutong. Elsewhere water is obtained from shallow wells and streams.

Food Animals.—All cattle, pigs, etc., slaughtered in Brunei and Kuala Belait are inspected before and after death by Sanitary Inspectors. During the year 331 pigs, 307 buffaloes, 36 cattle and 61 goats were slaughtered.

Administration

The Medical and Health administration of the State is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Medical Service. Dr. W. G. Evans held the appointment till February when he was relieved by Dr. O. E. Fisher.

The expenditure for the year (excluding capital expenditure on buildings) was $44,452, as against $42,109 for 1936. In addition $3,434 was expended from Municipal votes on account of health work. The revenue collected was $3,172 as compared with $2,512 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING

Housing accommodation in the State falls under two main heads (*a*) houses in townships and (*b*) houses in rural districts.

There are only three townships of any size in the State, namely, Brunei, Kuala Belait (including Seria) and Tutong. All three have been declared Sanitary Board areas under the Sanitary Boards Enactment. Strict control over all matters appertaining to housing and sanitation is exercised within each of the areas by a Board, consisting of both official and unofficial members, to which, *inter alia*, plans for the erection of buildings and for the execution of structural alterations have to be submitted for prior approval. All houses in Sanitary Board areas are subject to inspection by officers of the Board.

Certain of the by-laws relating to housing and sanitation have also been applied to specified country districts outside the Sanitary Board areas.

Housing in Townships.—Housing in the townships may be divided into four classes:—

(*a*) Houses owned by the Government for the accommodation of its servants;
(*b*) Private residences of superior type;
(*c*) Shophouses; and
(*d*) Native huts and houses.

(*a*) *Government owned houses.*—The houses erected by the Government conform to some approved standard type plan. Most of the buildings are of wood, and the minimum accommodation is two

rooms and a kitchen, with adequate sanitary arrangements. The more senior officers have quarters approximating to European standards.

(*b*) *Private residences.*—These may range from the substantial self-contained dwelling house standing in its own grounds to the much less pretentious wooden building erected on a small plot of land. Houses of this kind are as yet comparatively few, but there is a growing tendency amongst the wealthier Chinese to erect this type of building as a residence in preference to the old shophouse type.

(*c*) *Shophouses.*—These are built of brick or wood and are for the most part occupied by Chinese traders. The upper part of the building is used as a habitation by the shopkeeper and his family, while the lower part serves as a shop. Certain minimum requirements in the way of open space, etc., are laid down.

(*d*) *Native huts and houses.*—These are usually built with plank walls and attap-thatched roofs on small plots owned by the householders themselves. In the case of Malay houses the buildings are raised a few feet off the ground, which makes for ventilation and provides a very satisfactory type of dwelling.

Housing in rural districts.—Outside the townships buildings are generally smaller and less elaborate. The wooden hut raised on piles with attap thatched roof is the most common, but walls of kajang (a sort of waterproof matting made from the leaves of the nipah palm) are also found. In the Brunei river town (which is outside the Sanitary Board area) the houses are built on piles over the river and range from substantial buildings to mere hovels.

Dayaks, Dusuns and Muruts in the remote parts generally live in long-houses. These vary in length according to the number of the inhabitants, and consist of a long covered verendah where the bachelors live, and a line of rooms occupied by the married members of the community and their families. The size of the house is indicated as being of so many "pintu" (doors).

Estates and Mines.—Statutory provision is made under the Labour Code for the housing of labourers on estates and mines. In the oilfield the British Malayan Petroleum Company accommodates its labourers in model houses and lines with lock-up kitchens behind fitted with gas ranges. On estates conditions are also generally satisfactory, the type of accommodation favoured being the semi-detached house with small private garden attached. Where barrack type family accommodation without garden areas is provided the family unit consists of two rooms and kitchen. A large proportion of estate labourers do not live on their estates, but in their own houses elsewhere, often some distance away.

Building Societies.—There are no Building Societies in the State. There is, however, a co-operative society operated for the benefit of Government officers from which members may obtain loans for the erection and repair of their houses.

CHAPTER VI

NATURAL RESOURCES

DEVELOPMENT

Of the total area of 2,226 square miles comprised within the State only about 90,000 acres have been alienated for agricultural purposes, including an area of about 60,000 acres held under an old concession of which only about 1,250 acres are actively occupied. In effect, therefore, the area under active development can be little more than 30,000 acres. Of this four European rubber estates account for 4,920 acres, seven Chinese owned estates of over 100 acres for 1,300 acres, and 24 medium estates of from 25 to 100 acres for 1,420 acres. The remainder is presented by small holdings of which there are some 4,200 in the State. There is thus a large area still available for alienation.

A licence to prospect for oil has been issued over 150 square miles of territory and approximately 80,950 acres have so far been leased out for oil mining.

There has yet been no exploitation on a large scale of the timber resources of the State. The forests of Brunei represent one of the State's greatest potential assets, and there is undoubtedly field for development in this direction.

LAND TENURE AND FOREST RIGHTS

All land not already held under title or under a recognised concession is designated State Land and may be disposed of by the Resident on behalf of the Ruler of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Land Code. Such land is held either in perpetuity or for a term of years by entry in the Land Office Register, and the document of title issued to the land holder takes the form of an extract from this Register endorsed with a plan of the land. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of the Government, such as the right to all minerals and the power to resume the land for public purposes on payment of compensation. Except in the case of land alienated for the cultivation of "padi paya" (wet rice) and rumbia (sago) premium is generally charged on alienation, and the land is also subject to an annual quit rent (which, however, in the case of "padi paya" is remitted for the first five years). Annual licences for the temporary occupation of State land are also issued in certain cases. They do not, however, convey any permanent rights and are not transferable.

Mineral rights are conferred under the Mining Enactment. The Resident may on behalf of the Ruler of the State issue licences to prospect for minerals, and may also grant mining leases (subject in the latter case to the sanction of the High Commissioner if the grant would cause the total area held by the lessee under mining lease to exceed five square miles). Such leases are subject to surface rent, certain rent and royalty.

No transaction concerning land held under the Land Code or the Mining Enactment *e.g.*, transfer or mortgage, is valid unless it has been registered in the Land Office in the prescribed manner.

Regulations for the control of forests are provided under the Forest Enactment, 1934. Roughly speaking, timber and forest produce generally may not be cut or collected on or removed from State Land except under licence and on payment of royalty, and the same condition applies to the removal from alienated land of timber, firewood and forest produce other than cultivated produce. Exception is made, however, in the case of timber and forest produce used by natives of the State for the construction or repair of their houses, etc., or for firewood. Certain areas may be constituted forest reserves, whereupon alienation and exploitation generally within the area are precluded.

Minerals

Oil.—The presence of oil in the State has long been known to the inhabitants who were accustomed to obtain supplies for lighting from seepages in the ground in certain localities. In 1903 a free flow of oil resulted from the chance blow of a pick in the Rajah of Sarawak's coal mine on Berambang Island near Brunei Town, and thereafter the possibilities of finding oil in payable quantities began to claim the attention of prospectors. In 1914 after many vicissitudes oil was found at Labi in the District of Belait, and eventually in 1924 a lease over this area was granted to the British Malayan Petroleum Company which is the Company now operating in the State. The results obtained from the field, however, were disappointing and in 1931 the area was evacuated.

During this period prospecting was also being carried out by the same Company along the Belait coastal strip and in 1929 oil was found at Seria about ten miles East of Kuala Belait. In 1932 a pipe line to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak territory was completed, and production began on a commercial scale.

The successive stages in the process of oil winning are roughly as follows. First there is the work of exploration which at the outset takes the form of a general reconnaissance of the geological evidence which may be afforded by rock and fossil exposure in river beds or by topographical features. Conditions for surface geological work are not generally favourable, and in flat country the digging of pits or the boring of shallow auger holes is often necessary. Comparatively shallow core holes are also drilled in all types of terrain. Samples of the sub-surface formations taken at varying depths are subjected to palæontological examination, and from the data so obtained conjectural charts are compiled which give a general picture of the probable geological structures. Indications are sought of structures compatible with the storage of oil in porous rocks such as sandstones, and these, if found, are examined in further detail. Finally the most promising are tested by the drilling of deep wells, colloquially known as "wild cats". Despite the confirmation by such wells of the existence of suitable structures, after drilling to depths of more than a mile and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars, no oil may be discovered; the reservoir rock may not be sufficiently porous or the overlying "cap rock" may be a faulty seal. If the "wild cat" is successful, however, other wells are drilled and the locality developed into an oil producing field.

Underground, gas is dissolved in the oil by virtue of "pressure". When a bore-hole penetrates the reservoir rock, flow of oil and gas up the well is caused by the energy of the gas released from solution in a manner analogous to the operation of a soda syphon. Where this energy is insufficient to raise the fluid to the surface, additional high pressure gas may be injected into the well to ærate the liquid column and induce flow, or the oil may be raised by mechanical means. In the Seria field there is an abundant supply of natural gas, thus obviating the necessity for mechanical pumps at any of the wells, and there is a surplus available for boilers, kilns and domestic purposes (suitably reduced in pressure) and for a supply by pipe line to the refinery at Lutong. Finally what cannot be utilized is burnt off in enormous flares like giant bunsen burners.

During the year exploration work was continued throughout the State. A core-drilling camp has been established now for over a year at Bukit Sawat, and the labour force of about 150 alien coolies under a European geologist have settled down in this remote spot with no repercussions whatsoever amongst the primitive community of Malays and Dusuns, who appear to have accepted things as a matter of course from the start. Astute Chinese traders and squatters have exploited the situation, but the indigene have not even gone out of their way to stare at the eight hour shifts which work by electric light throughout the night in the depths of the jungle. Noticeable in contrast to the wildness of the surroundings is the clothing of the coolies. Although there is no one before whom they can parade their sartorial splendour, they spend a great part of their leisure hours on the half acre of cleared land, immaculate in pointed shoes and wasp-waisted suits; wrist watches and electric torches are "de rigueur", and some of the real dudes even employ dhobies to do their washing.

In the Seria field twelve wells were drilled to production, two of which were well over a mile deep and obtained big flowing production of light oil. In addition, four wells were repaired in view of water intrusion.

An interesting development towards the end of the year was the introduction of the technique of controlled directional drilling whereby the bore is deviated from the vertical and drilled at an angle from the surface. By this means wells may be started on land to finish with the bore-hole under the sea, and the expense of foundations in the sea is thereby minimised.

Modern technique is followed in all operations and oil is gathered in pipe lines from the wells to the Lutong Refinery *via* pumping stations without wastage. During the year the main pumping station at Seria and the pipe lines from the Seria field to Lutong were enlarged.

Net oil production for the year was 566,908 tons as against 448,836 tons in 1936, while the production of natural gas was approximately 2,830 million cubic feet as against 2,450 million cubic feet in 1936. The whole of the oil produced was exported by pipe line to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak. Natural gas to the amount of 747,044,681 cubic feet was also exported to Lutong as against 940,455,442 cubic feet during the previous year.

SERIA OILFIELD

The royalty payable in respect of the oil and gas produced during the year, less the amount consumed in production, amounted to $187,335 as against $399,929 in the previous year.

Coal.—Coal is known to occur fairly widely throughout the State, and coal mining was at one time an important industry at Muara, where seams were worked for over 25 years by the Rajah of Sarawak under a concession which has since lapsed. Extraction on a large scale is not considered now to be economic, since development, largely owing to the peculiar nature of the seams, would be both difficult and expensive. Mining by native methods, however, still continues, and one small mine, providing employment for some twenty local Malays, was worked during the year. The total quantity of coal won was 444 tons. Local consumption amounted to 655 tons and exports to three tons. The excess of consumption and exports over production is due to accumulated stocks carried over from previous years.

AGRICULTURE

Rubber.—Rubber is grown on properties ranging in size from small holdings of about an acre to large estates of over a 1,000 acres in extent. The total area under rubber is estimated to be roughly about 14,200 acres. Of this some 4,920 acres are held by the four European estates in the territory, 1,300 acres by seven Chinese owned estates of over 100 acres, and 1,420 acres by medium estates, mostly Chinese owned, varying from 25 to 100 acres in extent. The balance is represented by small holdings, of which there are about 3,600 in the State, chiefly owned by Malays and Kedayans.

The production and export of rubber are at present controlled by means of a system of quotas under the International Rubber Regulation Agreement. Brunei's exportable quota for the year was 1,792 tons which, with a carry over of 35 tons from the previous year made the total permissible exports 1,827 tons. Actual exports amounted to 1,770 tons as compared with 1,325 tons in 1936. There was no local consumption, the whole of the production being exported.

In spite of a decline in the price of the commodity in the latter part of the year few holdings went out of tapping, and interest in the crop was maintained. Intensive propaganda work was carried out by the Asiatic Rubber Instructor assisted by the subordinate staff of the Agricultural Department in regard to cultivation, tapping and preparation methods, pest and disease control, and the production of improved quality sheet. The response to this propaganda work is well illustrated by the fact that, whereas in January only 18 of the recommended small holders smoke cabinets had been erected in the State, by the end of the year the number had increased to 212, the majority of which were in regular use. The popularity of these cabinets is due primarily to their low initial cost and the simplicity of their construction, and to the consequent ease and cheapness of manufacture of good quality sheet, as well as to the fact that the premium paid for good quality smoked rubber in Brunei is comparatively large owing to the high cost of freight and to the loss involved in the payment of export duty on consignments of partially dried or wet rubber. The difference in price between smoked and

unsmoked sheet was as much as $10 a pikul for a considerable period, with the result that the production of smoked sheet increased to a noticeable degree.

Improvements in cultivation methods and in the appearance of small holdings were affected during the year. The average standard of tapping in Brunei is high compared with that on small holdings in many parts of the Malay Peninsula, and the labour employed on all the European estates is indigenous largely on that account.

Diseases of the rubber tree gave no cause for anxiety. Mouldy Rot, *Ceratostomella fimbriata*, was the most frequently reported disease requiring attention, but the outbreaks were never serious and were comparatively easily controlled. *Brunolium Plantarium*, one of the approved fungicides for the control of this disease was sold by the Agricultural Department throughout the year, and demonstrations of the method of control were given by the Asiatic Rubber Instructor. Efforts were made during the year to ascertain whether or not the Cockchafer grub pest of rubber was present in Brunei. Investigations were carried out on European estates and on small holdings, but no evidence of the pest was discovered. Nor was the leaf fall disease, *Oidium Heveae*, found, though looked for after the wintering season was over.

Rice.—The State does not produce a sufficiency of rice for its own needs, and the Government has in recent years devoted much attention to the problem of stimulating production by the inculcation of modern and economic methods of cultivation, by the encouragement of the planting of fresh areas and the substitution of "wet" padi (padi paya) for "dry" padi (padi tugal), and by the introduction of better and higher yielding strains. As is inevitable, progress is slow. It has been the age long custom of the people of the interior to burn fresh areas of jungle every year and scatter seed broadcast thereon, to reap later a meagre and precarious crop, and custom is not easily discarded. There are signs, however, that the new methods, as they are demonstrated to be superior to the old, are making headway.

Rice is grown exclusively by natives of the State on small holdings of from two to three acres. The area planted with rice during the season 1936–37 was estimated at 4,740 acres, of which about 2,514 acres was under "wet" rice and 2,226 acres under "dry" rice. The corresponding figures for the 1935–36 season were 7,615 acres, 3,487 acres and 4,128 acres respectively. The estimated production of padi for these two reasons was as follows:—

1935–36	.. ..	1,047,398 gantangs.
1936–37	.. ..	766,292 gantangs.

This is equivalent in terms of rice to 30,805 pikuls (1,834 tons) and 22,538 pikuls (1,342 tons) respectively. The whole of the production was consumed locally.

The season, as a whole, was a good one in spite of severe floods in several districts in January, and the decrease in area and production of both "wet" and "dry" padi is probably largely attributable to the increased attention paid to rubber holdings owing to the rise in the price of that commodity. The fact that all "dry" padi land and a considerable acreage of "wet" padi land is only held under

Temporary Occupation Licence tends to give rise to considerable fluctuations in the area planted from year to year. Cultivators are now being required to take out permanent titles for their "wet" padi land, while to encourage the planting of new areas with "wet" padi, land is offered for alienation free of premium and of rent for the first five years, after which rent is charged at the rate of 40 cents an acre. To induce a preference in favour of "wet" cultivation a charge of 50 cents an acre is made from the start for Temporary Occupation Licences for the cultivation of "dry" padi.

It will be noted that the acreage under "dry" padi is still almost as great as the acreage under "wet" padi. It must be remembered, however, that, except in a few small isolated areas, the cultivation of "wet" padi in Brunei dates back only some fiften years at most, and that the correct methods of planting are not yet fully understood throughout the State. The method of cultivation ordinarily employed is very primitive. Buffaloes are driven on to the land and allowed to trample the soil, dry nurseries are sown, and the young plants are transplanted when about 40 days old. The principles of water control after planting, as practised in the Malay Peninsula, are not generally known. With the object of providing a better and a wider understanding of the correct methods of cultivation the Agricultural Department throughout the year conducted a campaign of propaganda and instruction, and as a result there was a noticeable tendency amongst cultivators to take up land for "wet" padi in the vicinity of padi test plots, and to follow the methods demonstrated thereon. The number of alienations of land for "wet" padi has steadily increased over the past few years, and there is no doubt that "wet" padi cultivation is on the increase.

Towards the end of the year investigation was made into the possibility of further extending the area under this crop by the institution of suitable water control measures involving minor drainage and irrigation works.

Perhaps one of the most striking features of the padi growing areas in Brunei is the ingenuity and industry displayed by the Kedayan cultivator in the erection of bird "scares" in the field. Many different types of device are used, from a two bladed windmill which emits a continuous shrieking noise to a contrivance of hollow bamboo poles so constructed as to come into sharp impact when actuated. This latter is usually operated by means of long rattan strands pulled by a small boy seated on the top of a high bamboo scaffolding, and the sight of one of these structures in the middle of a padi field with perhaps a dozen or more strands, each with several very obvious knots along its length, radiating in all directions for hundreds of feet reminds one irresistably of a Heath Robinson invention.

Sago.—Rumbia (the sago palm) comes next in importance to rubber and rice in the State. The product is used as a substitute for rice and constitutes almost the staple food of the people of the interior. In addition, the refuse from the manufacture of sago finds a ready sale as pig food, while the leaves provide the best quality of "attap" (roofing material). It grows best on marshy ground, and will thrive on land on which it is almost impossible to grow any other crop.

A survey of the rumbia lands was commenced during the year, and though it had not been completed by the end of the period under review, the available figures indicate that there are at least 2,000 acres in the State under this crop. Outside the Brunei and Temburong Districts such lands have not hitherto been held under title; shadowy ancestral rights have been exercised by individuals over particular trees in the various "pulau" or islands, as the stands of rumbia are called. Now, however, claimants are being required to take out permanent titles, which action it is hoped, will lead to an improvement in the methods of cultivation which at present leave much to be desired.

There are three Chinese-owned sago factories in the State, one on each of the three rivers, Belait, Tutong and Temburong, but the manufacture of the product is essentially a domestic industry. The palms grow on or near the banks of the rivers, and, when felled, are cut into short three foot lengths which are fastened together side by side to form long narrow rafts for conveyance to the home or the factory. Arrived there, the bark is removed and the pith rasped into sawdust. The next step is the expression of the starch from the sawdust, and this is a crude operation in kampong and factory alike. The sawdust is heaped on a mat spread on a small platform erected over the river's edge. The operator then pours water from the river over the mound and treads the mess with his bare feet to express the starch which flows with the water into a submerged boat-shaped receptacle secured underneath the platform. There the starch sinks to the bottom, and the water flows away. When the receptacle is full, the contents are scooped out, and it is this gray pasty mess which is eaten by the kampong people and which is sold to the factory for refining. After refining it becomes a fine white flour, in which state it is exported.

Both men and women are accustomed to tread out the sawdust, and may be seen, roofed against the sun, stamping and leaping throughout the day. There is said to be a sort of dance performed to the work, though the writer has never witnessed it. Certainly some remarkable displays of energy may often be seen, and the performers, by beating their legs together, are able to produce extraordinarily loud noises.

Exports of sago flour during the year amounted to 9,707 piculs valued at $28,093. Figures for the previous three years were as follows:—

	Exports	*Value*
	Pikuls	$
1934	1,895	2,506
1935	2,603	6,177
1936	5,973	13,968

These figures indicate the welcome return to prosperity after a period of depression of an industry which is of considerable importance to the State. No estimate can be made of the production. As stated above, in its raw state sago forms the staple food of a considerable proportion of the population, and consumption must be at least as much as the amount exported.

Pepper.—About 50 acres of pepper have been planted at Tenajor by a number of Chinese with previous experience of pepper-planting in Sarawak. This district is extremely fertile, if somewhat inaccessible at present, and the crops obtained have been exceptionally good. There were no exports in 1937, the reason being, it is understood, that the pepper-gardeners are hoarding against a rise in price.

Miscellaneous Crops.—The only crops worthy of mention under this head are derris (tuba), tapioca, fruits and vegetables. The area under these crops is, however, very small.

Pests.—By far the most serious pest, and one affecting all types of cultivation alike, is the ubiquitious wild pig. The damage caused by the ravages of this animal is enormous and renders fencing an absolute necessity. During the year as a further measure of control the use of a proprietory brand of red phosphorous poison was introduced by the Agricultural Department, and the trials made were attended with considerable success. The poison proved very popular with Kedayan and other cultivators, and arrangements were concluded towards the end of the year for its distribution free of charge to approved persons.

Agricultural Department.—Mr. G. D. P. Olds, Agricultural Officer, Malayan Agricultural Service, assumed duty in February as the first holder of the appointment of Agricultural Officer, Brunei. Previous to his appointment the work of the Agricultural Department had been supervised by the Agricultural Officer, Singapore, who paid two visits a year to the State.

The subordinate staff during the year consisted of one Malay Rubber Instructor of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, who also performed the duties of part time Malay Agricultural Assistant, and seven locally recruited Malay Agricultural Subordinates, trained at the School of Agriculture at Serdang, Malaya.

Live Stock

The method usually employed in Brunei for the preparation of land for "wet" padi cultivation makes the buffalo a very valuable animal. A census taken during the year showed that there were 5,170 buffaloes in the State as against 3,699 at the previous census in 1930. The increase is probably attributable to the heavy export duty on all buffaloes and to the ban imposed on the slaughter of the female animals.

The 1930 census showed that there were 780 head of cattle of the Siamese type in the State. In 1937 this number had increased to 1,089. This figure includes two herds maintained by European rubber estates, one of which provides a limited supply of milk to Brunei Town daily.

There are also several flourishing pig farms in the State run by Chinese.

Forests

With the final constitution of the Batu Apoi Forest Reserve (100,000 acres) as from the 1st January, 1937, the total area of reserved forest is now approximately 380,000 acres, or roughly 27 per cent. of the entire land area of the State. A considerable portion of

this area is, however, either very remote or precipitous, and may be regarded as purely protective. Families already living in the reserves before their constitution may continue to do so, and will be permitted to cultivate the land without unreasonable restrictions, until such time as accurate surveys and maps render possible the excision and alienation of the occupied areas.

Shifting Cultivation.—Conservation of forest is a conception which is entirely foreign to the native mind. Primitive customary methods of cultivation prescribe a fresh clearing every year for the planting of rice and other foodstuffs, and, were it not for the measures taken to control this wasteful form of cultivation, virgin jungle would almost invariably be chosen for the purpose, as it is much easier to fell and clear than secondary growth. In the past little check was imposed on the destructive activities of shifting cultivators. The combined efforts of the Administration and of the Agricultural and Forest Departments, however, have now been successful in inducing such cultivators to restrict their operations to regrowth under ten years old. The ultimate solution of the problem lies in convincing the ra'yat, by education and instruction, that the permanent cultivation of "wet" rice has more benefits and less disadvantage than the wasteful methods hitherto practised by them.

In spite of the fact that 61 persons were prosecuted during the year for offences committed in the practice of shifting cultivation only 10 were in respect of the felling of virgin jungle, and the situation therefore may be regarded as very satisfactory.

Timber Utilization.—With forests one of the greatest potential assets of the State, it is a matter for regret that the condition of the timber industry still remains far from satisfactory. Except for the work of two licensees in the Belait District, there was no organised exploitation on systematic economic lines. The licensees referred to, however, were hampered by lack of capital and initiative, and by competition from machine sawn produce from mills in neighbouring countries, which, in spite of an *ad valorem* import duty of 10 per cent., can be put on the market in Brunei at competitive prices.

Sawmills.—Opportunities exist in the State for the establishment of a small sawmill operated on efficient and economic lines with the prospect in the first instance of an annual turnover of the order of $50,000 (the approximate value of the annual local consumption). Three enquiries were received during the year in regard to the opening of such a mill, one of which also included the possibility of the establishment of a ply-wood factory. Negotiations were proceeding at the end of the year.

The outturn of timber and poles for the year was 112,142 solid cubic feet and the royalty payable thereon $4,509. Figures for the previous two years were:—

	Solid cubic feet	$
1935	81,084	3,851
1936	99,802	4,345

The outturn of firewood for the year was 356,641 solid cubic feet on which royalty of $3,991 was payable. The entire production of timber and firewood was consumed locally.

Jelutong.—No new areas were opened for tapping during the year with the result that the yield fell slightly. The price, however, rose during the year, so that, as the royalty is on an *ad valorem* basis, the drop in the yield did not markedly affect the revenue. The outturn for the year was 2,529 pikuls and the royalty payable $6,832, as against 2,833 pikuls and $7,051 in 1936. The whole of the production was exported, there being no local consumption.

Native Consumption.—Malays and other persons of Bornean race have the right to take free of royalty such timber and other forest produce as may be necessary for the construction or repair of their houses, for firewood to be used for domestic purposes, etc. About 80 per cent. of the population of the State is entitled to this privilege, and the value of the forest produce so taken during the year was estimated at about $17,740.

Administration.—The Forest Department is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Forest Service. The appointment was held throughout the year by Mr. C. O. Flemmich. The subordinate staff at the close of the year consisted of one Forester and three Forest Guards on secondment from the Federated Malay States, and seven locally recruited Forest Guards. Two locally recruited Guards were sent to the Federated Malay States for practical training.

Financial.—The total revenue collected during the year was $17,830, while expenditure amounted to $14,194. This is the first year in which the revenue has exceeded the expenditure since the inception of the Forest Department in 1933. Figures for the previous years were as follows:—

	Revenue	*Expenditure*
	$	$
1934	8,292	12,373
1935	13,509	14,094
1936	15,551	15,796

FISHERIES

Fishing provides a livelihood for a considerable number of the inhabitants of the Brunei and Muara Districts, and large supplies of fresh fish are disposed of in the local markets. The actual fishing is done almost exclusively by Malays, but the financing of the industry and the marketing of the catch, as well as the preparation and export of the dried product, are in the hands of Chinese merchants.

The prawn fishing industry in particular is an important one, though of recent years it has been somewhat depressed and its magnitude diminished owing to the low level of prices ruling in Singapore where almost the entire catch is exported. Chinese merchants are not unnaturally chary of risking the considerable amount of capital required on a venture showing little prospect of a fair margin of profit. The unsatisfactory position has been aggravated by the poorness of the catches as a result of the depredations of a species of jelly fish which has attacked the fishing areas.

During the year 261 pikuls of dried prawns valued at $9,037 were exported, as compared with 579 pikuls valued at $19,219 in 1936.

A protective tariff of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* has been imposed on imported dried fish in the hope of stimulating the local fish curing industry. There was nevertheless a further increase in the amount of dried fish imported which would appear to suggest that the local fish dealers are lacking in enterprise.

INDUSTRIES

Cutch.—Apart from oil and agriculture, the only major industry in the State is the preparation of cutch, or bark extract, from mangrove. This industry is carried on under an old concession by the Island Trading Company which has been established in Brunei since 1900, six years before direct control of the internal administration of the State was assumed by His Majesty's Government.

The greater part of the bark used in the preparation of the extract now comes from outside the State, being stripped from the mangrove swamps round the coasts of Borneo. The raw bark is crushed and placed in vats to which water is added for leaching purposes. The liquid is then evaporated to dryness in vacuum pans, leaving a solid residue. The finished product is a hard brittle substance not unlike pitch but reddish-brown in colour. Cutch is used in the leather and fishing industries for tanning and for the treatment and dyeing of nets and sails.

The labour employed is almost exclusively indigenous, the factory having since its inception represented almost the only source of salaried employment for the inhabitants of the river town outside the Government service.

During the year 2,333 tons of cutch valued at $212,239 were exported as against 1,994 tons valued at $172,743 in 1936. No part of the production was consumed locally.

Cottage Industries.—In spite of the competition of cheap mass production by machinery, certain manufactures still survive in Brunei as Cottage industries. The chief of these is the making of silverware. Brunei silversmiths have a wide reputation. They have adapted their native art to the present day demand, and have succeeded in producing articles which, though modern in design, still retain their native individuality. Their wares find a ready sale in Malaya and elsewhere, the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society in Singapore taking a considerable proportion of the production. During the year silverware to the value of $7,451 was exported as against $7,125 in 1936.

Brassware is also manufactured, and the brass founders, in addition to making the famous Brunei gongs, are expert at making accurate replicas of motor engine parts, such as pumps, manifolds and propellors.

The making of *kajang* (a kind of water-proof matting made from the leaves of the nipah palm) is also quite an important industry in the Brunei river town, and considerable quantities are exported yearly.

Weaving is still carried on, but production is now on a very small scale and more for export to supply the demand for native arts and crafts than for local use.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE

Practically the whole of the external trade of the State passes through Singapore with transhipment at Labuan, and, with the exception of exports of crude oil, which are effected by pipe-line straight to the refinery in Sarawak, foreign trade in its commonly accepted sense may be said to be non-existent.

The State is largely dependent upon imports for its requirements of foodstuffs. About two-thirds of the consumption of rice, which forms the staple food of the bulk of the population, has to be imported, and the proportion of imports of most other foodstuffs, apart from fish and meat, is also high. It is a curious fact too that, in a State which is a very large producer of oil, petroleum should rank amongst the most important imports. The reason is, of course, that no refining is done within the State, the whole of the production being exported to Sarawak for that purpose.

It is noteworthy that the value of the exports of crude oil and plantation rubber represent approximately 70 per cent. and 22 per cent. respectively of the total export trade.

Malaya's basic quota for the year under the International Rubber Regulation Agreement was 589,000 tons, and of this the share allotted to Brunei was 2,140 tons. The International quota release for the first quarter was 75 per cent., for the second 80 per cent., and for the third and fourth 90 per cent., and the domestic release was the same. The exportable quota for the year was thus 1,792 tons. Under the operation of the scheme the price remained fairly steady from January to March round the comparatively high level of 35 cents a pound. In April there was a sharp rise to 45 cents, but thereafter there was a steady decline, with only occasional rallies, to a price of about 23 cents a pound at the end of December.

The import of cotton and rayon piece goods of foreign origin is, in effect, controlled. Regulation is effected by prohibiting by rule under the Customs Duties Enactment the importation of such goods except from the Straits Settlements or a Malay State, where they have already been subjected to the quota restrictions.

The aggregate value of the trade of the State for the year (exclusive of notes, coin, bullion and specie) was $8,069,582 as against $6,017,329 in 1936 and $5,703,553 in 1935. Comparative tables of imports and exports are given in Appendices *C.* and *D.*

Imports.—The total value of imports during the year (exclusive of notes, coin, bullion and specie) amounted to $2,516,154. The majority of the principal commodities showed increases, the largest being in respect of tobacco, provisions, petroleum, timber, dyed cotton goods, machinery, cement and miscellaneous manufactured articles. The figures for the preceding four years were:—

	$
1933	2,051,156
1934	1,751,868
1935	1,994,059
1936	1,869,994

The principal imports in order of value, with comparative figures for the previous year, were as follows:—

Article	Quantity and Value		Principal Sources of Supply
	1936	1937	
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles ..	$802,210	$1,285,273	United Kingdom, Japan.
Rice	$172,777 / pkls. 47,341	$180,911 / pkls. 42,336	Siam, Indo-China, Burma.
Provisions ..	$123,609	$155,575	Java, China.
Machinery ..	$109,408	$154,245	United Kingdom.
Dyed Cotton Goods ..	$77,933	$100,573	United Kingdom, Japan.
Tobacco	$93,773 / lbs. 97,775	$95,384 / lbs. 101,796	United Kingdom.
Petroleum ..	$93,387 / gls. 202,972	$94,859 / gls. 204,950	Sarawak.

Imports of coin and notes for the year amounted to $404,383. The figures for the preceding four years were:—

	$
1933	360,612
1934	135,471
1935	421,440
1936	393,440

Exports.—The total value of exports during the year was $5,553,428. The general trend was upwards, with crude oil, plantation rubber, cutch, sago flour and miscellaneous manufactured articles showing the largest increases. The only serious decrease was in respect of the export of dried prawns. The figures for the preceding four years were:—

	$
1933	2,191,037
1934	3,390,750
1935	3,709,499
1936	4,147,335

The principal exports in order of value, with comparative figures for the previous year, were as follows:—

Article	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1936	1937	1936	1937
				$	$
Crude Oil	Tons	445,081	550,247	2,975,103	3,873,959
Plantation Rubber ..	lbs.	2,967,469	3,964,191	790,703	1,240,995
Cutch	Tons	1,994	2,333	172,743	212,239
Natural Gas ..	Cubic feet	516,103,907	439,974,427	73,729	62,774
Jelutong	pikuls	2,800	2,530	69,669	68,016

Apart from crude oil and natural gas which are exported direct to Sarawak, all exports pass through Singapore where they lose their identity in the entrepôt trade. The ultimate destination of these commodities cannot, therefore, be definitely stated. It may be presumed, however, that the bulk of the rubber went to the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the cutch to the United Kingdom and Japan, and the jelutong to the United States of America.

There were no exports of coin or notes during the year.

CHAPTER VIII
LABOUR

The State is not dependent to any great extent on immigrant labour, the bulk of the labour employed being indigenous. There was no organised immigration during the year.

The principal large employers of labour were the Government, the Island Trading Company, the British Malayan Petroleum Company and four European rubber estates. The following table shows the racial distribution of the labour employed according to the various categories of employment:—

Race	Government (Public Works)	Island Trading Co. (Manufacture of Cutch)	British Malayan Petroleum Co. (Oilfields)	Rubber Estates (Tapping, etc., and Factory Work)	Total
Malays and other Bornean Races ..	329	502	479	730	2,040
Chinese	13	..	573	34	620
Indians	2	..	142	1	145
Javanese	..	..	..	41	41
Total ..	344	502	1,194	806	2,846

There is a large volume of casual labour. A considerable proportion of the indigenous population are peasant proprietors who seek outside wage-earning employment only as a seasonal occupation to supplement the means of livelihood obtainable from their small holdings.

Conditions of labour are governed by the provisions of the Labour Code which is uniform with the corresponding legislation in force in the various administrations in Malaya. Every employer is bound by law to provide at least 24 days work in each month for every labourer employed by him, and no labourer can be required to work for more than six days in one week or for more than nine hours in any one day. (In actual practice the number of hours worked is almost invariably less than the statutory maximum). The employment of women and young persons on night work is prohibited, and maternity benefit is payable to female labourers during the period of absence from work for one month before and one month after confinement.

Regular visits of inspection to places of employment are made by the Medical Officer, who carries out the duties of Assistant Controller of Labour, to ensure the proper observance of the provisions of the Code.

There is no indentured labour in the State, and no unemployment in the western sense of the term.

CHAPTER IX

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING

Wages.—There is no wage-fixing machinery in the State except that provided under the Labour Code for prescribing standard rates of wages for Southern Indian labourers. The rates at present in force are 42 cents for an adult male labourer and 32 cents for an adult female labourer for a statutory day's work of nine hours or equivalent task. These rates have now no practical application as Southern Indian labour is employed only in the oilfields where the daily rates of pay are greatly in excess of the standard.

Wages generally rose during the year. The prevailing rates of pay for the principal categories of unskilled labour were as follows:—

Public Works	.. ..	45 cents to 55 cents per day.
Rubber Estates	.. ..	36 cents to 55 cents per day.
Cutch Factory	.. ..	45 cents to 53 cents per day.

The labour employed at these places of employment was almost entirely indigenous, and the wages received frequently did not represent the sole source of livelihood. On certain rubber estates the operation of bonus schemes and payment for afternoon work affected the amount of the earnings.

In the oilfields alien as well as indigenous labour was employed. The rates for the various races were:—

Chinese	.. ..	40 cents to 55 cents per day plus rations.
Indian	.. ..	70 cents to 95 cents per day.
Malay	.. ..	55 cents to 95 cents per day.
Dayak	.. ..	45 cents to 60 cents per day.

Skilled labour commanded much higher wages.

Cost of Living.—The staple food of the labourer is rice, and an adult male is reckoned normally to consume six gantangs (say 36 katis or 48 lbs.) a month. The average price of the various grades of Siam rice ranged from 30 cents to 35 cents a gantang; for Rangoon rice the average price was about 28 cents a gantang and for locally grown rice 25 cents a gantang. This represent a cost of not more than seven cents a day for the labourer's staple food.

The full monthly living budget varied with the race of the labourer and the location of the place of employment from about $8 per month upwards. The cost of living was highest on the oilfields and tended to be correspondingly cheaper in areas where fish, vegetables and wild fruits were readily obtainable. The indigenous population itself can carry on with the use of remarkably little actual cash.

CHAPTER X

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

Government Schools

The only schools maintained by the Government are Malay Vernacular Schools of which there were 20 in the State at the close of the year.

By the School Attendance Enactment, 1929, attendance at school is made compulsory in specified districts for every male child between the ages of 7 and 14 who lives within two miles of a school where free education in the child's own language is provided by the Government. The only districts which have so far been specified are the townships of Brunei and Kuala Belait. In effect, therefore, the Enactment applies only to Malay children living in those townships though, of course, the schools maintained by the Government are not confined to these areas. The great majority are, in fact, outside them.

Malay vernacular education is entirely free. School buildings (as a rule), staff and quarters for staff, equipment and books are all provided by the State. Pupils buy for their own use notebooks, pencils, etc.

The number of boys attending Vernacular Schools at the end of the year was 1,175 as compared with 946 in 1936. There were 42 girls also attending boys' schools.

The curriculum is based on that of the Malay Vernacular Schools in Malaya and includes Reading and Writing (in the Arabic and Romanised script), Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Hygiene, Drawing and Physical Training, as well as Basketry and Gardening at some schools. All instruction is in the Malay language.

Practically all of the schools have small areas of land set aside for school gardens. The gardens were inspected during the year by officers of the Agricultural Department and practical advice given. The standard is said to be improving, though it is still not very high.

Physical exercises and the playing of games are encouraged. Almost all the schools play football, while badminton and hockey have been started in Brunei Town.

There is a troop of Scouts in Brunei Town of which the Superintendent of Education is the Scoutmaster.

There are no scholarships but boys who shew promise may be sent to the English School at Labuan (Straits Settlements) at Government expense, or selected for training as teachers at the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim in the Federated Malay States. There were five boys receiving training at the College during the year.

All the schools were medically inspected during the year and instruction in hygiene given by the staff of the Medical and Health Department.

Investigations were carried out with a view to the establishment of small village schools. Two new schools were opened at Seria and Kuala Balait during the year.

Except in Brunei Town the provision of an organised system of education is rendered difficult by the extremely scattered nature of the population and the lack of easy communication in the rural districts. The standard of education provided in the small outlying communities is of necessity still somewhat elementary, but it is nevertheless quite adequate for the present needs of the people, having regard to the state of their development.

Little is done in the way of the provision of education for Malay girls. The difficulty of obtaining suitable women teachers constitutes the chief obstacle, and, until that has been surmounted and separate instruction provided, there can be little hope of overcoming the prejudice of conservative Mohammedan opinion against the attendance of girls at school.

Religious Instruction.—In addition to vernacular education, religious instruction (Mohammedan) is given in the vernacular schools in Brunei Town on two afternoons a week by a special Religious Teacher who receives an allowance from the Government.

One hundred and thirty-five boys were attending the classes, which are voluntary, at the end of the year.

Staff.—The staff of the Education Department consisted of a Malay Superintendent of Education and four teachers, all five trained at the Sultan Idris Training College, and 39 locally trained teachers and pupil teachers.

Finance.—A sum of $17,149.58 was spent on Malay vernacular education in 1937 as against $14,444.85 in 1936. This did not include the cost of sites for schools or of buildings erected during the year.

Private Schools

Chinese Vernacular Education.—There are three Chinese Vernacular Schools in the State, one at Brunei and two at Kuala Belait, maintained by the Chinese communities in these townships for the benefit of their children. In addition to education in the vernacular, elementary education in English is given in the Senior classes. At the close of the year there were 158 boys and 102 girls on the register.

Fees range from $1 to $1.50 per month, but reduction or remission of fees is granted in respect of the children of needy parents. There are no scholarships.

Small grants-in-aid were made by the Government and the schools subjected to periodical inspection.

English Education.—There is no Government English School in the State, but a small annual grant is made to the Government English School at Labuan, to which boys from Brunei may be admitted. Twenty-two boys from Brunei, of who seven were Government-aided students, were receiving their education at this school during the year.

There are two privately maintained English Schools at Kuala Belait, the Kuala Belait English School and the Roman Catholic School. The former is maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company principally for the children of its employees, the Government

making a capitation grant towards the cost of maintenance. There were 46 boys and 11 girls on the register at the close of the year.

The fees are $1 per month in the primary classes and $1.50 per month in the higher standards. No exemption is granted as the school is intended for the children of fairly well-to-do parents. No scholarships are given.

The Roman Catholic English School is maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission. There were 28 boys and 3 girls on the register at the close of the year.

The fees are $1 per month and no exemption is allowed. No scholarships are given.

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

Rivers.—The rivers constitute the chief means of communication with the hinterland. They are, from East to West, the Temburong, the Brunei, the Tutong and the Belait.

Ships drawing up to 12 feet can reach Brunei Town, about nine miles up the Brunei River, at almost any state of the tide. There is, however, across the river near its mouth an artificial barrier of rock constructed in olden days as a measure of defence. A narrow oblique channel allows passage to ships but vessels exceeding 200 feet in length can negotiate the awkward turn involved only if fitted with twin screws.

The clearing of the barrier was continued during the year, and some 9,000 cubic yards of stone were removed. The stone, which consists of good block metal suitable for road-making purposes, was taken over by the Public Works Department. To straighten the passage through the barrier and deepen the existing channel pumping and dredging operations were commenced towards the end of the year, and the work, though slow, has every prospect of success.

Ships drawing 15 or 16 feet of water can go alongside the wharf at Muara Harbour outside the barrier, where supplies of coal in moderate quantities are available.

There are bars at the mouths of the Tutong and Belait rivers but ships drawing up to eight feet can enter at high water.

Vessels of similar draught can also go up the Temburong river as far as Bangar at suitable states of the tide.

The Straits Steamship Company maintains a weekly-service between Singapore and Labuan (Straits Settlements) as well as regular connecting services by motor vessels between the latter port and Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong.

In addition, there exist more or less regular motor launch services between Brunei, the local ports and up river districts.

Roads.—The total length of high-roads in the State is about 82 miles of which some 9½ miles in the oilfields have been constructed by the British Malayan Petroleum Company. The main stretch of

road is from Brunei Town to Tutong from which point communication with Kuala Belait is maintained by ferry to Danau and thence *via* the beach, the latter constituting an adequate highway for motor traffic at suitable states of the tide.

A traffic census taken in December indicated a large increase in the volume of motor traffic over the previous year. There was also an increase of 11 per cent. in the number of motor vehicles registered in the Brunei district and an increase of 29 per cent. in the quantity of benzine sold.

A programme of systematic road improvement has been laid down with a view to rendering the existing roads progressively more adequate to the needs of motor vehicular traffic.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

Posts.—Post Offices are maintained at Brunei, Muara, Kuala Belait, Seria, Tutong and Bangar (Temburong).

There was a general increase in postal business over the year as is shown by the following comparative table:—

	1936		1937	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
		$		$
Total Postal Articles	187,548	..	210,020	..
Insured Articles	1,465	333,387	2,234	575,655
Money Orders Issued	1,045	35,058	1,216	70,431
Money Orders Paid	123	7,897	136	8,822

A twice weekly mail service was maintained by mail bus between Brunei, Tutong and Kuala Belait by road and beach.

There was a weekly mail to and from Singapore *via* Labuan.

Radio-telegraphs.—The Government maintains four Wireless Stations, at Brunei Town, Belait, Temburong and Labuan (Straits Settlements), the latter to provide a link with the Cable and Wireless Company's station there.

The number of messages handled during the year was 4,881 as compared with 4,297 in 1936.

Telephones.—There is a public telephone service in Brunei Town with extensions to neighbouring estates and a line 36 miles long between Brunei and Kuala Tutong. The British Malayan Petroleum Company maintains an exchange in Kuala Belait which also serves Seria and is connected with Miri in Sarawak.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Public Works Service. Mr. E. W. Housten took over the appointment from Mr. R. H. A. Johnson in January and remained in charge for the rest of the year.

The total expenditure of the department was $198,461, as compared with $196,732 for the previous year. Comparative details are shewn in the following table:—

Head of Estimate	1936	1937
	$	$
Personal Emoluments	18,515	18,045
Other Charges	2,174	2,508
Public Works, Annually Recurrent	57,012	64,239
Public Works, Extraordinary	118,184	113,669

The amount expended represented 80 per cent. of the total provision made.

Roads, Streets and Bridges.—At the close of the year the total mileage of roads and streets in the State amounted to about 82 miles. Of this mileage 9½ miles represented roads constructed and maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company.

The $67,000 Road Improvement Programme commenced in 1936 was completed, $29,996 being expended on this service during the year. Amongst other items, 4¼ miles of road were surfaced with block metal and broken stone, 3¾ miles of block metal laid in 1936 were blinded with broken stone, and 2¾ miles were surfaced with four inches of broken stone and asphalted. Practically the whole of the earth roads in the State have now been cambered and raised above flood level where necessary, a length of 5½ miles having been raised by more than a foot during the year. Three deviations were carried out to eliminate a number of dangerous bends and one short hill was regraded to a maximum slope of 1 in 20.

The Lumut Bridge was completely destroyed by a flood in January, which eroded so far into the right bank that an entirely new site had to be selected for its replacement. The new bridge, which is 140 feet long, was nearing completion at the end of the year. A temporary ferry, manually operated, was provided to maintain through communication along the beach pending the completion of the new bridge.

The general condition of the roads showed a great improvement over the previous year as a result of the special work carried out.

The value of the cambering done in 1936 was adequately proved, and this is now standard practice on the earth roads throughout the State.

Two periods of exceptionally heavy rainfall occurred in January and October, rendering the Brunei-Tutong Road impassable for a few days in each case. With the onset of the west season this road was closed to traffic beyond the tenth mile from midnight to 11 A.M. daily from the middle of November to the end of the year, so as to allow the road to dry off from the overnight rains before being subjected to traffic. This resulted in a very sensible improvement to the surface of the road without seriously incommoding traffic.

The expenditure on the maintenance of 73 miles of road amounted to $35,924 or $492 per mile. With the exception of the metal supply all the work was carried out departmentally with local labour.

Works and Buildings.—Twelve new buildings were completed during the year and four were still under construction at its close.

Commencement of the construction of the new State Council Chamber to be built on the site of the old Istana Mejlis was, for various reasons, delayed until October. The new building will be a concrete erection of oriental design. Twenty per cent. of the work had been completed by the end of the year.

After protracted consideration it was decided that two separate works for a Post Office and for a Wireless Station would best serve the needs of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The Wireless Station is accordingly being rebuilt near the New Padang about a mile from the Town, while the Post Office is being provided with improved accommodation in the Government Offices, which are being enlarged for the purpose. Both works were nearing completion at the end of the year.

In August special provision totalling $16,800 was made for extensions to the Government Hospital, including the construction of a Labour Room, Infant Welfare Centre and Second Class Wards. Contracts were entered into at once and the buildings were under construction at the end of the year.

The existing wharf at Kuala Belait was replaced by a new timber structure, 60 feet long by 24 feet wide, set further out in the river so as to increase the depth of water at low tides to accommodate all vessels using the port.

Other items were the construction of the new Recreation Club at Kuala Belait and a semi-permanent type rural school at Kilanas with accommodation for 60 pupils.

A total of 192 buildings valued at $409,910 were being maintained at the end of the year, compared with 177 valued at $368,455 at the end of 1936. The cost of maintenance of these and of the town drains, wharves and miscellaneous works was $8,935 or 2.42 per cent. of the total value. Many of the buildings are of a temporary nature and require heavy expenditure on maintenance, but these are being replaced by more permanent buildings as opportunity offers. Except in Kuala Belait all maintenance of buildings was carried out departmentally.

Water Works and Water Supplies.—The improvements to the Brunei Town supply were practically completed. A length of 4110 lineal feet of 8 inch diameter concrete lined steel pipe, replacing the defective 8 inch concrete pipe, was laid on an improved alignment. The whole line has also been regraded to eliminate air locks, and at all high points air valves have been provided.

The whole of the old 5 inch cast-iron pipe line and the town reticulation pipe lines were lifted and cleaned, and a new reticulation consisting of a 5 inch diameter ring main, with a 3 inch loop in the Sumbiling area, was laid.

A sum of $1,988 was expended in maintaining the water works in an efficient condition. The rainfall for the year was above normal and no period of drought was experienced; the supply of water was adequate at all times. The total quantity of water supplied to Brunei Town was 22,008,000 gallons to an estimated population of 1,600, giving an average consumption per head per day of 38 gallons.

A new scheme for a water supply to Tutong Village was carried out at a cost of $3,000. Water is supplied through seven public stand-pipes and applications are being entertained for individual connections to shophouses.

A small scheme for a water supply to Kampong Kilanas was commenced towards the end of the year but was unfinished at its close.

General.—Throughout the year as a result of continued prosperity the Department was faced with rising prices, particularly for imported materials, while, owing to the rearmament programme in Great Britain, supplies of iron steel and machinery were difficult to obtain without extended delays.

Labour conditions continued to be easy, and, while there was little or no unemployment in the State, it was usually possible to obtain any additional labour required without much difficulty. The basic rate for labourers' wages was raised from 40 cents to 45 cents per day in May. The labour employed is almost exclusively indigenous. Skilled labour and artisans, however, were difficult to obtain, and first class workmen were scarce.

Electrical Department

The Government maintains in Brunei Town a power plant of installed capacity of 90 kilowatts for the supply of electrical energy for street lighting and for sale to private consumers.

The plant consists of two 40 kilowatt alternator sets and a 10 kilowatt set. The two former functioned satisfactorily during the year. The latter, however, owing to the insufficient power of the engine, proved incapable of sustaining more than 7 kilowatts, and as the day load frequently exceeded this figure it was necessary on occasion to run one of the larger units. The overall efficiency of the set was also low, and it has accordingly been decided to replace it with a direct coupled unit capable of sustaining a load of 10 kilowatts.

The total number of units generated during the year was 91,000 as against 80,365 in 1936. The number of consumers rose from 160 to 182, while the sale of energy increased from 66,866 units to 74,332 units. The consumption of electric current is steadily increasing, and the number of new applications which it was not possible to connect by the end of the year shows that there is still considerable room for the future development of the supply.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

JUSTICE

The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of civil and criminal law are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates, and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. There are three First Class Magistrates, four Second Class Magistrates and one Kathi in the State.

The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters and may pass any sentence authorised by law.

The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed seven years or which are punishable by fine only, and original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than $1,000. The sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, fine not exceeding $1,000 and whipping not exceeding 12 strokes. The Court has also appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction in respect of cases tried by the inferior Courts.

The Court of a Magistrate of the Second Class has criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed three years, or which are punishable with fine only of a sum not exceeding $100, and civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than $100. The sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 days, and fine not exceeding $50.

The Court of a Kathi deals solely with questions concerning Mohammedan religion, marriage and divorce, and may impose a fine not exceeding $10.

The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction within the State in the case of offences punishable with death, and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain civil and criminal matters.

Procedure in the Courts is regulated by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and Civil Procedure Code in force in the Colony of the Straits Settlements, these Ordinances having been applied to the State, *mutatis mutandis*, by the Courts Enactment. The former includes provisions for the granting of time for the payment of fines, the release on probation of offenders and the special treatment of youthful offenders.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts:—

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		TOTAL	
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil
Brunei	2	5	34	10	75	47	111	62
Belait	..	..	166	27	47	102	213	129
Tutong	..	..	1	1	9	5	10	6
Temburong	..	..	1	..	4	1	5	1
Muara	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Total ..	2	5	202	38	138	155	342	198

Of the 342 criminal cases, convictions were registered in 304 cases, 27 resulted in acquittals and 11 were withdrawn.

Police

The Police Force is under the charge of the Chief Police Officer, who is an officer on deputation from the Straits Settlements Police. Chief Inspector T. E. Murphy held the appointment till September when he was relieved by Senior Inspector T. F. Brown.

The strength of the force at the end of the year was 16 non-commissioned officers and 68 constables. Five constables were enrolled, three dismissed, one retired on pension and three resigned. Recruits were selected from local Malays, all being literate in Romanised Malay. Discipline and health were good.

Police Stations and barracks were kept in a fair state of repair. New quarters for the Sergeant-Major, Brunei, were erected, and alterations made to the Brunei Police Station.

The total number of offences reported to the Police was 481, as compared with 458 in 1936. Of this total 88 were reports of seizable offences and 393 of non-seizable offences. In addition, 346 reports received by the Police disclosed no offence. There was only one offence coming under the category of serious crime, a case of attempted murder.

The registration of aliens is carried out by the Police. During the year 1,115 aliens were registered as against 1,075 in 1936. Six Chinese were repatriated.

The Police Department is also responsible for the licensing of firearms, the registration of motor vehicles, the supervision of weights and measures, and the licensing of dogs.

Fire Brigade.—There are small but adequate fire fighting appliances operated by the Police at Brunei and Kuala Belait. The Brunei Fire Brigade was called out once and the Kuala Belait Fire Brigade on two occasions during the year. In none of the cases was the fire serious.

In the oilfield area the British Malayan Petroleum Company maintains its own fire fighting appliances and hydrants.

PRISONS

There are two prisons in the State, one at Brunei and one at Kuala Belait.

There were 41 prisoners admitted during the year, as compared with 25 in 1936. Of these, 17 were Chinese, 8 Malays, 2 Kedayans, 3 Indians, 6 Dayaks, 2 Dusuns, 1 Javanese, 1 Bugis and 1 Murut. All were adult males. At the end of the year there remained 13 prisoners in custody.

The health of the prisoners was fair, 21 receiving medical treatment as outpatients, while two were admitted to hospital. Discipline was good.

The prisoners, being unskilled labourers, were employed mostly on extra-mural work of a public nature. The average number of prisoners at work daily was 7·8.

The prisons were inspected each month by Visiting Justices. No complaints were recorded.

There is no special provision made for the treatment of juvenile offenders. Such offenders are normally sent to the Reformatory at Singapore.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION

The main body of the law consists of the Enactments which have been passed from time to time within the State, and certain Ordinances and Enactments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States which have been applied to Brunei by the Courts Enactment, 1908.

The external legislation which has been applied to the State comprises the Penal Code, the Law of Evidence, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Civil Procedure Code in force for the time being in the Colony, and the Law of Specific Relief and the Law of Contracts in force for the time being in the Federated Malay States.

The language of all legislation is English.

Only one Enactment was passed during the course of the year, the Tea Control Enactment. This Enactment provides a simplified form of control over the production of tea by restricting planting and prohibiting the export of tea seed.

In addition, there was subsidiary legislation in the form of rules made under various Enactments. The most important of these was the Rubber Regulation (Assessment) Rules made under the Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1936.

CHAPTER XV

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking.—The only bank in the State is the Post Office Savings Bank with branches at Brunei and Kuala Belait.

The number of depositors on the 31st December, 1937, was 284 and the amount standing to their credit $25,360 as compared with 218 depositors and deposits amounting to $19,558 at the end of 1936. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor was $89 as compared with $90 in 1936.

Currency.—The currency in use is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the dollar with a par value of two shillings and fourpence.

Weights and Measures.—Both English and native weights and measures are used. The legal standard weights and measures from which all others are ascertained are the Imperial yard, the Imperial pound and the Imperial gallon.

The following are the principal local weights and measures and their English equivalents:—

The chupak equal to 1 quart.
The gantang equal to 1 gallon.
The tahil equal to 1 1/3 oz.
The kati (16 tahils) equal to 1 1/3 lbs.
The pikul (100 katis) equal to 133 1/3 lbs.
The koyan (40 pikuls) equal to 5,333 1/3 lbs.

CHAPTER XVI

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

Revenue

The principal sources of revenue are briefly described in the following paragraphs:—

(*a*) *Land.*—Premium is charged on the alienation of land. In the case of land alienated for agricultural purposes this varies from 50 cents to $4 an acre, while in the case of land for building purposes in town areas it may work out at as much as 60 cents a square foot. Alienated land is also subject to an annual quit rent, varying from 40 cents an acre for padi land to $2.50 an acre for other agricultural land and $5 per lot for building land in town areas.

Land leased for oil mining is subject to a minimum rent fixed on a sliding scale over a period of years which is merged in royalty on the amount of oil produced and natural gas sold when production eventually takes place.

(*b*) *Forests.*—Royalty at various rates is charged on forest produce removed from State and alienated land alike.

(*c*) *Customs.*—Import duty is collected on a wide range of articles, and preference is given to certain of them of British manufacture or origin. The duties are generally on a lower level than in the Federated Malay States.

Export duty is imposed on certain items of agricultural produce, the chief of which is plantation rubber.

A copy of the Customs Tariff in force on the 31st December, 1937, is annexed as Appendix *G*.

(*d*) *Monopolies.*—Chandu (prepared opium) is purchased from the Government of the Straits Settlements specially packed in tubes, and is retailed under a rationing scheme to registered smokers by the Government, which alone has the right to sell.

(*e*) *Licences and Excise.*—Fees are charged for the issue of licences for specific purposes, the most productive of which are licences for motor vehicles and drivers, and licences for rubber dealers. Excise duty is charged on locally distilled spirit.

(*f*) *Municipal.*—Rates and taxes are levied for services within Sanitary Board areas. All houses and buildings within such areas are subject to an annual assessment rate varying from 2 per cent. to 6 per cent. of the annual valuation. Charges are also made for special services, such as conservancy, private water supply, etc.

(*g*) *Posts and Telegraphs.*—A substantial revenue is derived from the sale of stamps, commission on the sale of Money Orders, Postal Orders, etc., and charges for telegrams.

(*h*) *Electric Power.*—The Government operates a generating plant in Brunei Town and sells current to the public for lighting and power.

There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax collected in the State.

The total revenue of the State for 1937 was $1,049,293 as against an original estimate of $835,920 and a revised estimate of $989,250. This is the highest figure ever recorded and exceeds the previous high record of 1936 by no less than $120,604.

The following comparative table shews the actual receipts for the past three years under some of the most important heads of revenue:—

	1935	*1936*	*1937*
	$	$	$
Land Revenue	420,924	531,520	528,798
Customs Duties ..	229,129	230,970	296,669
Monopolies	53,369	45,283	78,351
Licences and Excise ..	30,146	30,562	35,096
Posts and Telegraphs ..	12,099	13,283	19,745
Municipal	15,917	18,295	18,860

A detailed statement shewing the estimated and actual revenue for 1937 under each main head with comparative figures for 1935 and 1936 is given in Appendix *E*.

Land.—There was a slight drop in the total land revenue collected which is accounted for by the decrease in the oil royalties from $489,172 in 1936 to $482,567 in 1937. This is more apparent than real, however, as the former figure, owing to a change in the system of payments, includes receipts for fifteen months. The amount collected in quit rents was $27,577 as against $25,504 in the previous year, while forest revenue rose from $15,551 to $17,829.

Customs Duties.—The revenue for the year under this head was $296,669 as against $230,970 in 1936. Of this amount Import Duties accounted for $261,508 and Export Duties for $35,161, as compared with $207,970 and $23,263 respectively in the previous year. The principal items were:—

Import Duties	*1936*	*1937*
	$	$
Tobacco	77,425	88,199
Liquors	19,884	20,473
Iron and Ironware ..	19,012	34,333
Sugar	17,685	25,187
Petroleum	15,029	14,968
Piece Goods and Wearing Apparel	No separate return.	24,432

Export Duties	*1936*	*1937*
	$	$
Plantation Rubber ..	18,737	31,224

The general prosperity attendant upon improved conditions of world trade and upon the rehabilitation of the rubber industry in particular was reflected in increased receipts under most heads of the import tariff, while the enhanced price obtaining for rubber and the expansion in the amount of the permissible exports owing to the higher percentages of release allowed under the International Rubber Regulation Agreement led to a large increase in the amount of the export duty collected under that head, the duty being assessed on an *ad valorem* basis.

Monopolies.—The apparent very large increase in the revenue under this head is due to a change in the method of accounting. The figure given for 1937 is gross revenue, whereas the figures for previous years represent the net revenue after deducting all charges. Such charges are now debited to an expenditure item and the gross receipts shown under revenue.

Licences and Excise.—The following comparative tables shows the revenue from the principal items under this head for 1936 and 1937:—

	1936	*1937*
	$	$
Excise duty on locally distilled spirit ..	5,023	8,102
Licences for Motor Vehicles and Drivers ..	5,533	6,123
Rubber Dealers Licences	3,479	3,631
Wharf Dues ..	2,511	2,791
Hawkers Licences ..	2,211	2,261

Municipal.—There was a slight increase over the revenue for the previous year. Details of the revenue collected under the principal sub-heads for 1936 and 1937 are as follows:—

	1936	*1937*
	$	$
House Assessment ..	4,879	4,987
Slaughter Licences ..	3,501	3,983
Conservancy Fees ..	3,019	3,006
Water Supply ..	3,117	3,197
Market Fees ..	2,700	2,683

Posts and Telegraphs.—The increase in revenue of $6,462 over the previous year was mainly due to larger sales of postage stamps. Of the total revenue $12,632 represented receipts from the sale of stamps and $4,524 charges for telegrams. The corresponding figures for 1936 were $8,816 and $3,196 respectively.

Expenditure

The expenditure for 1937 was $653,149 as against an original estimate of $698,428 and a revised estimate of $661,241. A detailed abstract of expenditure for the year with comparative figures for 1935 and 1936 is given at Appendix *F*.

With the liquidation in 1936 of the outstanding balance due on the Federated Malay States Loan two heads of expenditure, Interest and Repayment of Public Debt, disappear altogether. Another head, Monopolies, appears for the first time. Charges on account of the opium monopoly were previously treated as revenue debits. On the advice of the Auditor the method of accounting has been altered and such charges are now debited to an expenditure item.

The principal increases are under Agriculture, Education, Medical, Police and Public Works, Annually Recurrent. These are due respectively to the appointment of a European Agricultural Officer during the year; to an increase in the number of schools and school teachers; to additions to the equipment of the hospital; to the provision of a new item "Purchase of Arms and Ammunition for Sale" previously paid for from Suspense Account; and to a general rise in wages and the cost of materials.

The decrease under Land and Surveys is principally due to the lesser payments required to be made to the Survey Department, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements on the virtual completion of the trigonometrical and topographical survey of the State. The decrease under Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure is accounted for by the fact that expenditure during the previous year was abnormally swollen by the payment of $13,000 on account of the redemption of "Kuripan". Similarly expenditure under Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent, for 1936 included an abnormal amount on account of gratuities to retired officers.

Financial Position

As stated above, the revenue for 1937 amounted to $1,049,293 and the expenditure to $653,149. The year's working therefore resulted in a surplus of $395,144.

Since 1932, when oil production began on a commercial scale, the revenues of the State have risen in meteoric fashion from $362,403 to the present figure of $1,049,293. While the oil royalties represent by far the largest single head of revenue, the revenue from other sources has increased steadily from year to year as will be seen from the following table:—

	Revenue from oil	*Revenue from other sources*	*Total Revenue*
	$	$	$
1932	67,510	294,893	362,403
1933	235,756	345,000	580,756
1934	286,929	358,091	645,020
1935	383,112	430,420	813,532
1936	489,172	439,518	928,690
1937	482,567	566,726	1,049,293

It will be noted that the revenue from sources other than oil in 1937 reached a figure which falls little short of the total revenue of the State from all sources in 1933 when there was already a substantial revenue from oil.

Assets and Liabilities.—The surplus of assets over liabilities amounted on the 3st December, 1937, to $937,397 as against $541,254 at the end of the previous year. A detailed statement of the account is given at Appendix *H*.

Liquid assets at the close of the year consisted of cash and bank balances to the amount of $301,564 and investments (surplus balances) amounting to $604,428.

At the close of 1936 investments (surplus balances) stood at $218,273. During the year a further sum of $386,155 was invested, $99,745 in local dollar securities and $286,410 in sterling securities.

Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund.—This fund was created in 1926 to take the place of the opium revenue when revenue from that source no longer avails. At present a yearly contribution of $10,000 is made to the fund and interest accruing from the investments is credited to it. On the 31st December, 1937, the fund stood at $150,802 as against $129,236 at the close of the previous year.

Public Debt.—The State has no public debt.

CHAPTER XVII

MISCELLANEOUS

Language and Religion

Language.—The languages spoken in the State are no less diverse than the races living within its borders. Of the indigenous races, the language of the Bruneis and Kedayans is Malay, but of a distinct form for each and differing considerably from the Malay generally spoken in Malaya.

The other indigenous races, the Tutongs, Belaits, Muruts, Dusuns and Dayaks, all have separate languages of their own. For them, as for the alien races, Malay serves as the *lingua franca*.

The Chinese languages spoken in the State are those of the South China Provinces, the relative extent to which the principal dialects are spoken being, according to the 1931 Census figures, Kheh, 31 per cent.; Hokkien, 26 per cent.; and Cantonese, 15 per cent.

Practically the whole of the Indian population is of Southern Indian stock, speaking principally Malayalam and Tamil.

Religion.—The Bruneis and Kedayans are Mohammedans of the Shafei sect. The Tutongs and Belaits also profess Mohammedanism, but it is generally merely a thin venear, and they are essentially not far removed from paganism. Indeed there still remains at Kuala Balai a long house, the natural habitat of the Belait, in the rafters of which are kept about a hundred preserved heads, which are brought forth and laved ceremonially on high days and holidays. The other indigenous races, the Muruts, Dusuns and Dayaks, are pagan animists.

Surveys

The production of a reconnaissance map of the whole State and of a topographical map of a coastal strip ten miles in width was completed by the Federated Malay States Survey Department during the course of the year.

It had been intended that the demarcation of the western boundary of the State as delienated during 1936, should be carried out during the year by the Sarawak Government Surveys. For various reasons this was found not to be possible, and the work has been postponed till 1938.

Co-operation

The Brunei Government Servants' Thrift and Loan Society at the close of its financial year on the 28th February, 1937, had a membership of 209 and paid-up subscriptions amounting to $22,471, as compared with 112 members and paid-up subscriptions of $17,875 at the end of the previous year.

The financial position of the Society was very satisfactory. It had $13,420 invested in 4½ per cent. Federated Malay States Loan, $5,000 deposited in the Straits Settlements Post Office Savings Bank, and a Bank and cash balance of $1,254, while outstanding loans to members amounted to $3,683.

The balance available for distribution after deducting all expenses was $642, which allowed a dividened of 2½ per cent. to be declared, as compared with interest of 1 per cent. then paid on deposits in the Brunei Post Office Savings Bank.

The Society has incurred no loss whatsoever since its formation in 1932 through non-payment of loans granted to its members.

Events of the Year

The outstanding event of the year was the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI. The occasion was marked by a spontaneous manifestatior. of loyalty that was truly remarkable. Brunei and Kuala Belait were *en fête*, and large crowds flocked in from the outlying districts to view the decorations and illuminations, and to take part in the celebrations.

His Highness the Sultan accompanied by Her Highness the Tengku Ampuan visited Malaya in August and September in order to attend the Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Sultan of Selangor at Klang.

In December Their Highnesses paid an official visit to Kuala Belait during which His Highness the Sultan graciously performed the opening ceremony of the new Recreation Club.

His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak, accompanied by the Chief Secretary, Sarawak, and Mr. A. W. D. Brooke, paid a short visit to the State in November.

Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief, China Station, visited Brunei in January in H. M. S. "Falmouth" and, accompanied by Lady Little and suite, travelled overland to Miri.

Air Commodore A. W. Tedder, Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force (Far East), made a short stop at Brunei during the course of an R. A. F. flight from Hongkong to Singapore *viâ* Manila.

Other important visitors were the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, Dr. R. D. Fitzgerald, Adviser, Medical Services, Mr. B. C. Butler, Canadian Trade Commissioner, and Mr. N. Jones, M.C.S., Deputy Controller of Labour, Malaya.

In July Dr. A. V. Stookes arrived in Brunei from British North Borneo in a small seaplane. This was the first occasion on which a privately owned aircraft had landed in the State.

General

The writer took over the duties of British Resident from Mr. R. E. Turnbull, M.C.S., in January. Mr. H. R. Hughes-Hallett, M.C.S., officiated as Assistant Resident throughout the year.

The year has been one of peace and general prosperity, in which all classes of the community have shared. The labour troubles and Sino-Japanese repercussions which have manifested themselves elsewhere have had no counterpart in the State. There has been little or no unemployment, no serious epidemic of sickness or disease, and none but insignificant crime. The revenues have continued to expand and altogether the State can look forward to the future with confidence.

This opportunity is taken to extend the thanks of the Government both to the officers who have served in the State, and to the unofficial members of all communities who by service on public bodies and in many other ways have assisted in the administration of the State.

J. GRAHAM BLACK,
British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI, *May*, 1938.

APPENDIX A

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at the Nine Stations of the State during the Year 1937

Month	Brunei District					Temburong District			Belait District
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kumbang Pasang	Agricultural Station Kilanas	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	Kuala Belait (The British Malayan Petroleum Co.)
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January	28.18	21.99	22.96	29.41	14.80	37.16	25.91	12.76	20.85
February	6.22	5.28	4.68	3.93	3.48	5.90	9.91	.36	9.85
March	8.80	7.77	6.99	8.30	7.35	14.83	17.90	5.08	2.45
April	12.99	14.27	16.32	15.75	11.54	17.77	5.74	11.09	5.81
May	13.79	10.97	11.90	12.41	11.09	17.59	17.46	14.01	10.03
June	7.97	7.02	8.34	11.24	8.58	21.61	10.88	11.17	8.47
July	7.61	6.08	6.46	8.85	5.70	16.55	15.97	3.78	7.73
August	6.59	5.93	2.51	5.38	3.86	9.45	4.50	4.69	5.26
September	11.88	9.95	16.28	10.34	10.85	13.29	14.93	12.34	9.67
October	14.82	11.40	16.22	16.18	11.44	25.78	25.99	13.89	17.92
November	12.28	10.08	16.14	13.20	12.30	34.50	32.58	15.24	21.65
December	16.14	13.01	15.30	11.87	13.34	27.67	24.79	21.59	17.05
Total ..	147.27	123.75	144.10	146.86	114.33	242.10	206.56	126.00	136.74

APPENDIX *B*

Abstract of Thermometrical Observations at Government Hospital, Brunei Town, Tutong and Temburong during 1937

Thermometer Mean (In Shade)

Month	Brunei			Tutong			Temburong		
	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range
January	85.23 °F	76.26 °F	8.97° F	84.41 °F	74.61 °F	9.80 °F	84.65 °F	73.94 °F	10.71 °F
February	85.36 „	76.57 „	8.79 „	84.50 „	75.25 „	9.25 „	84.71 „	73.96 „	10.75 „
March	86.61 „	76.83 „	9.78 „	86.74 „	75.29 „	11.45 „	86.61 „	75.19 „	11.42 „
April	87.03 „	77.40 „	9.63 „	87.06 „	75.07 „	11.99 „	87.27 „	75.63 „	11.64 „
May	87.19 „	77.52 „	9.67 „	86.90 „	75.38 „	11.52 „	87.42 „	75.58 „	11.84 „
June	87.07 „	76.70 „	10.37 „	87.01 „	74.90 „	12.11 „	88.07 „	75.17 „	12.90 „
July	87.10 „	76.58 „	10.52 „	86.93 „	74.74 „	12.19 „	87.87 „	74.97 „	12.90 „
August	86.65 „	76.55 „	10.10 „	87.45 „	75.16 „	12.29 „	88.35 „	74.39 „	13.96 „
September	84.03 „	76.77 „	7.26 „	86.41 „	74.31 „	12.10 „	84.43 „	74.47 „	9.96 „
October	84.06 „	76.19 „	7.87 „	84.25 „	74.45 „	9.80 „	86.42 „	74.81 „	11.61 „
November	86.00 „	75.90 „	10.10 „	85.40 „	74.20 „	11.20 „	86.27 „	74.77 „	11.50 „
December	85.52 „	75.39 „	6.13 „	84.19 „	74.09 „	10.10 „	85.06 „	73.94 „	11.12 „
Mean Temperature ..	85.99 °F	76.56 °F	9.99 °F	85.94 °F	74.79 °F	11.15 °F	86.43 °F	74.74 °F	11.69 °F

APPENDIX *C*

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1935–1937

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
					$	$	$
A.—Food, Drinks & Tobacco—							
Rice	pikuls	48,472	47,341	12,336	187,421	172,777	180,911
Other Grains	,,	4,888	7,437	5,806	15,499	19,173	22,818
Milk	cases	3,346	3,960	4,397	26,914	29,608	33,744
Salt	pikuls	2,827	2,596	2,766	1,885	2,252	2,463
Sugar	,,	11,724	14,519	12,973	48,653	55,359	61,455
Tobacco	lbs	96,828	97,775	101,796	92,115	93,773	95,384
Provisions	..	..	..	..	116,199	123,609	155,575
Flour	sacks	12,436	12,082	11,102	20,852	24,183	26,819
Coconut Oil	tins	4,048	5,019	4,862	10,178	16,491	18,537
Coffee	pikuls	1,177	1,300	1,241	19,020	18,589	20,845
Spirit	gallons	1,597	1,693	1,785	19,149	16,109	15,496
Arrack	,,	612	373	40	2,074	1,606	126
Beer and Stout	,,	6,584	6,019	6,933	13,368	11,303	13,038
Dried Fish	pikuls	605	757	976	7,424	9,168	11,955
Cattle	head	71	72	87	1,622	1,807	1,493
B.—Raw Materials—							
Petroleum	gallons	182,172	202,972	204,950	82,114	93,387	94,859
Timber	..	..	..	..	54,800	44,194	51,464
Fuel Oil	gallons	29,601	18,634	9,337	7,158	4,321	1,997
Lubricating Oil	,,	27,295	29,385	33,798	24,877	23,728	24,745
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Motor Vehicles	..	..	..	..	37,998	41,728	34,889
Dyed Cotton Goods	..	..	..	..	79,192	77,933	106,573
Yarn and Thread	..	..	..	..	9,268	10,895	13,960
Sarongs	..	..	..	..	21,593	24,307	32,403
Machinery	..	..	..	..	394,001	109,408	154,245
Chandu	tahils	7,400	6,400	6,400	22,220	17,360	15,200
Matches	tins	1,253	1,340	1,346	6,856	7,350	7,553
Cement	tons	1,951	1,253	1,499	22,305	17,966	38,334
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	649,304	802,210	1,285,273
Total	..	..	..	..	1,994,059	1,869,994	2,516,154

APPENDIX *D*

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1935–1937

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1935	1936	1937	1935	1936	1937
					$	$	$
A.—Foods Animals and Drinks—							
Cattle	head	..	3	..	..	98	..
Poultry	,,	68	104	161	53	70	135
Dried Prawns	pikuls	475	579	261	15,652	19,219	9,037
Sago Flour	,,	2,603	5,973	9,707	6,177	13,968	28,093
Dried Fish	,,	170	61	54	1,571	497	686
B. Raw Materials—							
Crude Oil	tons	441,744	445,081	550,247	2,785,037	2,975,103	3,873,959
Raw Sago	(*a*)bayongs	99	60	430	88	61	406
Cutch	tons	2,575	1,994	2,333	177,910	172,743	212,239
Forest Produce	..	..	..	..	11,406	1,879	1,955
Plantation Rubber	lbs	3,008,409	2,967,469	3,964,191	576,159	790,703	1,240,995
Jelutong Rubber	pikuls	2,235	2,800	2,530	45,060	69,669	68,016
Hides and Horns	,,	162	130	186	1,095	955	1,488
Coal	tons	25	49	3	200	392	27
Prawn Refuse	bags	10	..	..	42	..	..
Natural Gas	cubic feet	464,703,917	516,103,907	439,974,427	65,375	73,729	62,774
Reptile Skins	pikuls	..	..	9	..	..	947
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Brassware	pikuls	55	19	34	1,833	1,138	1,775
Silverware	..	..	..	..	7,709	7,125	7,451
Sarongs	pieces	581	652	707	1,556	838	1,208
Kajangs	bundles	2,525	2,082	4,819	1,519	1,150	3,283
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	11,057	17,998	38,954
Total	..	..	..	..	3,709,499	4,147,335	5,553,428

(*a*) One bayong is equivalent to approximately 120 katties of raw Sago.

APPENDIX *E*

Abstract of Revenue	Estimates 1937	Actual 1937	Actual 1936	Actual 1935
	$	$	$	$
CLASS I				
Duties, Taxes and Licences.				
Customs	228,550	296,669	230,970	229,129
Government Monopolies ..	70,000	78,351	45,283	53,369
Licences and Excise	32,070	35,096	30,562	30,146
Poll-Tax	..	..	43	1,034
Municipal	17,300	18,860	18,295	15,917
CLASS II				
Fees of Court and Office, etc.				
Courts	2,500	3,990	3,183	4,363
Surveys	1,000	1,697	1,247	883
General	7,850	16,247	13,560	8,704
CLASS III				
Government Undertakings.				
Posts and Telegraphs	12,500	19,745	13,283	12,099
Electrical Department	11,700	13,654	12,616	10,491
CLASS IV				
Revenue from Government Property.				
Land Revenue	423,950	528,798	531,520	420,924
Cession Monies	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest	12,300	18,691	10,108	10,846
CLASS V				
Land Sales.				
Premia on Land Sales	1,000	2,295	2,819	427
Total ..	835,920	1,049,293	928,689	813,532

APPENDIX *F*

Abstract of Expenditure	Estimates 1937	Actual 1937	Actual 1936	Actual 1935
	$	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan	26,720	26,244	25,619	29,061
Ministers	22,260	21,167	20,760	20,640
British Resident	26,551	25,263	24,289	20,422
Assistant Resident	28,951	26,242	28,032	28,166
Customs and Marine Department ..	23,537	24,707	20,790	21,353
Land and Surveys	59,923	51,660	61,775	30,004
Agriculture	17,905	17,490	10,947	9,351
District Offices	9,523	8,584	8,676	14,021
Education	17,934	17,150	14,445	11,859
Monopolies	26,144	24,073	..	..
Police	46,370	44,039	39,849	38,910
Medical and Health Department ..	44,097	44,453	42,109	41,809
Forest Department	16,122	14,194	15,796	14,094
Audit Department	4,018	4,116	3,349	3,783
Political Pensions	10,059	10,059	10,239	9,429
Kathi	3,096	3,036	2,759	2,555
Interest	..	..	11,467	15,132
Municipal	1,550	1,357	1,365	832
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent	40,260	33,683	39,330	32,527
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure	14,800	15,008	28,723	11,810
Pensions	10,433	10,543	9,956	7,390
Posts and Telegraphs	22,666	21,329	21,031	27,172
Electrical Department	10,310	10,290	9,330	12,907
Public Works Department	20,599	20,554	20,689	21,399
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ..	65,400	64,239	57,012	58,466
Public Works, Special Expenditure ..	129,200	113,669	118,184	57,909
Total Expenditure ..	698,428	653,149	646,521	541,001
Repayment of Public Debt	..	..	133,000	245,200
Grand Total ..	698,428	653,149	779,521	786,201

APPENDIX *G*

CUSTOMS TARIFF

IMPORT DUTIES

Description of Article	Unit	Rates of duty	
		Full duty	Preferential duty
		$ c.	$ c.
I.—*Intoxicating Liquors:*—			
(*a*) Rectified spirit ..	per proof gallon	14 00	
(*b*) Brandy and any other intoxicating liquor not hereinafter provided for	per proof gallon	14 00	10 50
(*c*) Brandy in bottles and accepted by the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent. of proof spirit	per gallon	10 00	8 00
(*d*) Whisky, rum and gin ..	per proof gallon	13 00	
(*e*) Whisky, rum and gin in bottle and accepted by the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent. of proof spirit ..	per gallon	9 00	
(*f*) Toddy arrack, saki, Chinese samsu including medicated samsu	per gallon	9 00	
(*g*) Bitters and liqueurs ..	per gallon	10 00	
(*h*) Sparkling Wines ..	per gallon	6 00	5 00
(*i*) Still Wines exceeding 26 per cent. proof spirit	per gallon	4 00	3 00
(*j*) Still Wines not exceeding 26 per cent. proof spirit	per gallon	2 00	1 00
(*k*) Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry ..	per gallon	1 10	1 00
II.—*Tobacco:*—			
(*a*) Cigars and snuff ..	per pound	1 20	
(*b*) Cigarettes	per pound	1 00	0 90
(*c*) Chinese tobacco ..	per katty	1 00	
Sumatra, Palembang and other Native tobacco	per katty	1 00	
(*e*) Tobacco in tins ..	per pound	1 00	0 90
(*f*) Tobacco not otherwise provided for ..	per pound	0 80	
III.—*Oils (other than edible):*—			
(*a*) Kerosene	per gallon	0 05	
(*b*) Petrol	per gallon	0 20	
(*c*) Not otherwise specified ..	*Ad valorem*	10%	
IV.—(*a*) Sugar, gula kachang, jaggery, molasses, treacle, golden syrup and sugar candy ..	per pikul	2 00	1 50

APPENDIX *G—continued*

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued*

Description of Article	Unit	Rates of duty	
		Full duty	Preferential duty
IV.—*contd.*		$ c.	$ c.
(*b*) Syrup and solutions containing more than 30 per cent. of sugar ..	per gallon	0 20	0 15
Provided that articles which are dutiable under any other paragraph shall not be dutiable under this paragraph also.			
V.—*Arms and Ammunitions:*—			
(*a*) Rifles, guns, pistols and revolvers	each	5 00	
(*b*) Cartridges, loaded or empty	per 1000	1 00	Free
Import permit from the Police must be previously obtained.			
VI.—Matches	per tin of 120 packages	4 00	
VII.—Kachang and ground nut oil, coconut oil and lard ..	*Ad valorem*	5%	
VIII.—(*a*) Cement	per ton	6 00	3 00
(*b*) Cement manufactures including tiles ..	*Ad valorem*	5%	
IX.—Cosmetics and perfumery ..	*Ad valorem*	30%	15%
X.—*Textiles and apparel:*—			
(*a*) Piece-goods made of cotton, linen, artificial silk, and all mixtures made of cotton, linen, artificial silk, silk and, or, other materials ..	*Ad valorem* or per yard	10% or 2 cents per square yard whichever is higher.	5% or 1 cent per square yard whichever is higher
(*b*) Cotton, linen, jute, silk or artificial silk, felt, flannel, woolen and all textile goods made from plant fibre, whether finished goods or not, other than yarn, thread, gunnies and waste, except as provided in (*a*) above	*Ad valorem* or in the case of made up piece-goods	10% or 5 cents per square yard whichever is higher.	5% or 2½ cents per square yard whichever is higher.

APPENDIX *G—continued*

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued*

Description of Article	Unit	Rates of duty	
		Full duty	Preferential duty
X.—*Textiles and apparel—cont.*		$ c.	$ c.
(*c*) Wearing apparel not otherwise provided for, including boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions and of whatever material finished or unfinished, other than articles specified in the next following item	*Ad valorem*	10%	5%
(*d*) Boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions made wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta-percha (except where the outer part of the uppers apart from stitchings, fastenings or ornaments is made entirely of leather or leather and elastic	per pair	0 15	0 05
(*e*) Rubber soles	per pair	0 10	Free
XI.—*Cycles and Accessories:—*			
(*a*) Cycles—complete ..	each	4 50	1 50
(*b*) Saddles	each	0 30	0 10
(*c*) Frames—complete ..	each	3 00	1 00
(*d*) Frames—parts of ..	per piece	0 15	0 05
(*e*) Rims	each	0 30	0 10
(*f*) Handlebars—with fittings and otherwise ..	each	0 30	0 10
(*g*) Chains	each	0 30	0 10
(*h*) Cycle pumps	per dozen	0 30	Free
(*i*) Cycle tyres (outer covers)	per cover	0 15	0 08
(*j*) Cycle inner tubes ..	per tube	0 06	0 03
XII.—(*a*) Motor and motor-cycle tyres (outer covers) ..	*Ad valorem*	20%	Free
(*b*) Motor and motor-cycle inner tubes	*Ad valorem*	20%	Free
XIII.—(*a*) Pianos	*Ad valorem*	10%	
(*b*) Other musical instruments, wireless receiving and transmitting sets and parts thereof including gramophones, electrical gramophones			

APPENDIX *G—continued*

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued*

Description of Article	Unit	Rates of duty	
		Full duty	Preferential duty
XIII.—*cont.*		$ c.	$ c.
or reproducers, phonographs, records, needles, valves and other parts or accessories	*Ad valorem*	10%	5%
XIV.—Tea	per pound	0 05	0 03
XV.—Ground nuts	per pikul	1 00	0 50
XVI.—Manufactured brass, bronze and copperware	*Ad valorem*	5%	
XVII.—Machinery and electrical equipment, exclusive of motor vehicles and parts thereof	*Ad valorem*	5%	
XVIII.—Building and house materials of all kinds	*Ad valorem*	5%	
Provided that articles which are dutiable under any other paragraph of Schedule *A* shall not be dutiable under this paragraph also.			
XIX.—Crockery, earthenware and glassware	*Ad valorem*	10%	
XX.—Iron and Ironware including agricultural implements ..	*Ad valorem*	5%	
Provided that no motor vehicle or parts thereof shall be dutiable under this section.			
XXI.—Paint and painting materials ..	*Ad valorem*	10%	
XXII.—Timber	*Ad valorem*	10%	
XXIII.—Woodenware of all Kinds ..	*Ad valorem*	10%	
XXIV.—Pigs	per head	5 00	
XXV.—Dried fish	*Ad valorem*	10%	
XXVI.—Dyestuffs	*Ad valorem*	100%	Free
XXVII.—Clocks, watches, cameras and jewellery	*Ad valorem*	5%	
XXVIII.—Explosives, fireworks and crackers	*Ad valorem*	25%	
Import permit from the Police must be previously obtained.			

APPENDIX *G—continued*

EXPORT DUTIES

Description of Article	Duty
I.—Brassware, per katty	10 cents.
II.—Cattle and buffaloes, per head ..	$15.00.
Exportation permissible only under special permit from British Resident.	
III.—Copra	2½% *ad valorem*.
IV.—Cutch	As provided in agreement.
V.—Poultry, per head	20 cents.
VI.—Hides and horns	10% *ad valorem*.
VII.—Orang Utan, per head	$250.
VIII.—Pepper	5% *ad valorem*.
IX.—Dried prawns, per pikul	$3.
X.—Prawn refuse, per rice sack ..	50 cents.
XI.—Pigs, per head	$4.
XII.—*Sago:*—	
(*a*) Trunk	10% *ad valorem*.
(*b*) Raw, per bayong	15 cents.
(*c*) Flour, per rice sack ..	20 cents.
XIII.—Tobacco, locally grown	5% *ad valorem*.
XIV.—Plantation Rubber	2½% *ad valorem*.

APPENDIX *H*

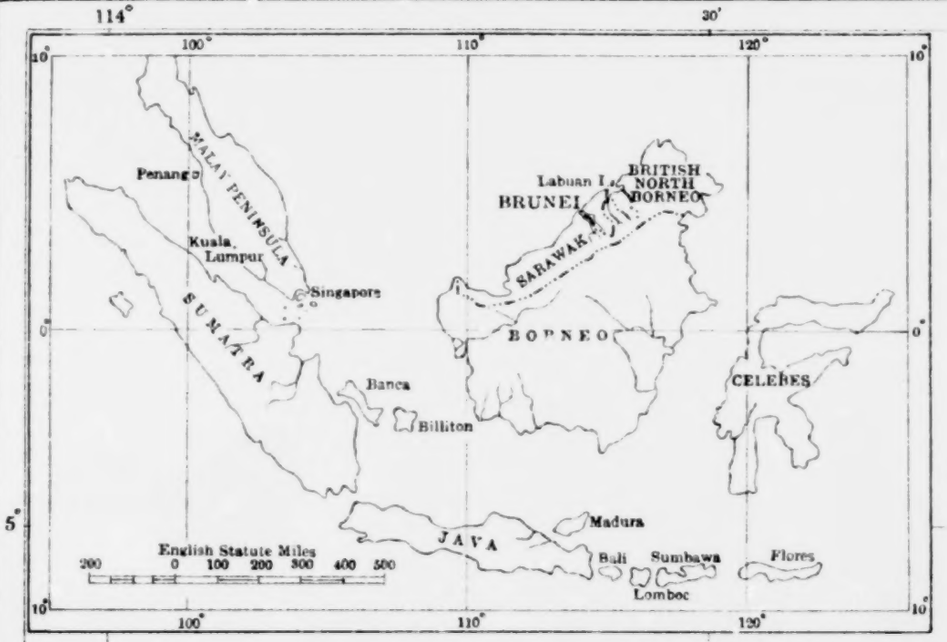
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1937

Liabilities		31st December, 1937		Assets		31st December, 1937	
		$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
Deposits:—				Cash in Treasury		23,493 17	..
Land Office		3,210 85	..	Cash in Bank		278,071 39	.. 301,564 56
Money Orders		36,676 63	..	Crown Agents Account Current ..		..	369 25
Courts		1,053 52	..	Loans (secured)		..	60,819 81
Mohammedan Fund		1,020 99	..	Advances		..	10,738 24
Prisoner's Aid Fund		762 92	..	Suspense Account		..	23,069 66
Police Reward Fund		325 95	..	Investments (Surplus Funds).			
Rubber Fund		13,017 41	..	Dollar Securities (at cost) ..		167,295 00	..
Miscellaneous		16,096 12	.. 72,164 39	Sterling Securities (at cost) ..		437,133 64	.. 604,428 64
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund		..	150,802 80	Investments Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund (at cost) ..		..	150,802 80
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities ..		..	937,397 22	Joint Colonial Fund		..	8,571 45
	Total ..	..	1,160,364 41		Total ..	..	1,160,364 41

REPORT MAP OF THE STATE OF BRUNEI 1937

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles



114° 30' 115°

5° 4°

MUARA P.S. Tg. Pelompong Kg. Batu Marang P.Muara Besar P.Bedukang P.Kaingaran P.Pepatan P.Baru Baru P. Berbunut P.Siarau

Tg. Punyit BRUNEI Kumbang Pasang Est. Kg. Pantai Gadong Est. Kg. Bantai BRUNEI R. S. Brunei

Kg. Kiajong Kg. Sengkurong V.S.

Kg. Bintauran Kg. Kubang Kg. Penanjong Kg. Bebatek

TUTONG P. Kg. Lubok Johor Kg. K. Tutong Danau Kg. Sentul Kg. Imang

S. Tuaran S. Limbang S. Labu Labu E.

Kg. Meranti Kg. Perupok Kg. Sibakit Kg. Pah Nuntok KG. K. ABANG

Kg. Peng. Piasau Kg. Bang Pangan Kg. Bt. Bang Tangus

LUMBANG NORTH E. LUMBANG SOUTH E. Apoi E. Bieng E. BT. PENADAYAN (PATOT) S. Batu Apoi

ANDUKI F.R. SERIA P.S. Liang S. Badas K. BELAIT W.S. P.S. S. Belait S. Baram Badas Lake Merimbun Kg. Benutan TUTONG

BATU APOI F.R. TEMBURONG BT. SUANG BT. SAGAN S. Pandaruan S. Tembarong S. Belalong BT. BELALONG BT. TUDAL S. Tembaronk BT. PAGON

SARAWAK LIMBANG BT. BEDAWAN

P.Siong Kuala Balai P.S. S. Mendaram S. Damit Labi Bend Tajok Karangan Nyatan Sukang Hilir Purau Purau S. Baram

SARAWAK MIRI BELAIT S. Belait S. Biadong Sukang BT. TERAJA BT. ULU TUTONG

LABI HILLS F.R. S. Limbang

S. Riden MARUDI S. Baram S. Kidejan BT. BATU PATAM BATU BELAH BT. BATU BELAH S. Tutoh

REFERENCE

Metalled Road	European Rubber Estates
Cart Track	European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)
State Boundary	Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)
District Boundary	Forest Reserve Boundary
District Name BELAIT	Police, Wireless, Customs Stations P.S. W.S. C.
Residency Ry.	
Govt. Offices G.O.	
Palace of H.H.the Sultan IS.	
Golf Course G.C.	
Village Schools V.S.	

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BRUNEI TOWN

STATE OF BRUNEI

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1938

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND CLIMATE

Geography

Brunei is a State on the north-west coast of Borneo, lying between latitude 4° 2′ and 5° 3′ North and longitude 114° 4′ and 115° 22′ East. It forms two enclaves into the territory of Sarawak, by which it is bounded on all sides, or perhaps it would be more correct to say, historically speaking, that an intrusion of Sarawak formed by the basin of the Limbang River splits the State into two separate parts. It comprises an area of some 2,226 square miles, and has a coast line of about a hundred miles extending from Brunei Bay in the East to the boundary with Sarawak in the West.

The capital of the same name, or, to give it its honorific Arabic title, Daru'l Salam (Abode of Peace), is situated on the Brunei River about nine miles from its mouth and is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore. At the time of the last census in 1931 it had a population of 10,453. Prior to 1910 the town consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles on mud flats in the river, but it has now spread over a portion of the mainland, partly reclaimed, on which the Government Offices and other public buildings and streets of shophouses have been built.

Set in a wide sweep of the river, somewhat reminiscent of one of the smaller Italian lakes, this river town is in its way unique. At high tide under favourable conditions of light it takes on quite a remarkable beauty; viewed at close quarters it is even more remarkably ramshackle. The houses are grouped together in small villages, many being connected by precarious bridges, and there the inhabitants carry on their multifarious activities in much the same way as if they were on land. Here, it is said, there are to be found still living old women who have never set foot on dry land.

The only other town of any size is Kuala Belait at the south-western end of the State's seaboard with a population of about 5,000. It is the centre of a rapidly expanding oil producing district and the local head-quarters of the British Malayan Petroleum Company. Here, with municipal services, piped water supply, electric light, domestic gas, cold storage, cinema and other amenities, it is difficult to realise that within living memory it has been the scene of human sacrifices, and that only two hours up river there are pagan tribes treasuring the grisly relics of head-hunting expeditions of not so long ago.

History

Brunei has no pre-history, and the meagre written records do not begin until Mohammedanism established the Arabic script in the fifteenth century. For records of the pre-Mohammedan era we have to turn to Hindu and Chinese chroniclers. Chinese annals of the sixth and seventh centuries contain references to a kingdom known as Poli or Puni which sent tribute

to the Emperors of China in A.D. 518, 523 and 616. Similar references to a State of that name 45 days' sail from Java occur in the annals of the Sung dynasty which ruled over South China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and there are strong grounds for identifying it with Brunei, though the authorities are not unanimous on this point. With the decline of the Sung dynasty Brunei transferred its allegiance to Hindu Majapahit in Java, then back again to China, and finally, at the end of the fourteenth century, paid tribute to Mohammedan Malacca. With the coming of the Ming emperors the ties with vassal states were strengthened, and tribute were sent to China several times between 1405 and 1425. Thereafter there is no record.

Brunei must soon have thrown off all allegiance, for by the early years of the sixteenth century it had risen to great power, and one of its rulers, Sultan Bulkiah, or Nakhoda Ragam (the Singing Captain), a renowned sea rover, made conquests in Borneo and Sulu, and even seized Manila. This was the golden age of Brunei. Her sovereignty extended over the whole of the island of Borneo, the Sultanates of Sambas, Pontianak, Banjermasin, Pasir Kotei and Balungan being her vassals, as well as over the islands of Sulu, Palawan and Balabac.

The first European account of Brunei is that of Pigafetta, Magellan's historian who sailed with him on his famous voyage round the world. Pigafetta visited Brunei in 1521 and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families. Further visits were paid by the Portuguese in 1526 and 1530, and a trading factory and Catholic mission were established at the beginning of the next century. Spain too, having taken possession of the Philippines, evinced an active interest in Brunei affairs and twice attacked the capital. Later the English and the Dutch in turn made sporadic appearances.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century the power of Brunei began to decline, and the outlying territories gradually fell away. The Dutch, having established trading stations on the South-west, South and East of Borneo, rapidly extended their sphere of influence over the semi-independent but nominally vassal Sultanates. This disintegration continued until by the beginning of the nineteenth century the kingdom of Brunei had so dwindled in extent as to include only what is now Sarawak and part of British North Borneo.

At this period the capital itself seems to have degenerated to the condition of a slave market for the sale of captives of the Illanun and Sulu pirates. Anarchy was rife in the outlying districts, and in 1841, in return for his services in assisting the Bendahara, Rajah Muda Hashim, to quell an insurrection at Kuching, Sarawak proper was ceded to Mr. James (later Sir James) Brooke, who was proclaimed Rajah of Sarawak. In 1846 the island of Labuan was ceded to Great Britain as a base for anti-piracy measures, and in 1877 the whole of the northern portion of Borneo was ceded to form the nucleus of what was to become British North Borneo. At various later dates further cessions were made to the Rajah of Sarawak and to the British North Borneo Company till the territories of the State were eventually reduced to their present circumscribed limits.

In 1847 the Sultan entered into a Treaty with Great Britain for the furtherance of commercial relations and the mutual suppression of piracy, an additional clause providing for extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Brunei, which provision was modified by an Agreement of 1856. By a further Treaty made in 1888 Brunei was placed under the protection of

Great Britain, and the Sultan agreed that the foreign relations of the State should be conducted by Her Majesty's Government. Provision was also made for the setting up of Consular Courts with jurisdiction over British subjects and foreign subjects enjoying British protection. In 1906 a supplementary Agreement was entered into whereby the Sultan undertook to accept a British officer to be styled Resident, who should be the agent and representative of the British Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States.

Climate

The climate is of the tropical marine type and is characterised by uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The heat is usually tempered with a slight breeze and the temperature rarely exceeds 90° F, the usual daily range being between 76° F and 86° F.

The annual rainfall is high and varies from 100 inches at the coast to over 200 inches in certain parts of the interior. The highest rainfall during the year was at Batu Apoi where 257·92 inches were recorded. There are no well defined seasons, but the rainfall tends to be heaviest from October to the middle of January during the period of the North-East monsoon, known locally as the "landas".

Meteorological tables are annexed as Appendices *A* and *B*.

Local standard time is eight hours fast of Greenwich (time meridiam 120° E). As the mean longitude of the State is roughly 115° E, there is thus a sort of natural daylight saving of about twenty minutes.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT

Brunei is a Sultanate. The present Ruler, the twenty-seventh Sultan of the line, is His Highness Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Wadin ibni Almerhum Sultan Mohamed Jemal-ul-Alam, who succeeded his father in 1924 at the age of eleven. During his minority the Pengiran Bendahara and the Pengiran Pemancha, the two chief Ministers of State, acted as joint Regents. In 1931 His Highness the Sultan assumed full sovereignty and the Regency terminated.

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at present consists of nine members, including the British Resident, with His Highness the Sultan as President. The assent of the Council is required for the enactment of legislation, and all important questions of policy affecting the administration of the State are referred to it.

The general functions of administration are discharged by the British Resident, whose advice must, by the Treaty of 1906, be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Mohammedan religion. The Resident, who is an officer of the Malayan Civil Service, has his headquarters in Brunei Town, and communicates with the High Commissioner through the intermediary of the Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore. He is assisted in the administration by the Assistant Resident, also an officer of the Malayan Civil Service, who is stationed at Kuala Belait.

The State is divided into four administrative districts, namely, Brunei and Muara, Temburong, Tutong and Belait, under the charge of Malay

District Officers responsible to the Resident. In addition there are State heads in charge of the Public Works, Medical, Agricultural, Forest, Police, Customs, Posts and Telegraphs and Education Departments in the State.

For the purposes of local government there are at Brunei, Tutong and Belait Sanitary Boards, composed of official and unofficial members appointed by the Resident. These Boards are the authorities responsible for sanitation, conservancy, street lighting, rating and municipal matters generally within the areas for which they are appointed.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION

Race, Language and Religion

Race.—Quite apart from the diversity of the alien non-Bornean peoples who have made their homes in the State, the indigenous Malaysian population itself presents a peculiar heterogeneity of race. Bruneis (as the Malays proper of the State are called), Kedayans, Tutongs, Dusuns, Belaits, Muruts and Dayaks are all represented. Parenthetically it may be remarked that the practice of denominating communities by the name of the river which they inhabit has tended to obscure ethnological affinities, as also has the use of similar terms with connotations varying in different localities.

The Bruneis and the Kedayans, to whom tradition ascribes a Javanese origin, are found principally in the Brunei, Muara and Temburong districts, and to lesser degree in the Tutong district. The Tutongs live along the comparatively populous lower reaches of the Tutong River, from which they take their name. They are probably of the same stock as the Dusuns, who inhabit the hinterland between the upper waters of the Tutong and the Belait Rivers. The Belaits, who are closely related to the Lemetings of the Baram, are confined to the lower reaches of the river which gives them their name. The Muruts are said to have been much more numerous at one time than they are to-day. Disease and the depredations of their neighbours in the past, however, have greatly reduced their numbers and there now remain only sparse communities in the Temburong district. The Dayaks, who are more or less recent immigrants, are to be found in scattered settlements throughout the State close to the river banks in the more remote areas. There are also a few foreign Malaysians, such as Javanese and Banjarese.

The Bruneis are predominantly fishermen, and the Kedayans and Tutongs agriculturists, as also are the Belaits, though in a lesser degree. Until quite recently the Dusuns, Dayaks and Muruts practised shifting cultivation only, but they are now being induced by means of judicious propaganda to adopt settled methods of cultivation.

Of the alien races the Chinese are by far the most numerous. They are immigrants from the South China Provinces and are chiefly occupied as traders, shopkeepers, small farmers and labourers. Next in order of numbers are the Indians of whom, however, there are only a few hundred. They are practically all of South Indian stock, mostly Tamils and Malayalis, and chiefly employed as labourers on the oilfield.

Religion.—The religion of the Bruneis and Kedayans is Mohammedanism of the Shafei sect. The Tutongs and Belaits also generally profess Mohammedanism, but it is often merely a thin veneer which overlays their essential paganism. The same family may comprise both believers and unbelievers. Pagan customs still cling; there remains, for instance, at Kuala

Balai a long-house, the natural habitat of the Belaits, in the rafters of which are kept about a hundred preserved heads which are brought forth and laved ceremoniously on high days and holidays. Of the other indigenous races, the Dusuns, Dayaks and Muruts are all pagan animists.

Language.—The languages spoken in the State are no less diverse than the races which compose its population. The language of the Bruneis and Kedayans is Malay, but of separate and distinct forms, both differing considerably from the Malay spoken in the Peninsula. The other indigenous races, the Tutongs, Belaits, Dusuns, Muruts and Dayaks, all have separate languages of their own. For them, as for the alien races, Malay serves as the *lingua franca*.

Of the foreign languages spoken in the State Chinese is the most common, the relative extent to which the principal dialects are spoken being, at the time of the 1931 census, Kheh 31 per cent, Hokkien 26 per cent and Cantonese 15 per cent. The Indian population speaks principally Tamil or Malayalam.

Vital Statistics

The total population of the State at the census of 1931 was 30,135, distributed by race as follows:—

Europeans		60
Eurasians		10
Malaysians:—		
Malays	14,835	
Kedayans	5,871	
Tutongs	2,733	
Dusuns	2,118	
Dayaks	453	
Belaits	446	
Muruts	290	
Other Malaysians ...	226	
	———	26,972
Chinese		2,683
Indians		377
Others		33

The estimated population at the end of 1938 calculated by the balancing equation method was 37,868. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 35,963. These figures are possibly on the high side, as the tendency will always be for arrivals to be more closely checked than departures. Taking a line through the two previous censuses, we find that the population enumerated in 1911 and 1921 was 21,718 and 25,451 respectively, representing increases of 17·1 per cent and 18·4 per cent for these two decades. Even allowing for the possibility of the incompleteness of the enumeration at the earlier censuses, it would be reasonable to assume that, having regard to the enormous development which has taken place in the oilfield since 1931, the rate of accretion has greatly increased. For example, the population of Kuala Belait as enumerated at the census of 1931 was 1,193. It must now be in the region of 5,000, and this increase has almost certainly not been at the expense of the rest of the State. The excess of births over deaths alone since the last census amounts to 3,360, so that the estimate is probably not much over the mark.

The density of the population works out at 17 persons to the square mile.

Births.—The total number of births registered during the year was 1431, representing a birth rate of 37·79 per mille. Of the births recorded 704 were males and 727 females, giving a birth sex ratio of 97 males to 100 females. The last occasion on which an excess of female births was recorded was in 1930.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered was 833, representing a crude death rate of 22·00 per mille.

Infant Mortality.—The infantile mortality rate for the year was 210 per thousand live births. Further reference is made to this subject under Chapter IV—Health.

Statistics.—The table below gives comparative statistics of births, deaths and infant mortality for the last five years.

	Births		*Deaths*		*Infantile*
Year	*Number*	*Rate*	*Number*	*Rate*	*Mortality rate*
1934 ...	1,306	39·61	1,237	37·51	355
1935 ...	1,475	43·70	802	23·78	210
1936 ...	1,454	42·74	1,155	33·95	352
1937 ...	1,472	40·09	722	21·47	219
1938 ...	1,431	37·79	833	22·00	210

Except in remote parts of the State, where the population in any case is extremely sparse, registration of births and deaths may be regarded as reasonably complete. The total number at hazard, however, is so small comparatively that considerable fluctuations in the rates are to be expected.

Migration

There was no organised immigration during the year. As always, however, there was a constant ebb and flow of population between the State and the neighbouring territories of Labuan, British North Borneo and Sarawak. The trend of migration is indicated in the tables given below. It should be understood, however, that these represent only the immediate destination or last point of departure. This accounts for the great preponderance of migration shown between the State and Labuan, direct maritime communication with British North Borneo and Sarawak being negligible.

Immigration

Race	Sarawak	British North Borneo	Labuan	Total
Europeans	30	17	256	303
Malays and Borneans	1,044	697	14,867	16,608
Chinese	986	38	2,434	3,458
Indians	66	2	248	316
Other races	133	3	209	345
Total ..	2,259	757	18,014	21,030

EMIGRATION

Race	Sarawak	British North Borneo	Labuan	Total
Europeans	37	17	234	288
Malays and Borneans	976	527	14,183	15,686
Chinese	1,105	57	1,842	3,004
Indians	90	1	212	303
Other Races	180	1	261	442
Total ..	2,388	603	16,732	19,723

Aliens, which term connotes persons other than subjects of His Highness the Sultan and British subjects (not including British protected persons), are required to register on arrival and to notify change of residence and departure from the State. They may be, and in the case of the labouring class generally are, required to furnish a guarantor for the cost of their repatriation to the country from which they have arrived, if that should for any reason become necessary.

Little restriction is placed on the free movement of aliens of Malaysian race. Immigrants of other races, however, are normally required to produce a passport or other document of a similar nature.

There is no legislation regulating the volume of immigration. As, however, it is not ordinarily possible to enter the State from places outside Borneo without first landing in Straits Settlements territory (either at Singapore or Labuan) immigrants for the State are subjected to the quota provisions of the Colony aliens immigration law (at present in practice only affecting Chinese) which does not reckon them as transit passengers, as it does in the case of persons travelling to British North Borneo and Sarawak. This places the State at a distinct disadvantage in regard to Chinese immigration, and precludes the use of the natural channel of immigration *viâ* Sandakan.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH

Apart from the high infant mortality, to which further reference will be made, the general health of the State during the year under review was good. A mild outbreak of diphtheria occurred in Kuala Belait during the latter part of the year, but this was the only epidemic of note. In fact, in spite of overcrowding, particularly in the river town of Brunei, and apart from occasional measles and chicken-pox, epidemic diseases are rare.

The principal causes of death recorded were as follows:—

Diarrhœa and enteritis	15
Other diseases of digestive system	12
Convulsions	73
Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperal state	15
Old age or senility	101

There were only four deaths recorded as being due to malaria, while in 543 cases the cause of death was unspecified.

Too great reliance should not be placed on these figures, as in less than ten per cent. of the total deaths was the cause of death certified by a medical practitioner.

Prevailing Diseases

Malaria.—Seven hundred and sixty-three cases of malaria were treated throughout the State by the Medical Department compared with 458 cases in 1937. The increase in the number of cases over the previous year is chiefly due to the further extension of the travelling dispensary services which was effected towards the end of 1937. Eighty-two cases were admitted to Government hospitals with one death. One mild case of blackwater fever occurred.

The main centres were kept free from malaria, and there was comparatively little malaria on the various rubber estates. It was, however, exceedingly common in the rice growing areas. The commonest anophelines found in the rice fields were *A. kochi, A. barbirostris* and *A. leucosphyrus.*

A. maculatus was discovered breeding on two occasions in a small steam just outside the town of Brunei. This is the first time that this anopheline has been reported in Brunei, and it is unlikely that it is an important vector in the State.

Helminths.—Roundworm infection is exceedingly common. All school children are examined annually and mass treatment is usually given for ascaris. Such treatment cannot, however, have any effect on lowering the incidence of this disease until the sanitary arrangements of the native population improve.

Hookworm is much rarer, and was only found in 1·54 per cent of specimens.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—There were in all ten cases of dysentery admitted to hospital compared with five in 1937. Of these, seven were of bacillary and three of amœbic type. It is surprising that bacillary dysentery is not more prevalent, considering the primitive methods of sanitation in the villages and rural districts generally. Infantile diarrhœa accounted for eight admissions. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.—During the month of November an outbreak of diphtheria occurred in Kuala Belait, originating in the Oil Company's labour lines. This was of a mild nature and there was no mortality. Altogether fifteen clinical cases were confined to hospital, but on mass throat swabbing and culture a further thirty-five persons were found to be presumptive carriers. Thanks to the prompt measures adopted by the Company's medical staff, the epidemic subsided quickly.

Venereal Disease.—Gonorrhœa of a mild type is exceedingly common, although the hospital returns do not show many cases. The disease, however, causes the average native so little inconvenience that he rarely comes up for treatment. Complications are uncommon; two cases of ophthalmia were seen, one in an infant and one in an adult.

Syphilis, on the other hand, is rare, and the only cases seen had contracted the disease outside the State.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis is extremely prevalent, especially amongst the Chinese. Nineteen cases were treated in hospital during the year with two deaths. The pulmonary form accounted for sixteen of the cases. The disease is usually advanced when the patient offers himself for treatment and the prognosis is almost invariably bad.

Deficiency Diseases.—The poor diet of the majority of the population is probably the most important single cause of ill health in the State. Its relation to the high infant mortality is stressed in the section dealing with infant welfare. Forty-nine cases in the Brunei hospital were admitted for nutritional disorders of one sort or another, representing 8·6 per cent. of the total admissions. Of this total twenty-eight cases were suffering from beri-beri and three from advanced states of vitamin A deficiency.

Mental Diseases.—There are no proper facilities in the State for the care of mental patients and most cases are sent to Singapore. The mean number of cases maintained in the Singapore Mental Hospital during the year was seven, and the cost to the State $826. In addition eight cases of mental disorder were treated in Brunei Hospital.

Other Diseases.—Three cases of filariasis were seen and one case showed *F. bancrofti* in his blood. Two of the cases came from the Berakas area, a few miles from Brunei Town.

There are at present in the State two known lepers, both Chinese. They are advanced cases and are housed in a separate ward in the Brunei Hospital. There were no new cases during the year.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

In Brunei Town the Government maintains a small hospital with a well equipped theatre, laboratory and out-patient department. During the year a male and a female second-class ward, a labour room, an isolation ward and a leper ward were added, thereby increasing the existing accommodation from thirty to forty-eight beds.

There are also at Tutong and Bangar two small dispensaries, each under the charge of a dresser, with accommodation for a few patients.

At Kuala Belait there is a well equipped hospital maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company with a Medical Officer in charge. By arrangement with the Company the medical services provided are made available to the public, and the Company's Medical Officer carries out certain duties as Health Officer. The cost to the Government of these services amounted to $3,588 in 1938.

Outside these centres the population is dependent upon travelling dispensaries for medical attention. There are three such services operating from Brunei, Tutong and Bangar respectively. The dressers travel by road, footpath and especially by river to practically every inhabited part of the State, so that medical aid of some sort or other is available for the entire population.

During the year 614 cases were admitted to Government hospitals and 19,435 cases were treated as out-patients, compared with 612 and 15,476 respectively for 1937.

Child Welfare and Maternity

Child welfare and maternity work is at present, owing to lack of trained staff, confined to the Brunei area. Arrangements have, however, been made to send a local nurse to Singapore for training in health work in order that a centre similar to the Brunei Clinic can be set up in Kuala Belait, and it is hoped that it may prove possible in time to extend these services to other centres of population.

In December a new Child Welfare and Maternity Clinic was inaugurated, the opening ceremony being performed by His Highness the Sultan. Hitherto the work had been carried on in a small room in the hospital. The new building incorporates a waiting room, consulting room, dressing room and feeding ward. With the engagement of additional officers during the year it is now possible to employ a wholetime staff in the Centre, consisting of one health nurse, one probationer nurse, two midwives and one attendant.

To mark the opening of the new Clinic a Baby Show was held, which proved a great success. About one hundred and twenty babies—all regular attenders at the Clinic—competed, and His Highness the Sultan graciously consented to present the prizes.

Infants to the number of 1,957 (with 7,567 attendances) attended the Clinic in 1938, as compared with 1872 in 1937.

Infant Mortality.—The infant mortality rate for the year was 210 per mille live births, compared with 219 per mille in 1937. This figure, while it is below the average for recent years, is still extremely high, and, although it is gratifying to be able to record a progressive fall in the rate, considerable fluctuations are to be expected when dealing with such a small population, and it would be rash to draw any too optimistic conclusions from the comparatively lower rate during 1938.

The infant mortality rate during the past five years has been as follows:—

Year	*Total Births*	*Infant Mortality Rate (per mille live births)*
1934	1,306	355
1935	1,475	210
1936	1,454	374
1937	1,472	219
1938	1,431	210

The cause of this high mortality is the deficient diet of the average native. Rice and fish constitute the staple diet of the river town Malay, and all too frequently the rice is of the polished variety. Vegetables may be eaten in small quantities, but milk, eggs, fruit, etc. seldom find a place in the dietary. Moreover (though there is evidence that the practice is now less prevalent than formerly) many articles of food are taboo for women for a period after confinement, with the result that the diet is seriously restricted. It is thus not surprising that a large proportion of nursing mothers are unable to feed their babies satisfactorily, and unfortunately methods of artificial feeding leave much to be desired. A common food to give young infants is a paste of rice flour and water. Any milk that is given will be the cheapest condensed brand, diluted till it is little more than coloured water. If the child does not thrive, the mother (or more often the grandmother) may decide that the milk is too strong and dilute the mixture still further. It is consequently not uncommon in the river kampongs to see extreme states of marasmus, as, for example, a child of twelve months weighing 8½ lbs., while a well-nourished infant is the exception.

The main causes of this state of affairs are poverty and ignorance. Propaganda and instruction by the medical authorities are doing much to dispel the latter; to raise the standard of living we must look to the spread of education (and particularly of female education) and to the planned exploitation on a rational basis of the economic resources of the State. It is doubtful, however, if any material and permanent lowering of the infant

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

AT WORK AT THE CENTRE

mortality can be expected until, through the development of agriculture, there is available within the State a plentiful and cheap supply of unpolished rice, vegetables, fruit, etc. Until the diet is improved, mothers will be unable to feed their babies properly, and artificial feeding is almost bound to be unsatisfactory, since the average native with a family to support has not the means to provide sufficient tinned milk of even the cheapest brand to maintain the vitality of a growing child.

Maternity.—The maternity service continues to be popular and practically all the births in the Brunei area are attended by Government midwives. Altogether 540 births—almost 40 per cent. of the total births recorded in the State during the year—were attended by the staff of the Medical Department, compared with 501 in 1937, and for the second year in succession there were no maternal deaths.

In other parts of the State where, generally speaking, no midwifery service is available, fifteen deaths were recorded as due to pregnancy, childbirth, etc.

Public Health

Anti-Malarial Measures.—Regular anti-malarial work is practicable only in the towns of Brunei and Kuala Belait and their environs. In Brunei the area of control was extended during the year to include several places outside the Sanitary Board area, and 3,449 feet of new earth drains were constructed and 1,023 gallons of oil used. In Kuala Belait the work is carried out on behalf of the Government by the health staff of the British Malayan Petroleum Company under the direction of the Assistant Resident acting on the advice of the Company's Medical Officer. The total cost of anti-malarial works in these two places amounted to $5,804.

In the rural parts of the State the free distribution of quinine is the only practical measure that can be carried out.

Sanitation and Refuse Disposal.—In the Sanitary Board areas of Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong night soil is collected in buckets and dumped into a convenient tidal river. A growing number of houses in Brunei and Kuala Belait, however, have their own water-borne sanitation. In these three centres street and domestic refuse is collected and disposed of by scavenging coolies. In Brunei and Kuala Belait the refuse is incinerated while in Tutong it is dumped into the river.

In the river town of Brunei, which is outside Sanitary Board limits, night soil and rubbish are discharged direct into the river, each ebb-tide acting as an efficient medium of sewage disposal.

Houses on land outside the night soil collection areas remain a problem. Wherever suitable, bore-hole latrines are provided by the Medical Department, and twelve such were bored during the year.

Water Supply.—The water supply for land town of Brunei is obtained from a small reservoir at Tasek about a mile and a half away. The catchment area of this reservoir is not entirely satisfactory, as it includes an area planted with rubber, and bacteriological analysis of the water shows that contamination probably does occur. It is proposed therefore to install an up-to-date purification plant incorporating sedimentation tanks, chlorinating apparatus and pressure filters.

The river town obtains its water for drinking and cooking from a number of small intakes on the neighbouring hillsides, whence it is led by narrow gauge piping to stand-pipes overhanging the river.

At Seria and Kuala Belait by arrangement with the British Malayan Petroleum Company a certain offtake from the Company's water supply is reserved for the Government. This supply is pumped from the Badas River and piped ten and twenty miles respectively to these two places.

There are small piped gravity supplies at Tutong, Labi and Kampong Kilanas. Elsewhere in the State water is obtained from shallow wells and streams.

Food Animals.—All cattle, pigs, etc. slaughtered in Brunei and Kuala Belait are examined before and after death by Sanitary Inspectors. During the year 1,679 pigs, 423 buffaloes, 59 cattle and 103 goats were slaughtered in these two places. Four pigs were rejected for slaughter on account of disease.

The slaughter-houses in Brunei are unsatisfactory and are to be replaced by more modern buildings next year.

Estates and Mines

The general health on estates during the year was good and there was surprisingly little malaria. In the past the chief scourge has been beri-beri, but this year no new cases were reported. This improvement has been effected by ensuring regular supplies of fresh foodstuffs and kampong (unpolished) rice to labourers on isolated estates.

At Kuala Belait an infant welfare centre was recently inaugurated by the British Malayan Petroleum Company for the benefit of its employees.

Schools

All the schools were medically inspected during the year and treatment prescribed where necessary. Spleen rates were found to vary from nil to 50 per cent. All rates higher than 10 per cent. were obtained from schools in padi growing areas. The rate for school-children throughout the State was 4·2 per cent.

Administration

The medical and health administration of the State is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Medical Service. Dr. O. E. Fisher held the appointment of Medical Officer throughout the year.

The expenditure on medical and health services for the year amounted to $64,051 (including capital expenditure of $13,476 on buildings, etc.), which represents about 9 per cent. of the total expenditure of the State (exclusive of appropriations to Reserve Funds). The revenue was $3,089.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING

The question of housing may conveniently be treated under four main heads:—

(*a*) Housing in urban areas.

(*b*) Housing in rural districts.

(*c*) Housing of Government employees.

(*d*) Housing of labourers on estates and mines.

Housing in urban areas.—There are only three townships of any size in the State, namely, Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong. All three have been declared Sanitary Board areas under the Sanitary Boards Enactment, and

strict control over all matters appertaining to housing and sanitation is exercised within their limits by local Boards comprising both unofficial and official members, the latter including the State Engineer and the Health Officer. *Inter alia*, plans for the erection of buildings and for the execution of structural alterations have to be submitted to the particular board for prior approval, and all houses are subject to inspection by its officers.

Houses in the "bazaar" areas are mostly of the shophouse type, two storied buildings generally with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 80 feet, of which area a certain proportion, not exceeding one half, is required to be kept as an open space. The older of these shophouses are built of brick or wood or a combination of the two, but in those of more recent construction precast concrete has in some cases been used. The upper part of the building is used as a habitation by the shopkeeper, usually Chinese, and his family, while the lower part serves as a place of business.

Outside the shophouse area there is a wide variation of type ranging from the small and unpretentious plank and board house erected on a small plot of land to the substantial building of brick and concrete construction standing in its own grounds. Houses of this kind are as yet comparatively few, but there is a tendency amongst the wealthier Chinese to erect this type of building as a residence in preference to the old shophouse type.

Housing in Rural Districts.—Outside the Sanitary Board areas housing is not generally subject to government control, though some of the By-laws relating to housing and sanitation have been applied to certain specified rural areas.

The customary native type of house is raised on piles about five feet from the ground. The more pretentious may have walls and flooring of plank and be roofed with bilian (ironwood) shingles. More commonly, however, the walls are of kajang (a kind of water-proof matting made from the leaves of the nipah palm), the floors of separated slats of split bamboo or nibong, and the roofs of attap (palm thatch). They usually consist of an open front verandah and two or more rooms, with a separate kitchen behind joined to the main building by a raised platform. This type of building is cool, dry, healthy and effectively ventilated, and, apart from a certain amount of overcrowding, the housing conditions of this class of the population may be regarded as being reasonably satisfactory. Methods of sanitation, however, where they exist at all, are generally of the most primitive. There is usually no provision for the drainage of waste water, and latrines are built over any nearby ditch. The surroundings are consequently often offensive to sight and smell.

In the town of Brunei, but outside the Sanitary Board area, lies the famous river town, where for countless generations the bulk of the Malay population has lived. The houses are of similar construction to native houses on land but are built on hardwood piles on shallows in the river. Overcrowding is more marked here than in the land kampongs, but sanitation is better, as night soil and rubbish are discharged into the river and effectively carried away by the tide. There is now an observable tendency amongst the younger generation to build their houses on the land.

The type of house constructed by Chinese of the same class is not generally so satisfactory from a health point of view. It is usually built on the ground with plank or kajang walls, attap or corrugated iron roof and beaten earth floor.

Dayaks, Dusuns and Muruts in the remote parts generally live in communal long-houses. These vary in length according to the number of the inmates who may be as many as two hundred, and consist of a long covered verandah where the bachelors live, and a line of rooms occupied by the married members of the community and their families. The size of the house is indicated as being of so many *pintu* (doors).

The native house-holder almost invariably owns his own house and generally also the site on which it is built.

Housing of Government Employees.—In Brunei Town most of the Government servants who are natives of the State possess their own houses. In the out-districts, and in the case of non-natives of the State in Brunei Town, the Government generally provides free quarters for its employees, other than labourers. The quarters are graded in classes and conform to an approved standard plan. They are well built buildings of wooden construction with a minimum accommodation for separate quarters of two rooms and a kitchen and adequate sanitary appointments. Police and certain other employees are housed in barracks. The quarters of the more senior officers approximate to European standards.

Housing on Estates and Mines.—Statutory requirements are laid down under the Labour Code for the housing of labourers and assistants on estates and mines. The type of married accommodation now favoured on estates is the semi-detached house with small private garden attached. Where barrack type family accommodation is provided, the family unit consists of two rooms and a kitchen. Estate labour is largely indigenous and on certain estates the bulk of it is non-resident, the labourers living in their own houses, often situated a considerable distance away from their place of employment.

In the oilfield the British Malayan Petroleum Company accommodates its labour in model houses and lines, which include lock-up kitchens fitted with gas ranges and other amenities.

Building Societies

There are no Building Societies in the State. There is, however, a co-operative society run for the benefit of Government employees, from which members may obtain loans for the erection and repair of their houses.

CHAPTER VI

NATURAL RESOURCES

Development

Of the total area of 2,226 square miles (1,424,640 acres) comprised within the territory, only 31,170 acres have been alienated under the Land Code. Of this acreage large holdings of over 100 acres account for 10,232 acres, medium holdings of from 25 to 100 acres for 2,040 acres, and small holdings, of which there are some 4,200, for 18,898 acres. There is also an old concession comprising about 60,000 acres, but only about 1,250 acres of it is actively occupied. In addition, approximately 2,450 acres are held under Temporary Occupation Licence.

In regard to mineral rights, an area of 101,876 acres has so far been taken up under oil mining lease, and rights of selection of a further 14,124 acres remain to be exercised.

Areas aggregating approximately 380,000 acres or roughly 27 per cent of the entire land area of the State have been constituted Forest Reserves for protective, commercial or domestic purposes.

There is thus a very large area still available for alienation for agriculture and for mining. There has as yet been no exploitation on a large scale of the timber resources of the State which represent one of its greatest assets, and there is undoubtedly field for development in this direction.

Land tenure and Forest Rights

All land not already held under title or under a recognised concession is designated State Land and may be disposed of by the Resident on behalf of the Ruler of the State in accordance with the provisions of the Land Code. Such land is held either in perpetuity or for a term of years by entry in the Land Office Register, and the document of title issued to the land holder takes the form of an extract from this Register endorsed with a plan of the land. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of the Government, such as the right to all minerals and the power to resume the land for public purposes on payment of compensation. Except in the case of land alienated for the cultivation of *padi paya* (wet rice) and *rumbia* (sago) premium is generally charged on alienation, and the land is also subject to an annual quit rent (which, however, in the case of *padi paya* is remitted for the first five years). Annual licences for the temporary occupation of State land are also issued in certain cases. They do not, however, convey any permanent rights and are not transferable.

Mineral rights are conferred under the Mining Enactment. The Resident may on behalf of the Ruler of the State issue licences to prospect for minerals, and may also grant mining leases (subject in the latter case to the sanction of the High Commissioner if the grant would cause the total area held by the lessee under mining lease to exceed five square miles). Such leases are subject to surface rent, certain rent and royalty.

No transaction concerning land held under the Land Code or the Mining Enactment *e.g.*, transfer or mortgage, is valid unless it has been registered in the Land Office in the prescribed manner.

Regulations for the control of forests are provided under the Forest Enactment, 1934. Briefly, timber and forest produce generally may not be cut or collected on or removed from State Land except under licence and on payment of royalty, and the same condition applies to the removal from alienated land of timber, firewood and forest produce other than cultivated produce. Exception is made, however, in the case of timber and forest produce used by natives of the State for the construction or repair of their houses, etc., or for firewood. Certain areas may be constituted forest reserves, within which alienation and exploitation generally are precluded.

Minerals

Oil.—The presence of oil in the State has long been known to the inhabitants who in certain localities were accustomed to use exudations from seepages for lighting purposes. In 1903 a free flow of oil occurred in the Rajah of Sarawak's coal mine at Buang Tawar on Berambang Island near Brunei Town during the course of coal-working operations, and thereafter the possibility of finding oil in payable quantities began to attract attention. From 1906 onwards prospecting and drilling were carried out in the Jerudong and Tutong districts but without success. Later, operations were extended to the Belait district, and in 1914 oil was found at Labi. The early promise, however, was not sustained, and after heavy expenditure and many disappointments the area was eventually evacuated in 1931. In

the meantime prospecting had been proceeding along the coastal strip between the Belait and Tutong Rivers, and in 1929 oil was struck at Seria, about 10 miles north-east of Kuala Belait. It soon became apparent that an oilfield of commercial value had been discovered, and the next two years were spent in investigating the extent of the field and developing it for production. In 1932 a pipe-line from Seria to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak was completed and production commenced. The next year a gas-line was also constructed.

The only Company at present operating in the State is the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Shell group, which holds a Prospecting Licence over 150 square miles of territory and Oil Mining Leases over 101,867 acres.

In the Seria field 17 wells were drilled to production and three were repaired, making the number either completed or in course of drilling 111 at the close of the year. Of these, 39 were producing and 52 were shut down owing to restricted programme, the present offtake facilities being inadequate to cope with the full potential production. Towards the end of the year a deep exploration well was started which is expected to test the formations down to 10,000 feet.

Work on the new location at Jerudong about ten miles from Brunei Town was well under way at the end of the year and drilling will commence shortly.

Core drilling was energetically prosecuted throughout the year, there being at times three separate geological parties in the field at once. Work along the upper reaches of the Belait River, at Bukit Sawat, Sungei Melayan and Sungei Kagu was continued. Towards the end of the year operations were transferred to Labi.

During the latter part of the year a gravity pendulum survey was carried out in the area between Seria and Brunei Town and along the Belait River above Bukit Sawat. An aerial survey of the Labi Hills and Bukit Sawat area was also carried out.

During the year the earth formation of a coast road linking up Seria and Kuala Belait was completed.

Early next year a seismograph survey of certain areas will be commenced.

Net oil production for the year (after deducting water run off and loss in transport between field and refinery and in treatment) was 695,904 tons as against 566,908 tons in 1937, while the production of natural gas was approximately 3,195 million cubic feet as against 2,830 million cubic feet. The Company is thus the largest single producer in the Colonial Empire, and still bigger production figures are anticipated next year. The whole of the oil production is exported by pipe line to the refinery at Lutong, exports during the year amounting to 685,257 tons. Approximately 1,045 million cubic feet of natural gas were also exported to Lutong.

Some reference to the technique of oil winning might not be out of place here.

The formation of petroleum is due to the decay of plant and animal life. In the early days of the oil industry prospectors looked for oil or gas seepages. Understanding of the anticlinal principle of oil and gas accumulation, however, directed the search towards the discovery of rock structures which might act as reservoirs. Oil invariably forms in conjunction with underground water, generally salt, held in the porosities of a layer of sand

or permeable rock, on the surface of which it naturally floats. Where the layer has been arched or domed by some geological disturbance, or where the bed has been tilted and the upper end sealed by a fault, the oil will inevitably rise to the top and be trapped in the anticlinal formation. In many cases a pocket of gas under great pressure will form above the oil, in which much gas will be dissolved. Beneath the oil will be the water upon which it has floated and risen into the trap. Any opening drilled to this formation in the right place will permit the oil to escape upwards under the combined thrust of the hydrostatic pressure of the water and the energy of the gas released from solution, in a manner somewhat like the action of a soda syphon. If the opening taps the apex of the formation, gas may issue; if lower, it will flow oil; if lower still, salt water; if too low along the flank of the structure, the hole will be dry.

Oil exploration usually conforms to the following stages. First there is a general reconnaissance of the geological evidence that may be afforded by topographical features or by rock and fossil exposure in river beds. If conditions for surface geological work are not favourable, the digging of pits or the boring of auger holes may be necessary. Comparatively shallow core-holes are also drilled in selected areas, and samples of the sub-surface formations are subjected to palæontological examination.

Reconnaissance work may also be carried out by geophysical methods, such as the gravity pendulum. The latter is an instrument for determining the absolute force of gravity at any point in the earth's surface. The principle underlying its use is that the older rocks have a greater specific gravity in their immediate vicinity. Observations are taken at mutual distances of from half a mile to ten miles, and, if a high gravity is observed at certain points and a low gravity at others, it is assumed that old rocks come near to the surface at the high stations. Some idea of the geological structure can thus be obtained.

Comparatively recently methods of seismic survey have been greatly developed. In the reflection method seismic waves are induced by the firing of explosive charges in shallow shot-holes. These waves pass into the earth and travel downwards until they meet a stratum with reflecting properties, when a certain proportion of the wave energy is returned to the surface and picked up by extremely delicate electric seismograph instruments. The remainder of the energy passes on until it meets other reflecting beds, when the process is repeated, or until the energy is dissipated. Thus a number of reflecting beds may be picked up by one shot. By moving the positions of the instruments and the shot-holes, continuous profiles can be made along a section, so giving a picture of the sub-surface structure. The depth to which the survey can be used depends upon the quantity of explosive used. The principle involved is essentially the same as that used in echo-sounding to measure ocean depths, but the practice is complicated by the number of reflecting beds and the velocities of the waves through the various strata encountered.

From the data afforded by a combination of all these methods conjectural charts of the sub-surface formations are compiled, from which a general picture of the probable geological structures can be obtained. Indications are sought of structures which might act as oil traps, and the most promising of these are tested by the drilling of deep wells, known in the industry as "wild cats". Meticulously kept drilling logs provide a record of the various rock, clay and shale layers encountered, with accurate measurements of their depths. Cores are taken from each new stratum through which the drill passes, and these are tested in many ways, but particularly for

exact classification of any microscopic animal fossils they may contain, evidence of great significance to the sub-surface map-maker. Despite the confirmation by such wells of the existence of suitable structures, often no oil may be found after drilling to depths of over a mile and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars; the reservoir cap may not be sufficiently porous, or the overlying cap-rock may be a faulty seal. If the "wild cat" turns out to be a producer, however, other wells are drilled and the locality developed into an oil producing field.

Wells already drilled may be tested by the Schlumberger apparatus, so called after its inventor. In carrying out the tests an electrical field is established about the well, and electrodes, lowered at a steady rate down the borehole, cause a record to be made on a graph of the variations of the electric field as it is affected by the different rock and sand layers and other strata that are passed, from which the significant features can easily be read. For example, solid rock has no porosity and is a poor conductor of electricity, so that its resistance would show high. Porous rock would show high porosity, as would sand; but deep underground such strata are almost always saturated with water in which sufficient mineral salts are dissolved to make them good conductors, so that their resistivity would be recorded as low. Thus, when a rock layer is encountered which shows both high porosity and high resistivity, the reason must be that the pore spaces are filled with something besides water, and the chances are that it is oil or gas.

Coal.—Coal is known to occur fairly widely throughout the State, and Brooketon Colliery at Muara was worked for over 25 years by the Rajah of Sarawak before finally closing down in 1925. It is doubtful whether extraction on a large scale would now be economic, since, owing to the peculiar nature of the seams, development would necessarily be difficult and expensive.

Mining by native methods still continues, however, production for the year being 464 tons. Exports during the year amounted to 54 tons.

Agriculture

Except for a few districts, the State is little developed agriculturally, and large areas of land are available for cultivation. Constant efforts are being made to establish a settled form of agriculture throughout the State, both with a view to raising the standard of living of the rayat as well as to provide an alternative source of wealth and prosperity for the State against the day—far removed it is to be hoped—when its oil resources will be exhausted. One of the chief obstacles to development is the lack of an adequate population of agricultural habit. Almost one third of the total population of the State consists of Bruneis living in the river town and owning few ties or associations with the land, while in the adjacent and neighbouring countries there is no stimulus of land hunger which might lead to the infiltration of population. Schemes of land settlement have accordingly been inaugurated, and the possibility of stimulating or assisting the immigration of agriculturists of easily assimilible race from other countries in the Archipelago where there is a definite land hunger is being investigated.

The principal agricultural products of the State are rubber, rice and sago. Pepper, tapioca, pineapples, sugar cane, tuba (derris), fruit and vegetables are also grown, but the area under these crops is extremely small, and they are as yet of little economic importance.

Rubber.—Rubber is grown on properties ranging in size from small holdings of about one acre to estates of over 1,000 acres in extent. The total planted acreage is estimated at 14,747 acres, of which some 5,029 acres are held by four European companies, 1,294 acres by seven Chinese-owned estates of over 100 acres, and 1,420 acres by medium estates of from 25 to 100 acres, mostly Chinese-owned. The balance of approximately 7,000 acres is represented by small rubber holdings numbering about 3,600 (including both alienated land and land held under Licence), owned chiefly by Malays and Kedayans.

Fifty-six acres of old rubber were cut out and replanted during the year.

The total production during the year amounted to 1,240 tons as compared with 1,770 tons in 1937, the decrease being due to the smaller average percentage of release allowed under the Rubber Regulation Agreement. Prices ranged low, the average price of standard smoked sheet in Singapore being about 23⅞ cents per pound, as against 32 cents per pound in the previous year. The highest price recorded locally for first quality smoked sheet was $35 per picul in December, and the lowest $17.95 per picul in May.

In spite of the low prices prevailing for the greater part of the year, interest in rubber production by small-holders was well maintained, and few holdings went out of tapping. Small-holders' smoke cabinets continued to be popular, a further 31 being added during the year, bringing the total in the State up to 243, the majority of which were in regular use. The use of these cabinets has effected a great improvement in the quality, as well as an increase in the quantity, of the sheet produced, and this improvement has been reflected in the prices obtained.

During the year a voluntary grading scheme for small holders' rubber was introduced. Rubber dealers were asked to display outside their shops samples of sheet rubber of the various grades, together with the latest available Singapore prices, the cost of freight and handling charges to Singapore, and the prices which the dealer was prepared to pay. Practically all the dealers in the State complied with the request, and, as the scheme worked satisfactorily and appeared to be appreciated by small-holders, it was decided to make compliance with the provisions of the scheme a condition of the renewal of dealers' licences for 1939.

The Director of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya visited Brunei in August, and inspected a number of areas of both small-holding and estate rubber, as well as attending demonstrations of rubber sheet preparation.

Seventy one demonstrations of sheet preparation and coagulation were given by the Asiatic Rubber Instructor during the year, and much relevant literature was distributed.

Diseases of the rubber tree were not unduly prevalent. Mouldy rot *(Ceratostomella fimbriata)* was reported from time to time, but the outbreaks were not as a rule serious and were comparatively easily controlled. One outbreak on small holdings adjoining a European rubber estate, which at one time appeared to be likely to assume more dangerous proportions, yielded to the control measures undertaken. *Brunolinum Plantarium,* a fungicide for the control of this disease, was on sale by the Agricultural Department at cheap rates. Root diseases, though reported from time to time, were not such as to call for comment. No *Oidium Heveae* was seen. As in the past, propaganda work in regard to the control of rubber diseases, particularly those of the tapping panel, was carried out by the Asiatic Rubber Instructor and by the Agricultural Subordinates during the year.

Padi.—Two systems of padi cultivation are practised—*padi tugal* (dry or hill padi) and *padi paya* (wet padi). The former is the primitive system of shifting cultivation under which new areas of jungle are felled and burned each year before being planted with padi, either sown broadcast or dibbled into the soil, to raise just one precarious and exiguous crop. Until comparatively recently this wasteful custom was the almost universal practice over the greater part of the State, but it is now, under the influence of Government propaganda and regulation, giving way to wet padi cultivation. This latter form of cultivation is dependent upon the maintenance of an adequate supply of water on the land until near the actual harvesting time, and for this purpose *batas* or small bunds are raised capable of retaining the water or allowing it to drain away as desired. The seed is sown in a nursery and later transplanted to the inundated fields, where the soil has been prepared by puddling, either by means of the *tajak*, a heavy iron implement, or by trampling with buffaloes. The varieties of padi most favoured take about six months to reach maturity, but only one crop a year is taken from the land.

The 1937–38 season was a poor one in most districts, severe damage being caused by floods and later by attacks of *stem borers* and *pianggang* (*Leptocoriza acuta*). Owing to exceptionally dry weather in August and September, 1937, planting was delayed, and the crop in many areas was not harvested till April or May. A late harvest usually means poor yields owing to the greater liability to pest damage.

The estimate of the area under padi during the season, based on reports furnished by headmen, was 5,023 acres, of which 2,186 acres were stated to be under wet padi and 2,837 under dry padi. The corresponding figures for the 1936–1937 season were 4,740 acres, 2,514 acres and 2,226 acres respectively. The accuracy of these figures is open to considerable doubt, however, owing to difficulties of estimation, and, though the area under padi has undoubtedly increased, it would be unwise to draw any conclusions from the apparent greater discrepancy between the areas planted with wet and dry padi during these two seasons. Observations in the field appeared to indicate that wet padi cultivation had materially increased throughout the State during the season, although this is not supported by the figures. Arrangements have been made to carry out a rough survey of all the padi areas before next harvest, which should result in more accurate figures being available.

The estimated production of padi was 740,881 gantangs (390,603 gantangs wet and 350,278 gantangs dry) as against 766,292 gantangs in the 1936–37 season. This represents a production per acre of 179 gantangs for wet padi and 123 gantangs for dry, but here again it is doubtful whether much reliance can be placed on the figures. Yields from good average plots of wet padi recorded at Padi Test Stations throughout the State indicated that the mean yield figure of 179 gantangs per acre obtained for wet padi was probably considerably below the actual.

The whole of the production, which in terms of rice was equivalent to 18,684 piculs or 1,112 tons, was consumed locally.

The 1938–39 season promises to be a good one, excellent crops, particularly of wet padi, being reported from almost all districts. Planting took place generally in August and September, and by the end of the year the crop had made good progress. The heavy floods which are frequently experienced in Brunei in November and December, did not occur in 1938, and losses from flood damage were much less severe than in some previous

years. In contrast with the previous season there was comparative freedom from insect pests. From some districts, however, reports were received of rat damage, and supplies of rat poison were issued free of charge to cultivators and instruction in methods of rat control given.

The year has been noteworthy for the substantial progress made in the encouragement of wet padi cultivation. Hitherto a considerable proportion of the wet padi holdings in the State have been held under Temporary Occupation Licence, the number of which has fluctuated greatly from year to year. It has been found that, when the price of rubber is high, the number and area of such holdings show a remarkable falling off, and it is felt that, if the land were held under permanent title, the owner would be much less inclined to let the cultivation slip. It has accordingly been decided to limit the period for which wet padi land may be held under Licence, and to insist on the taking out of permanent titles. To enable the cultivator to do this specially favourable terms have been approved, including the payment of dues by instalments. Concurrently, except in localities where there is no land suitable for wet padi within easy distance or where that form of cultivation is as yet untried, the fee for Temporary Occupation Licences for dry padi has been increased, so as to weight the balance in favour of wet cultivation. In part of the Belait District it has already been possible in this way to put almost a complete stop to the practice of shifting cultivation.

A system of organised instructional visits by groups of cultivators to Padi Test Plots and important wet padi growing districts, combined with the simultaneous opening up of small demonstration plots in their own villages, was instituted with encouraging results. Such plots would be opened up and planted by the Agricultural Subordinate in charge of the district immediately after a visit, so that the instructional propaganda should be followed with the minimum of delay by a visual demonstration of practical value. These "cells", as they might be termed, form nuclei round which the lots of the cultivators cluster and spread. They demonstrate for all to see the value of proper clearing, construction of *batas* and correct methods of planting and of water control, and provide a model which the tyro can follow in an orderly manner as the season advances.

In conjunction with the above a number of small drainage and irrigation schemes were carried out. The labour employed on these schemes was that of the local cultivators themselves, who were encouraged to apply part of the cash proceeds of their labour towards providing the very small capital required to take up the land under permanent title, the whole sequence of events thus taking the form of what might be called a "benign cycle".

In addition to minor works of this nature a more ambitious scheme of drainage and irrigation, designed to develop some two or three hundred acres of potential wet padi land, was undertaken by the Public Works Department at Sengkurong. At the end of the year the main drainage channel, approximately one and a half miles in length, was nearing completion.

Perhaps the most important and significant development during the year, however, was the inauguration of a scheme for the settlement on the land for the purpose of wet padi cultivation of some of the non-agricultural Brunei population of the river town. The scheme provided for the necessary clearing, drainage, irrigation and fencing of selected areas of land within easy reach of the river town at Government expense, and for the provision of buffaloes. The response was immediate and unexpectedly large. Within two or three weeks of the announcement of the details of the scheme

350 applications were received for land within the proposed settlement areas, amounting in aggregate to over 750 acres. Survey and demarcation were in progress at the end of the year, and the areas should be ready for cultivation by the next planting season.

A corollary of an extension of the area under wet padi is the provision of an increased number of buffaloes for work in the fields. Investigation had shown that one of the factors hampering the progress of wet padi cultivation was the lack of buffaloes for preparing the land for planting. Not only was the purchase of an animal generally far beyond the means of the potential cultivator, but there was an actual shortage of buffaloes in the State. To remedy this a scheme of agricultural loans was formulated whereby the cultivator would be enabled to borrow money for the purchase of a buffalo from the Government, repayment being made by easy terms, without interest, over a period which might extend to five years. At the same time preliminary arrangements were made for the importation of buffaloes by the Government from British North Borneo, where there is a considerable surplus. The scheme apparently filled a long-felt want, for tentative applications were received for some three or four hundred animals before the end of the year.

Sago.—Rumbia (the sago palm) comes next in importance to rubber and rice. The product is used as a substitute for rice, and constitutes almost the staple food of the people of the interior. In addition the refuse from the manufacture of sago finds a ready sale as pig food, while the leaves provide the best quality of *attap* (roofing material). It grows best on marshy ground, and will thrive on land on which it is almost impossible to grow any other crop.

Outside the Brunei and Temburong districts rumbia lands have not hitherto been held under title; shadowy ancestral rights have been exercised by individuals over particular trees in the various *pulau* (islands), as the clumps of palms are called. A survey of the areas is now being carried out, and claimants are being required to take out permanent titles. It is hoped that this action will lead to an improvement in cultivation, which at present is dependent almost entirely upon natural regeneration. To assist this, steps were taken during the year to establish a Sago Demonstration Station at Kuala Balai on the Belait River.

Three Chinese-owned factories for the manufacture of sago flour were in operation during the year.

The prices ruling for sago flour were very low throughout the year, and exports dropped from 9,707 piculs valued at $28,093 in 1937 to 6,519 pikuls valued at $13,480 in 1938. No estimate can be made of the total production, but local consumption must be at least as much as the amount exported.

Miscellaneous Crops.—About 41 acres of pepper have been planted at Tenajor by a number of Chinese with previous experience of pepper-planting in Sarawak and have yielded good crops. No pepper was exported during the year, however, and the presumption is that the crop has been consumed locally or hoarded against a rise in price.

There is little native-grown tuba (derris) in the State, but the crop is worthy of mention as a multiplication nursery of 10,000 plants of selected strain Changi No. 3 was planted during the year by a European rubber estate.

Tapioca, pineapples, bananas, sugar cane and vegetables are confined to comparatively small areas planted near the towns of Brunei and Kuala

Belait and around houses on land where settlement is gradually taking place. The area under these crops is difficult to estimate, but an ever increasing tendency to plant such crops has been noted.

Pests.—By far the most serious pest, and one affecting all types of cultivation alike, is the wild pig. Its profusion and ubiquity are probably due to the fact that there are no tigers or other large carnivora in Borneo. The damage caused by its ravages is enormous and renders fencing an absolute necessity. During the year over 110 tins of a proprietary poison, each tin containing upwards of 40 lethal doses, were distributed free. As in practically every case the baits put down were taken, it is hoped that the numbers of this pest have been substantially reduced. Arrangements have been made for the sale of this poison on an increased scale in 1939.

School Gardens.—As the seeds of propaganda flourish best amongst the young, special attention was paid to school gardens as a means of inculcating ideas of an orderly system of agriculture. During the year steps were taken to acquire larger areas (up to half an acre) for the more important schools, so that improved methods of establishing *permanent* crops of economic value, such as coconuts, fruit trees, etc. might be demonstrated. In addition to these, small areas suitable for wet padi were acquired for schools in the principal padi growing district for use as School Padi Demonstration Plots to be worked by the pupils. At Kuala Belait the demand for seedling coconuts for planting in the new settlements in the vicinity of the town was such that the school garden was converted temporarily into a nursery in which some 1,400 plants were sown and germinated successfully. The soil in this area, being close to the sea and very sandy, is more suited to the cultivation of coconuts than of other crops.

Agricultural Stations and Padi Test Plots.—The existing Agricultural Station at Kilanas was maintained during the year, but it was decided not to proceed with the proposed new Station of twenty acres at Sungei Rempanga, as detailed analyses of the soil showed a deficiency of essential plant nutrients. The Kilanas Station is now nearing the stage when supplies of planting material of such crops as coconuts, arecanuts, coffee, cashew nuts, cover crops and a limited number of fruit trees will be available for distribution to cultivators. At the Padi Test Plots varietal trials and selection work were continued. Two cultural experiments were also carried out, one to test the *tajak* method of cultivation against the trampling method, and the other to compare the *rakit* (raft) nursery with the ordinary puddled wet nursery. The results appeared to indicate that the trampling method of cultivation and the puddled wet nursery were superior.

Administration.—The Agricultural Department is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Agricultural Service. The appointment of Agricultural Officer was held throughout the year by Mr. G. D. P. Olds. The subordinate staff consisted of one Malay Rubber Instructor of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, who also acted as part-time Malay Agricultural Assistant, and seven locally recruited Malay Agricultural Subordinates, trained at the School of Agriculture at Serdang in the Federated Malay States.

Live Stock

Brunei is not a stock raising country, though, in view of the need for buffaloes in connection with the preparation of land for wet padi cultivation and the importance of live stock in the neighbouring territory of British North Borneo, where similar conditions prevail, there would appear to be no reason why it should not become one.

The buffalo census showed a slight decrease in the number of buffaloes in the State from 5,170 to 5,139. The general tendency, however, is for the numbers to increase, as there were 3,699 at the census of 1930. In order to conserve the stock there is a heavy export duty on all buffaloes, and the slaughter of female animals is prohibited.

There are probably about 1,300 head of cattle of Siamese type in the State. They are kept either for the supply of milk or for slaughter. Grazing is usually inadequate, and, as little stall feeding is carried out, the animals are generally in poor condition. Two of the European rubber estates continued to maintain herds.

The number of pigs in the State is considerable, but no reliable figures are available.

Fowls are almost universally kept, but supplies of eggs and poultry for sale are scarce. Small outbreaks of disease were reported amongst kampong poultry during the year, but no remedial measures were practicable.

Forests

The area of reserved forest in the State is approximately 380,000 acres. A considerable portion of this, however, is either very remote or precipitous, and may be regarded as purely protective. Moreover parts of these reserves are still occupied by small communities who were living there prior to reservation. These are permitted to cultivate the land without unreasonable restrictions, and, when accurate surveys and maps are available, the occupied areas will be excised for alienation. No new reserves were constituted during the year, and except for the possible creation of a reserve in the Andulau Hills, it is unlikely that any areas of major importance suitable for reservation remain to be discovered.

Shifting Cultivation.—Dry or hill padi cultivation requires a new clearing each year for planting, only one crop being taken off the land. Were it not for the measures taken to control this wasteful practice, virgin jungle would almost invariably be selected for the purpose, as it is much easier to clear than *belukar* (secondary growth). In years past very little check was placed on the destructive activities of shifting cultivators, but now clearing on State Land is restricted to areas of *belukar* under ten years old. In time, with the spread of the permanent cultivation of wet padi, it should be possible to prohibit altogether the practice of shifting cultivation, as has already been done in part of the Belait district.

The position in regard to shifting cultivation was particularly satisfactory during the year, and there were only 13 prosecutions. These were all for felling *belukar tua* (old secondary growth); there was no case of felling virgin jungle.

Timber Utilization.—With forests forming one of the potential assets of the State it is a matter for regret that the condition of the timber industry still remains unsatisfactory. There was no organised exploitation on systematic lines during the year, and local supplies, when available, were expensive and often of poor quality. It is not surprising, therefore, that many consumers preferred to use imported timber which, in spite of freight charges and a 10 per cent *ad valorem* duty, could still be put on the market in Brunei at competitive prices.

Sawmills.—Opportunities exist in the State for the establishment of a sawmill of moderate capacity operated on efficient and economic lines to supply the local demand. Enquiries made last year by persons interested in the opening of such a mill unfortunately came to nothing.

Timber and Firewood.—The outturn of timber and poles for the year was 151,372 solid cubic feet (royalty $6,427) as against 112,142 cubic feet (royalty $4,509) in 1937. The outturn of firewood was 363,367 solid cubic feet (royalty $3,886) as against 356,641 cubic feet (royalty $3,991) in the previous year. The whole of the production of timber and firewood was consumed locally.

Charcoal.—The outturn of charcoal was 4,390 pikuls (royalty $439) as against 2,701 pikuls (royalty $270) in 1937. During the year the Brunei Rubber and Land Company, whose concession at Labu includes a considerable area of mangrove forest, set up two portable metal kilns with the object of supplying the local market and working up an export trade. Outturn to date has, however, been negligible.

Jelutong.—One small area was reopened for tapping, which contributed towards the slight increase in the outturn from 2,529 pikuls (royalty $6,832) in 1937 to 2,789 pikuls (royalty $8,308) in 1938. There were again wide fluctuations in the market value of the product, prices ranging from $44 per pikul in February to $21.50 per pikul in July, and closing with $23.50 per pikul in December.

Native Consumption.—Malays and other persons of Bornean race have the right to take, free of royalty, such timber and other forest produce as may be necessary for the construction or repair of their houses, and for firewood, etc. The value of the forest produce so taken during the year was estimated at about $17,740.

Administration.—The Forest Department is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Forest Service. The appointment of State Forest Officer was held throughout the year by Mr. C. O. FLEMMICH. The subordinate staff consisted of one Forester and three Forest Guards on secondment from the Federated Malay States and eight locally recruited Forest Guards. For the first time two local Forest Guards were sent to the Vernacular Forest School at Kepong in the Federated Malay States to undergo a course of training.

The Forest Botanist, Mr. C. F. SYMINGTON, of the Forest Research Institute visited the State during August and collected a large number of specimens.

Finance.—The total revenue collected during the year was $21,501, while the expenditure amounted to $15,814. The figures for the previous year were $17,830 and $14,194 respectively.

FISHERIES

Fishing provides a livelihood for a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Brunei and Muara Districts, and considerable supplies of fresh fish are disposed of in the local markets. The actual fishing is done almost exclusively by Malays, but the financing of the industry and the marketing of the catch, as well as in the case of prawn fishing the preparation and export of the dried product, are in the hands of Chinese merchants.

The dried prawn industry in particular is an important one, though of recent years it has been somewhat depressed and its volume diminished owing to the low level of prices ruling in Singapore, where almost the entire catch is exported. Chinese merchants are not unnaturally chary of risking the considerable amount of capital required on a venture showing little prospect of a fair margin of profit. The unsatisfactory position has been

aggravated by the poorness of the catches as a result of the depredations of a species of jelly fish which attacked the fishing areas. A slight improvement was noticed during the year, however, and 355 pikuls of dried prawns valued at $10,921 were exported, as compared with 261 pikuls valued at $9,037 in 1937.

There would appear to be room in the State for the development of an organized fish curing industry, but, in spite of a protective tariff of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on imported dried fish which was imposed in the hope of stimulating local industry, imports of dried fish continued to increase.

Industries

Cutch.—Apart from oil and rubber, the only major industry in the State is the preparation of cutch, or bark extract, from mangrove. This industry is carried on under an old concession by the Island Trading Company which has been established in Brunei since 1900, six years before direct control of the internal administration of the State was assumed by His Majesty's Government.

Practically all the bark used in the preparation of the extract now comes from British North Borneo. The raw material is crushed and placed in vats, to which water is added for leaching purposes. The liquid is then evaporated to dryness in vacuum pans, leaving a solid residue. The finished product is a hard brittle substance not unlike pitch but reddish-brown in colour. Cutch is used in the leather and fishing industries for tanning and for the treatment and dyeing of nets and sails. The labour employed consists almost exclusively of Bruneis from the river town.

In September the Company decided to reduce production in Brunei to about a fifth of what it had been previously, and to concentrate on its factory in Sarawak. As a result, about 300 local labourers were rendered unemployed, and some measure of distress was experienced. To tide over the period of adjustment to new circumstances, many are being employed on reclamation work in Brunei Town.

During the year 1,668 tons of cutch valued at $152,366 were exported, as against 2,333 tons valued at $212,239 in 1937.

Cottage Industries.—In spite of the competition of cheap mass production by machinery, certain manufactures still survive in Brunei as cottage industries. The chief of these is the making of silverware, which is carried on by a few families in the river town. Brunei silversmiths have a wide reputation; they have adapted their native art to the present day demand, and have succeeded in producing articles which, though modern in design, still retain their native individuality. Their wares find a ready sale in Malaya and elsewhere, and articles to the value of $7,178 were exported during the year.

Brassware is also manufactured, and the brass workers, in addition to making the famous Brunei gongs, are expert at making accurate replicas of motor engine parts, such as pumps, manifolds and propellors.

The making of *kajang* (a kind of water-proof matting made from the leaves of the *nipah* palm) is also quite an important industry, and considerable quantities are exported yearly.

Weaving is still carried on in the river town, but production is now on a very small scale and more for export to supply the demand for native arts and crafts than for local use.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE

With the exception of exports of crude oil and natural gas which are effected by pipe-line straight to the refinery in Sarawak, practically the whole of the external trade of the State passes through Singapore with transhipment at Labuan, and foreign trade in its commonly accepted sense may be said to be non-existent.

The State is largely dependent upon imports for its requirements of foodstuffs. About two-thirds of the consumption of rice, which forms the staple food of the bulk of the population, has to be imported, and the proportion of imports of most other foodstuffs, apart from fish and meat, is also high. It is perhaps not at once apparent why, in a State which is a very large producer of oil, petroleum should rank amongst the most important imports. The reason is, of course, that no refining is done within the State, the whole of the production being exported to Sarawak for that purpose.

It may be remarked that crude oil by itself accounted for approximately 83·5 per cent of the total value of the export trade, followed, a long way behind, by plantation rubber with 9·5 per cent.

The export of rubber is regulated. Basic quotas have been fixed by international agreement for each of the participating Governments, and exports are restricted to a certain percentage of these quotas each quarter. The mean percentage of release over the year was 55 per cent. The Singapore price of standard sheet remained fairly steady between 22 and 23 cents per pound during the opening months of the year, but declined sharply at the end of March and touched the bottom price of 17¼ cents per pound at the beginning of April. Thereafter it rallied and rose with occasional lapses to the peak price of 29 cents per pound in October, after which it eased and closed in December round about 27⅝ cents per pound. The average price over the year was about 23⅞ cents per pound as compared with 32 cents per pound in 1937.

The importation of cotton and rayon piece goods of foreign manufacture or origin is controlled. Regulation is effected by prohibiting by rule under the Customs Duties Enactment the importation, otherwise than from the Colony or a Malay State or Sarawak, of certain classes of foreign textiles in respect of which a quota has been fixed under the Straits Settlements Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, except under licence. As the other Malay States and Sarawak have imposed a similar prohibition, all imports of such textiles into the State are subjected to the Straits Settlements quota restrictions. No licences for direct import from other countries were issued.

Trade.—The aggregate value of the trade of the State for the year (exclusive of notes, coin, bullion and specie) was $9,402,281 as compared with $8,111,394 in 1937 and $6,075,264 in 1936. Comparative tables of imports and exports are given in Appendices *C* and *D*.

Imports.—The total declared value of imports during the year amounted to $2,821,799. The figures for the preceding four years were :—

	$
1934	1,751,868
1935	1,994,059
1936	1,869,994
1937	2,516,154

The principal increases were in respect of rice, milk, sugar, tobacco, provisions, timber, fuel oil, motor vehicles, machinery, cement and miscellaneous manufactured articles. The increase in the imports of rice was probably due to the poor local crop. Expansion of the oil-field at Seria and new development at Jerudong accounted to a great extent for the increase under machinery and miscellaneous manufactured articles. Under the influence of the boycott of Japanese goods by Chinese merchants dyed cotton goods, yarn and thread, and sarongs all showed decreases. In the case of flour, coconut oil, coffee, petroleum, lubricating oil and matches, while the aggregate declared value was less than in the previous year owing to the lower level of prices prevailing, increases were recorded in the actual quantities imported.

The principal imports in order of value, with comparative figures for the previous year, were as follows:—

Article	Unit	1937		1938		Principal Sources of Supply
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
			$		$	
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles ..	value	..	1,285,273	..	1,445,254	United Kingdom, Japan, U.S.A.
Machinery ..	,,	..	154,245	..	244,005	United Kingdom, U.S.A.
Rice ..	pikuls	42,326	180,911	47,142	193,772	Siam, Burma, Indo-China.
Provisions ..	value	..	155,575	..	170,395	Netherlands Indies, China.
Tobacco ..	lbs.	101,796	95,384	108,403	103,601	United Kingdom, B.N.B.
Petroleum ..	gallons	204,950	94,859	206,862	94,320	Sarawak.
Dyed Cotton Goods ..	value	..	100,573	..	91,304	United Kingdom, Japan.

Imports of coin and notes for the year amounted to $363,441. The figures for the preceding four years were:—

	$
1934	135,471
1935	421,440
1936	393,440
1937	404,383

Exports.—The total declared value of exports during the year was $6,580,482. The figures for the preceding four years were:—

	$
1934	3,439,501
1935	3,778,655
1936	4,205,270
1937	5,595,240

Increases were recorded in respect of crude oil, natural gas and dried prawns, but plantation rubber, cutch, sago flour and miscellaneous manufactured articles all showed a sharp decline. The contraction in the exports of rubber was due to the deliberate operation of the international regulation scheme, while the partial closing of the Island Trading Company's factory caused exports of cutch to drop. The slump in the prices of the commodity caused the bottom to fall out of the sago market and adversely affected exports.

The principal exports in order of value, with comparative figures for the previous year, were as follows:—

Article	Unit	1937		1938		Principal Countries of Destination
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
			$		$	
Crude Oil ..	Tons	550,247	3,873,959	685,257	3,512,549	Sarawak.
Plantation Rubber ..	lbs.	3,964,191	1,240,995	2,778,351	623,565	United Kingdom, U.S.A.
Cutch ..	Tons	2,333	212,239	1,668	152,366	United Kingdom, U.S.A. Holland.
Natural Gas..	1000 Cubic feet	747,045	104,586	1,045,621	146,387	Sarawak.
Jelutong ..	pikuls	2,530	68,016	2,789	81,948	U.S.A.

Apart from crude oil and natural gas which are exported direct to Sarawak, all exports pass through Singapore where they lose their identity in the entrepôt trade. The ultimate destination of the exports can therefore only be presumed.

There were no exports of coin or notes during the year.

CHAPTER VIII

LABOUR

The State is not dependent to any great extent on immigrant labour, the great bulk of the labour employed being indigenous. There is no system of organised immigration, except in so far as the State participates in the organization for the assisted immigration of South Indian labourers from India to Malaya. It is not of much practical application to the State, however.

The principal large employers of labour are the Government, the Island Trading Company, the British Malayan Petroleum Company and four

European rubber estates. The following table shows the racial distribution of the labour employed according to the various categories of employment :—

Race	Government (Public Works)	Island Trading Co. (Manufacture of Cutch)	British Malayan Petroleum Co. (Oil Mining)	Rubber Estates (Field and Factory Work)	Total
Malays and Borneans ..	373	145	432	500	1,450
Chinese	19	..	566	21	606
Indians	2	..	157	..	159
Javanese	..	..	10	40	50
Total ..	394	145	1,165	561	2,265

These figures indicate a falling off in the number of persons employed, due principally to the contraction of labour forces on estates as a result of reduced releases under the Rubber Regulation Agreement and to the virtual closing down of the Island Trading Company. The latter concern has since its inception in 1900 represented practically the only source of salaried employment outside the Government service for the inhabitants of the river town, and the simultaneous loss of employment by so large a section of this community naturally caused some distress, particularly as these workers are not by nature agriculturists and have nothing else to fall back on. Some, however, managed to find employment on Government reclamation work in Brunei Town.

There is a large volume of casual labour. A considerable proportion of the indigenous population consists of peasant proprietors who seek outside wage-earning employment only as a seasonal occupation to supplement the means of livelihood obtainable from their small-holdings.

Conditions of labour are governed by the provisions of the Labour Code. All labour is free, and contract or indentured labour is not allowed. Verbal agreements to work may be entered into for any period not exceeding one month, and, in the absence of proof to the contrary, all agreements are presumed to be for that period. Where the engagement is monthly it may be terminated by one month's notice or by payment of 24 days' wages on either side. There are no penal sanctions for breach of agreement by the labourer. The employer is bound to provide at least 24 days work in each month for every labourer employed by him, and no labourer can be required to work for more than six days in one week or for more than nine hours a day or six hours on end. (In actual practice the number of hours worked is almost invariably less than the statutory maximum). Overtime is payable at double rates. No labourer may be fined by his employer for bad work or damage to property. The employment of women and young persons on night work or on underground work in mines is prohibited. Maternity benefit is payable to female labourers during the period of absence from work for one month before and one month after confinement.

The Controller appointed under the Code is the Controller of Labour, Malaya, but the actual functions of administration form part of the duties of the Resident, assisted by the Assistant Resident and the Medical Officer, who have been appointed Assistant Controllers of Labour. Periodical visits

of inspection are made to ensure proper observance of the provisions of the Code. This arrangement worked smoothly during the year, and no symptoms of labour unrest or discontent manifested themselves.

During the year the Labour Code was amended by the Labour (Amendment) Enactment, 1938. One of the provisions of this Enactment prohibits the employment of women underground in mines in implementation of the relevant International Labour Convention. The prohibition is also applied to young male persons under the age of sixteen. A further provision authorises, under permit from the Controller, the deduction from wages of the cost of fish, meat and vegetables supplied by agreement to labourers by their employers. The provision had previously applied only to rice and curry stuffs supplied. The object of the amendment is to secure a plentiful supply of fresh fish, meat vegetables, etc. on estates remote from the food markets. This is only practicable through the employers. It is hoped thereby to effect a diminution in the incidence of beri-beri.

Reference to health and housing on estates and mines will be found in the relevant sections of Chapters IV and V.

The labourer's life is not one of toil only. There is ample leisure for recreation, and large employers of labour provide facilities for football and other forms of sport. Cricket is not a game which is usually associated with the labour force of a rubber estate. Two estates in Brunei, however, whose managers are cricket enthusiasts, run their own teams, and some of the players have attained sufficient proficiency to win a place in local representative sides. It is somewhat disconcerting to find that the demon bowler who is hurling the ball down from what seems an all too inadequate distance without regard to the views of the M.C.C. on body line bowling, is a rubber tapper from a neighbouring estate. Incidentally that recreation of the mind is also not lacking may be judged from the fact that one of these same players was found to be reading a Malay version of the life of Abraham Lincoln.

CHAPTER IX

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING

Wages.—Peasant proprietors and fishermen form by far the greater part of the population, and the proportion which can be classed as wage-earning is small.

There is no wage-fixing machinery in the State except that provided under the Labour Code for prescribing standard rates of wages for South Indian labourers. The rates at present in force are 42 cents for an adult male labourer and 32 cents for an adult female labourer for a statutory day's work of nine hours or equivalent task. These rates have now no practical application, as such labour is employed only in the oilfields where the minimum rates are greatly in excess of the standard.

The prevailing rates of pay for the principal categories of unskilled labour outside the oilfield were as follows:—

Public works	...	...	45–65 cents per day.
Rubber Estates	...	...	28–55 cents per day.
Cutch Factory	...	...	40–53 cents per day.

The labour employed at these places of employment is almost entirely indigenous, and the wages received frequently do not represent the sole

source of livelihood. It is difficult to compare rates on estates, as in certain cases, the labour being non-resident, a deliberately low basic wages is paid in conjunction with a relatively high attendance bonus to ensure regularity at work. Afternoon work is generally paid for extra.

In the oilfield alien as well as indigenous labour is employed. Rates of wages were higher than elsewhere in the State, but the work is probably correspondingly harder. The rates for the various races were :—

Chinese	... ...	40–55 cents per day plus rations.
Indians	... ...	70–95 cents per day.
Malays	... ...	55–95 cents per day.
Dayaks	... ...	45–65 cents per day.

The rates for skilled labour were :—

Artisans	... ...	$1–$4 per day.
Mandors	... ...	$50–$135 per month.
Serangs	... ...	$30–$105 per month.

Cost of Living.—The staple food is rice, and normal monthly consumption may be reckoned as six gantangs for an adult male and five gantangs for an adult female, or say ten gantangs for a married couple. (A gantang of rice is equivalent to about eight pounds). The Chinese generally eat polished white Siam rice, the Indians parboiled Rangoon rice, and the indigenous population locally grown and imported rice. The average price of Siam rice over the year was 32 cents a gantang, Rangoon rice 26 cents a gantang, and local rice 23 cents a gantang. This represents an expenditure on the staple food of not more than seven cents per person per day.

Average prices of other foodstuffs, etc. were as follows :—

Fish (first quality) per kati	16 cents.
Beef (first quality) ,, ,, ...	20 cents.
Pork (lean) ,, ,, ...	45 cents.
Fowls ,, ,, ...	35–45 cents.
Ducks ,, ,, ...	30–35 cents.
Flour ,, ,, ...	7 cents.
Sugar ,, ,, ...	8 cents.
Eggs each	2–3 cents.
Beans per bundle	2 cents.
Native tobacco per tahil	13 cents.

The full monthly living budget varies according to race and locality. It tends to be higher for Chinese labourers than for Indians and natives of the State, while the cost of living generally is considerably higher in the oilfield than elsewhere.

CHAPTER X

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

Government Schools

Attendance at school is compulsory in districts to which the School Attendance Enactment, 1929, has been applied for every male child between the ages of 7 and 14 who lives within two miles of a school where free education in his own language is provided by the Government. As at least a quarter of the indigenous population of the State is composed of races whose mother tongue is not Malay, that criterion is hardly satisfactory. The

provision of education in their several languages is obviously impracticable, and it is inevitable that, linguistically at any rate, the other races must be assimilated to Malay. It is proposed, therefore, to amend the Enactment so as to make attendance at Malay Vernacular Schools compulsory for all children of Malaysian race alike.

The School Attendance Enactment has been applied only to Brunei and Kuala Belait. This does not mean, however, that the provision of education is confined to these two townships or to Malays only; the great majority of the vernacular schools are, in fact, outside these areas, and are attended by children of all races.

Malay vernacular education is entirely free. It is the Government's policy that the initiative in regard to the establishment of a school should be taken by the village people themselves, who must prove the need and the strength of their desire for a local school by supplying the rough materials—easily procurable from the nearby jungle—and the labour for the erection of a temporary schoolhouse and teacher's quarters. Teacher, equipment, books, etc. are all provided by the Government. If the school proves a success, permanent buildings will be erected by the Government in due course.

At the end of the year the number of Malay Vernacular Schools in the State was 21, one more than in 1937 owing to the opening of a new school at Kiudang. The people of ten more villages have asked permission to erect their own schools on the understanding that the Government will provide a teacher, and eight of these applications have been approved. New school buildings were erected by the Government at Penanjong and Sengkurong during the year.

There were 1,810 pupils (including 189 girls) on the roll, as compared with 1,175 the previous year, an increase of over 50 per cent. This impressive increase was due to a campaign carried out by the Head Teachers during the first month of the school year which began in November. It is to be hoped that enthusiasm will not wane as the year advances. Regularity of attendance has not yet been become a virtue. Many parents living outside Brunei and Kuala Belait move to distant clearings during the padi planting and harvesting seasons and take their children with them; many leave for good without notifying the teachers, with the result that the children's names remain on the register and make records of attendance appear worse than they really are. The school with the best attendance was the new one at Kiudang which was erected by the local Dusuns during the year. Here the attendance was 88 per cent.

The curriculum is based on that of the Malay Vernacular Schools in Malaya, and includes reading and writing (in the jawi and romanised script), composition, arithmetic, geography, history, hygiene, drawing, basketry, gardening and physical training. Owing to lack of trained staff it is ot possible to teach all these subjects at every school. The standarc f education provided in the small outlying schools is still of nece what elementary, but nevertheless quite adequate for the needs of in their present state of development. All instruction is in the language, and as far as possible is given a practical and agricultu

Most of the schools have small areas of land set aside for use l gardens, and instruction is given by the teachers and by officers of t - cultural Department in the rudiments of agriculture. During the year action was taken to acquire larger areas for the more important schools in order that approved methods of planting permanent crops of economic value, such as coconuts, fruit trees, etc. might be demonstrated. In addition

small areas of land suitable for wet padi were acquired adjacent to the schools at Kilanas and Sengkurong for use as School Padi Demonstration Plots to be worked by the pupils.

Physical exercise forms part of the curriculum, and the playing of games is encouraged. Almost all the schools play football, while badminton and hockey have also been started. A sports meeting was held on Empire Day, and the Turnbull Cup for Physical Drill was won by the Bukit Bendera School, Tutong.

A troop of Scouts of which the Superintendent of Education is the Scoutmaster is run in connection with the school.

A very successful exhibition of work was held during the year, and it was noteworthy that practically all the prizes went to schools outside the Brunei Town area, though one would have expected the opposite to be the case in view of the greater facilities which have existed in Brunei as compared with the rest of the State. The other indigenous races appear to show much more keeness for education and greater receptivity than the Malays, who are inclined to be apathetic, which suggests that the latter may, in the course of time, find themselves being ousted from positions in the Government service and in other spheres of life, not by Chinese or Indians or other alien races, but by their own compatriots.

All the schools were medically inspected during the year and instruction in hygiene given by the staff of the Medical Department.

Female Education.—Progress in regard to social and health problems and in raising the standard of living of the rayat is likely to be slow and impermanent so long as education fails to reach the female section of the community. In its sociological aspects at any rate, *mutabile semper femina* does not hold good; in the family it is the mother who is conservative and opposed to change. In the past it has not been possible to do much in the way of providing education for Malay girls owing to the difficulty of obtaining women teachers, either within the State or by recruitment from without. Outside the Brunei district girls in small numbers have attended boys' schools, but it has been obvious that there could be little hope of real progress or of overcoming the prejudice of conservative Mohamedan opinion against the attendance of girls at school until separate instruction under women teachers should be available. It is accordingly gratifying to be able to report that it was found possible during the year to recruit two women teachers locally, and that the number of girls attending school increased from 42 to 138. A girls' section was started in the Jalan Sultan school at Brunei with an enrolment of 74 girls, including a daughter of His Highness the Sultan, and it is proposed to open a separate school early in the new year. At Kuala Belait the number of girls attending the vernacular school approximated to that of the boys, there being 48 girls on the register as compared with 60 boys.

Religious Instruction.—Religious instruction in the Islamic faith is given in the Brunei Town schools by a special Religious Teacher. Voluntary classes were held on two afternoons a week, and 186 boys were attending at the close of the year.

English Education.—There is at present no Government English School in the State. Brunei boys are, however, admitted to the Government English School, Labuan, to which the State makes a small annual

grant. One or two boys are selected each year from the vernacular schools to undergo further education at this school. During the year the method of selection was improved, and two boys were selected after a competitive examination and personal interview. Thirty-one Brunei boys, of whom five were Government aided students, were receiving their education at the Labuan English School during the year.

Administration.—The staff of the Education Department consisted of a Malay Superintendent of Education, five teachers trained at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, 40 locally trained teachers, and probationer and pupil teachers, and two women teachers. During the year, in view of the great expansion which was taking place, the department was placed under the direct and close supervision of the Assistant Resident.

Each year a number of probationer teachers are selected for training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, on the results of a competitive examination set by the College. Probationers who fail to get a place within three years are liable to have their services dispensed with. In this way it is hoped gradually to build up a trained staff. Four probationers were sent to Tanjong Malim during the year making a total of seven undergoing training.

In August at the request of the Government Mr. R. F. C. MARKHAM, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Singapore and Labuan, paid a visit of inspection to the State, afterwards submitting a very valuable report covering all aspects of education in the State. The recommendations made in the report have been accepted by the Government, and effect has already been given to most of them.

Finance.—A sum of $20,755 was spent on education in 1938 as against $17,150 in the previous year. This did not include the cost of sites for schools or of school buildings erected during the year.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Chinese Vernacular Education.—There are four Chinese vernacular schools in the State, one at Brunei, two at Kuala Belait and one—newly opened during the year—at Seria. These schools are maintained by the Chinese communities with the assistance of small grants-in-aid from the Government. So far as can be judged, the Chinese vernacular education provided is satisfactory. The standard of English, however, which is taught in some of the senior classes is poor. There were 201 boys and 144 girls on the registers at the close of the year. Fees range from $1 to $1.50 a month, but reduction or remission of fees is granted in the case of the children of needy parents.

English Schools.—There are now three private English Schools in the State, the Kuala Belait English School, the Catholic School, Kuala Belait and the Catholic School, Brunei, the last of which was opened during the course of the year.

The Kuala Belait English School is subsidized both by the Government and by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, and is managed by an Anglican clergyman in the service of the Company. It had an enrolment of 60 boys and 11 girls under three teachers.

The Catholic Schools at Brunei and Kuala Belait are maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission. There were 82 boys and 23 girls on the registers.

Only elementary education is provided at all three schools. Fees range from $1 to $1.50 a month.

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

Ports and Rivers.—The State is served by the ports of Brunei, Muara, Kuala Belait, Tutong and Bangar. Ships drawing up to 12 feet can navigate the Brunei River as far as Brunei Town at practically any state of the tide. The river would be navigable by vessels of much greater draught were it not for an artificial barrier of rock, said to have been constructed in the early days of the history of the State as a measure of defence, which blocks the entrance. The narrow oblique channel and awkward turn involved make the passage somewhat difficult for vessels over 200 feet in length. Vessels drawing 15 or 16 feet of water can go alongside the wharf at Muara outside the barrier, where supplies of coal in moderate quantities are available. There are bars at the mouths of the Belait and Tutong rivers, but small ships drawing up to 8 feet can enter at high water, while vessels of similar draft can navigate the Temburong river as far as Bangar at suitable states of the tide.

The Straits Steamship Company maintains a weekly service in each direction between Singapore and Labuan (Straits Settlements), as well as regular connecting services between the latter port and Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong, calling at Bangar when inducement offers. In addition there are more or less regular motor launch services between Brunei and the local ports. Almost the only means of communication with the interior is by means of the rivers, which are navigable by motor boat for a good part of their length.

Roads.—The total road mileage in the State is about 102 miles, of which 29½ miles in the oilfield areas at Kuala Belait, Seria and Jerudong have been constructed and are maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company. The main stretch of road runs from Brunei Town to Tutong, whence communication is maintained with Kuala Belait *via* the beach, which forms an adequate highway for motor vehicles at suitable states of the tide. In addition to high roads about 22 miles of bridle path were maintained.

A traffic census held towards the end of the year indicated an average increase of 57 per cent. over the previous year in the volume of motor traffic in the Brunei and Tutong districts. The number of motor vehicles registered in the State increased by about 14 per cent.

Railway.—The British Malayan Petroleum Company maintains a light railway about 8 miles long from Seria to Badas, which the public are permitted to use if space is available.

Aviation.—There are no aerodromes in the State, but a temporary landing ground at Seria has on occasion been used. The rivers near the coast provide good landing facilities for seaplanes.

Posts and Telegraphs

Posts.—Post Offices are maintained at Brunei, Muara, Bangar, Tutong, Seria and Kuala Belait, and ship, launch, mail bus, bicycle and foot are used for the conveyance of the mails. There is a weekly mail service to and from Singapore *via* Labuan and Miri, and a twice weekly service between Brunei and Kuala Belait.

There was a general increase in postal business over the year, as shown by the figures below :—

	1937		1938	
	Number	*Value*	*Number*	*Value*
		$		$
Total Postal Articles ...	210,020	...	220,241	...
Insured Articles ...	2,231	575,655	1,522	259,247
Money Orders Issued ...	1,216	70,431	2,492	320,748
Money Orders Paid ...	136	8,822	178	9,767
C.O.D. Parcels	1,099	25,820	1,133	32,928

The enormous increase in the value of the Money Orders issued and the corresponding decrease in the postal insurance business is due to the reduction in the rates of commission charged on Money Orders exchanged between Brunei and Malaya as a result of the inclusion of Brunei in the Malayan Internal Money Order system. The rates are now less than for insurance, so that remittances are made by Money Order instead of as formerly by insured packet containing notes, which should have the desired effect of counteracting the drain of currency from the State.

During the year the Empire Air Mail service providing for the carriage by air of all first class mail matter (letters and postcards) between most of the countries within the British Empire, was inaugurated.

Radio-Telegraphs.—The Government maintains a central wireless station at Brunei Town and subsidiary stations at Kuala Belait, Bangar and Labuan (Straits Settlements). Through the last-named station the State is linked up with the Cable and Wireless Company's system. The number of messages handled during the year was 4,589 as compared with 4,881 in 1937.

Broadcasting.—The Empire short-wave broadcasting service from Daventry as well as the broadcasts from Singapore, Nirom (Netherlands Indies), Manila and Hongkong were well received in the State. Eighty-nine Broadcast Receiving Licences were issued as against 63 in 1937.

Telephones.—The Government maintains a small public telephone service in Brunei Town with extensions to neighbouring estates and to Kuala Tutong. The British Malayan Petroleum Company operates an installation at Kuala Belait and Seria which is connected with Miri in Sarawak, and which during the year was linked up with the Government system at Kuala Tutong, thus rendering possible telephonic communication between Brunei and Miri.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS

The expenditure under all heads was $239,284 out of a total provision of $302,822 including supplements. Comparative details are as shown below :—

Head of Estimates	*1937*	*1938*
	$	$
Personal Emoluments ...	18,045	18,872
Other Charges	2,508	2,407
Public Works, Annually Recurrent	64,230	68,046
Public Works, Extraordinary ...	113,669	149,959

The amount expended represented 70 per cent. of the total provision.

In addition, work to the value of $350 was carried out on behalf of other departments and 5,200 miles of transport supplied at a cost of $778.

Roads, Streets and Bridges.—The total mileage of roads in the State at the close of the year was 102 miles 54 chains made up as follows :—

Concrete Roads	...	...	2 miles 4 chains.
Double Concrete Strips	...	...	66 chains.
Asphalted	...	...	22 miles 9 chains
Metalled and Gravelled	...	...	10 miles 49 chains.
Earth Roads	...	...	67 miles 6 chains.

Of this mileage 29 miles 40 chains represented roads constructed and maintained in the oilfield areas at Belait and Jerudong by the British Malayan Petroleum Company. The cost of maintaining the Government roads amounted to $35,926 or $490 per mile. In addition 22 miles 20 chains of bridle paths were maintained at a cost of $872 or approximately $40 per mile.

Expenditure under the heading of special services on account of improvements to main roads amounted to $47,901, while $6,937 was expended on reconstruction of bridges.

On the Brunei-Tutong road 7 miles were surfaced with block metal and blinded with crushed stone, and 5 miles 41 chains were surfaced with 4 inches of 2″ broken stone and grouted with asphalt. Four major deviations totalling 73 chains were carried out to eliminate a number of dangerous bends, and many corners were widened. One bridge with two spans each 16 feet was constructed at a deviation at Mile 14, and two new bridges of spans each 12 feet were constructed to replace dangerous wooden bridges at Miles 10 and 21. A length of 1,232 lineal feet of concrete pipe culverts was laid.

On the Berakas road 6″ block metal was laid at soft places and at hills to a total length of 16 chains. A length of 24 chains of block metal were laid on the Tasek road and 30 chains on roads in Brunei Town.

A rentice was cut to Muara from the Berakas road at a point 4¼ miles from Brunei, a distance of about 9 miles. Work on the construction of a new road will be commenced early in 1939.

In the Belait district improvements have been made to the rentices leading to five bridges along the beach. Corduroy was laid down and the approaches over the soft sand were similarly improved as far as practicable. Deviations totalling 47 chains were also carried out.

The new bridge over the Lumut River which was commenced in 1937 was completed early in the year.

A length of 1½ miles of path from Labi towards Tenajor was cleared and levelled for use and a rentice for a bridle path cut from the latter point to Badas, but no actual construction work was done during the year. In addition two miles of bridle path from Labi to Triom were reconstructed by the addition of approximately two feet of fill to keep the path above flood level, and two miles of new path were constructed from Labi towards Rempayoh.

The general condition of the roads continues to improve yearly as a result of the comparatively large programme of special works progressively carried out.

A section of 11 miles of earth road between Brunei and Tutong was closed to traffic from 6 A.M. to 11 A.M. daily from the middle of November to the end of the year. This enabled the road to dry out to a considerable extent before being subjected to traffic, and so reduced possible damage to the surface without seriously incommoding traffic.

Since the commencement of oil-mining operations at Jerudong the road between Brunei and Tutong has been subjected to abnormally heavy traffic, and has in consequence suffered some damage. Approximately 400 tons of heavy drilling machinery, cement, etc. were discharged at Brunei wharf and transported to the location by lorry. Parts of the machinery which could not be stripped to less than 6 tons in weight had to be transported on a 14 wheel tractor-trailer outfit weighing 6 tons unladen. Concern was felt as to whether this outfit could safely be allowed to cross the Clifford Bridge, a reinforced concrete structure with 15 spans each 24 feet long. After various tests it was decided to allow the tractor-trailer to cross at a speed not exceeding three miles an hour and subject to a total load of 12 tons. It appears to be certain that if a new oilfield develops at Jerudong, consideration will have to be given to the widening and strengthening of the Brunei-Tutong road.

Road making in Brunei presents considerable difficulty owing to the lack of suitable stone. There is a complete absence of hard stone in the State, the only type available being in a very soft sandstone. At Butir about four miles south of Brunei Town there is a bed of good hard quartz gravel ranging from a quarter of an inch to 4 inches in diameter. This, however, even when crushed, does not bind satisfactorily on account of its rounded surface. With materials such as these, lacking in all the essentials of good road metal, it is almost impossible to construct a road capable of withstanding even a reasonable amount of traffic for any length of time.

The solution of the problem would appear to be the construction of concrete roads, but the enormous difference between the initial cost of these and asphalt roads would hardly justify this course at the present time. For some roads surfacing with crushed brick made from local deposits of clay, as is done by the British Malayan Petroleum Company at Seria, presents possibilities. The usual metalled width of road in Brunei is 8 feet, and the tracks are liable to become rutted easily. It is intended to experiment next year with laying concrete strips to take the traffic wheels and lightly metalling the space between. This form of construction would be more expensive than block metalling and top metalling, but it is considered that the extra expenditure might be justified by a reduction in the cost of subsequent upkeep.

Works and Buildings.—A total of 217 buildings valued at $482,300 existed at the end of the year, as compared with 192 valued at $409,910 at the end of 1937. The cost of maintenance of these and of town drains wharves and miscellaneous works was $11,496 or 2·8 of the capital value. Many of the buildings are of a more or less temporary nature and require heavy expenditure on maintenance, but these are being replaced by more permanent buildings as opportunity offers. Except in Belait all maintenance was carried out departmentally.

Twenty-three new buildings were completed during the year. The more important works undertaken are briefly described below.

The new State Council building, which was commenced the previous year, was completed at a cost of $14,400. It is a concrete structure of oriental design, providing accommodation for a large Council Chamber, four

offices for the use of His Highness the Sultan, the Ministers and staff, and a lavatory with modern sanitation. The floors are of parquet laid on concrete, and a horseshoe table of pleasing design to seat fifteen persons has been provided in the Council Chamber. The building was formally opened by His Highness the Sultan in November.

The addition to the Brunei Hospital of an Infant Welfare Centre and a Second Class Ward providing accommodation for eight beds was completed during the year at a cost of $6,500 and $9,000 respectively. The former comprises two Examination Rooms, a Feeding Ward, Nurses' Room, Kitchenette and Store, and a Waiting Room connected with the main building by a covered way. The building was formally declared open by His Highness the Sultan in December.

A Labour Room and an Isolation Ward were also constructed during the year.

Two semi-permanent type Rural Schools were constructed at Sengkurong and Penanjong at a cost of $1,350 and $1,300 respectively. The schools are designed to accommodate 60 pupils each.

The construction of a Senior Officer's Quarters at Brunei was held up owing to difficulties in acquiring the site and for other reasons. The land was, however, eventually acquired and the work put in hand at the end of the year.

Plans for a Rest House at Kuala Belait were completed, but owing to the delay in completing them due to divergence of opinion as to the most satisfactory type of accommodation, actual construction work was not commenced.

Water Works and Water Supplies.—All water supplies in Brunei town and district continued to function satisfactorily, and there was no shortage of water during the year. The total quantity of water supplied to Brunei Town was 20,978,500 gallons to an estimated population of 1,600, giving an average consumption of 36 gallons per head per day.

Bacteriological analysis of the supply made during the year appeared to indicate that the supply was probably liable to human contamination. A convenient opportunity was accordingly taken of inviting Mr. J. S. BOISSIER, Senior Executive Engineer, Headquarters, Singapore to visit the State and examine the position. In consequence of the report submitted by Mr. BOISSIER a scheme for improvements to the supply has been prepared, which will be carried out in 1939. The scheme consists of increasing the head of the Town by building a new dam at intake, the construction of a conditioning tank with chemical mixing gear, and the introduction of chlorine and lime. The scheme also allows for the inclusion of pressure filters at a later date.

The other small gravity supplies in the Brunei district, *viz.* to the Residency area, to the river town, to Kampong Kilanas and to Tutong were maintained in a satisfactory condition during the year.

In Seria and Kuala Belait part of the offtake from the British Malayan Petroleum Company's piped supply from Badas is reserved for the Government, which effects distribution to the public through its own reticulation systems. The consumption was 563,000 gallons and 6,488,000 gallons respectively. As the quantity of water available is not always sufficient, the possibility of obtaining an additional supply is being investigated. A well has been dug and it is proposed to instal a pumping plant if the water is found satisfactory in quality and quantity.

RURAL SCHOOL.

STATE COUNCIL CHAMBER

At Labi a small gravity supply, a relic of former oil-mining operations in the district, was reconditioned to supply the village.

Drainage and Irrigation.—A controlled drainage scheme at Sungei Mulaut to provide for the drainage and irrigation of some two or three hundred acres of potential padi land was commenced, and about a mile of the main drain had been excavated by the end of the year.

General.—An adequate supply of labour was available throughout the year for works within reasonable distance of the centres of population. Some difficulty was experienced, however, during the early part of the year in obtaining labour for such work as jungle clearing and the construction of bridle paths in districts difficult of access. Practically all the labour employed is indigenous. Two Tamils and one Chinese, however, appear to work quite amicably on the roads by the side of their Malaysian co-workers, while one Dayak has temporarily forsaken the jungle to earn some money at earthwork. The Kedayans appear to be the best workers, and, in the opinion of those competent to judge, indigenous labour in Brunei compares very favourably with imported South Indian labour in other States.

Most of the building works in the State are constructed on contract. The contractors, though unable to read plans properly and requiring much explanation, do good work on the whole, and can be trusted to carry out satisfactorily the erection of "Type Plan" buildings. Very few of them, however, have any capital, so that frequent payments are necessary, and practically all materials have to be ordered on Government indent.

Administration.—The Public Works Department is under the charge of an Officer of the Malayan Public Works Service. The appointment of State Engineer was filled by Mr. E. W. HOUSTON till April, when he was relieved by Mr. F. V. MURDOCK who officiated for the rest of the year.

ELECTRICAL

The Government maintains in Brunei Town a power plant of installed capacity of 90 kilowatts for the supply of electrical energy for street lighting and other public purposes and for sale to private consumers.

The plant consists of two G.E.C. 40 K.W. alternator sets and one Crompton 10 K.W. alternator set, the latter installed during the year, direct coupled to a new 15 H.P. Ruston Airless Injection Vertical Engine, to replace the old inefficient belt-driven set. This new set has proved capable of sustaining the whole day load reaching a maximum demand of 12 K.W., with the result that the overall efficiency of the station has been greatly improved. During the year the two larger sets were taken down and thoroughly reconditioned. A Ruston and Hornsby Air Compressor, driven by a 3 H.P. A.C. motor, and an Air Bottle were also installed, while the distribution plant was augmented by the installation of two new 20 K.V.A. Transformers.

Power Station operations were generally satisfactory, and there was no failure of supply. The total number of units generated during the year was 103,659, an increase of 12,561 as compared with 1937, the maximum peak load observed being 60 K.W. and the load factor 27 per cent. The sale of energy increased by 9·58 per cent.

In Kuala Belait the British Malayan Petroleum Company maintains its own electrical plant, which has, in addition to the Company's own requirements, since 1930 supplied current to the Government for quarters, public buildings and street lighting. In June, after protracted negotiations, an

agreement was entered into with the Company for the sale of a bulk supply of electrical energy for distribution to the public, and the Government now controls all the distribution mains and connections within the Sanitary Board Area. The demand for supply by shopkeepers has exceeded expectations, and before the close of the year 35 new connections had been made.

The technical functions of the Electrical Department are performed by a fully qualified Electrical Foreman under the supervision of the State Engineer who acts as Officer-in-Charge.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

JUSTICE

The courts constituted in the State for the administration of civil and criminal law are as follows:—

The Court of the Resident.

Courts of Magistrates of the First Class.

Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class.

Courts of Native Magistrates.

Courts of Kathis.

The Court of the Resident has jurisdiction in all matters of a civil nature excepting the annulment of marriages solemnised between Christians in the United Kingdom or in any British Colony, protectorate or possession, and criminal jurisdiction in the case of all offences committed in the State or on the high seas on board ships registered in the State or committed by subjects of the State on the high seas on board ships whether registered in the State or not. It may pass any sentence authorized by law, including sentence of death. In its appellate jurisdiction it has power to hear and determine all appeals from the decisions of the lower Courts both in civil and criminal matters.

The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than $1,000 and original criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed seven years or which are punishable by fine only. The sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, fine not exceeding $1,000 and whipping not exceeding 12 strokes. The Court has also appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction in respect of cases tried by the lower Courts.

The Court of a Magistrate of the Second Class has civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than $100 and criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed three years, or which are punishable with fine only of a sum not exceeding $100. The sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 days and fine not exceeding $50.

The Court of a Native Magistrate has civil jurisdiction in suits brought by or against Malays or other Asiatics involving not more than $25, and criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed three months. It may impose a fine not exceeding $10.

The Court of a Kathi deals solely with questions concerning Mohammedan religion, marriage and divorce, and may impose a fine not exceeding $10.

The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction within the State in the case of offences punishable with death, and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain civil and criminal matters.

Procedure in the Courts is regulated by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and Civil Procedure Code in force in the Colony of the Straits Settlements, these Ordinances having been applied to the State, *mutatis mutandis*, by the Courts Enactment. The former includes provision for the granting of time for the payment of fines, the release on probation of first offenders and the special treatment of youthful offenders.

There were three First Class Magistrates, four Second Class Magistrates and one Kathi functioning in the State during the year. There are at present no Native Magistrates.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts:—

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total	
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil
Brunei	3	7	40	31	182	88	225	126
Belait	..	..	183	36	53	104	236	140
Tutong ..	..	..	..	..	26	4	26	4
Temburong ..	..	..	3	1	16	1	19	2
Muara	..	..	..	..	5	1	5	1
Total ..	3	7	226	68	282	198	511	273

Of the 511 criminal cases, convictions were registered in 397 cases, 89 resulted in acquittals, 23 were withdrawn and 2 were pending.

The amount involved in civil suits was $27,713. There were six probate and administration suits in respect of estates aggregating $13,861 in value.

Police

The Police Force is under the charge of the Chief Police Officer, who is an officer on deputation from the Straits Settlements Police. Senior Inspector T. F. Brown held the appointment till December when he was relieved by Chief Inspector W. Dawson.

The strength of the force at the end of the year was 16 Subordinate Police Officers and 68 Constables. Eight constables were enrolled, one dismissed, one retired on pension and four resigned. All the recruits were Brunei born Malays and literate in romanised Malay. Discipline and health were good.

Police Stations were maintained at Brunei, Kuala Belait, Seria, Tutong, Sengkurong, Bangar and Muara. The Station buildings and barracks at the first three places were kept in a satisfactory state of repair, but the others are in need of extensive repair, if not rebuilding. A start will be made on this next year.

The total number of offences reported to the Police was 539 as compared with 481 in 1937. Of this total 76 were reports of seizable offences and 463 of non-seizable offences. In addition 404 reports received disclosed no offence. There were only two offences coming under the category of serious crime, one of attempted murder and one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon. In the former case the accused was convicted; in the latter he was acquitted on the ground that he was of unsound mind at the time of committing the act alleged.

The registration of aliens is carried out by the Police, and 1381 persons were registered during the year as against 1138 in 1937. One Chinese was repatriated.

The Police Department is also responsible for the licensing of firearms, the registration of motor vehicles and bicycles, the supervision of weights and measures, and the licensing of dogs.

Fire Brigade

There are small but adequate fire fighting appliances manned by the Police at Brunei and Kuala Belait. The Brunei Fire Brigade was called out on four occasions. In July there occurred the most serious fire for many years, when 23 houses in Kampong Tamoi in the river town were burned down. The brigade, which was conveyed to the scene of the fire by motor boat and pontoon, succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading to the rest of the river town. On another occasion it was called out to deal with a bush fire near Tutong which was threatening to spread to the town. The first engine was mounted on a P.W.D. lorry and driven 30 miles to the fire, which the brigade succeeded in extinguishing. The Kuala Belait Brigade was called out on one occasion only.

In the oilfield area the British Malayan Petroleum Company maintains its own fire fighting appliances and hydrants.

Prisons

There are two prisons in the State for the detention of convicted prisoners undergoing sentence of imprisonment, one at Brunei under the charge of the Chief Police Officer and one at Kuala Belait under the charge of the Assistant Resident. Eighteen prisoners, including one female prisoner, were admitted during the year, as compared with 41 in 1937. All were first-timers. The following table gives the classification of the prisoners admitted by age-group, race and length of sentence:—

Age	Number	Race	Number	Sentence	Number
15—20	2	Chinese	8	under 1 month	7
20—25	3	Malay	6	1—6 months	9
25—50	13	Dayak	1	6 months—2 years	2
		Dusun	1		
		Indian	1		
		Javanese	1		

The daily average was 2·78 at Brunei and 4·10 at Kuala Belait.

There was no execution, suicide or death. The health of the prisoners was fair.

Prisoners are employed on extramural work such as grass-cutting, weeding, etc. Eight hours a day are worked including Sundays. Prisoners who are able to read are allowed books. There is a Prisoners' Aid Fund from which small sums may be paid to prisoners on discharge.

No special provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders. Such cases are normally sent to the Reformatory in Singapore.

The prisons are inspected monthly by Visiting Justices appointed by the Resident.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION

The main body of the law consists of the Enactments which have been passed from time to time within the State and certain Ordinances and Enactments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States which have been applied to Brunei by the Courts Enactment, 1908.

The external legislation which has been applied to the State comprises the Penal Code, the Law of Evidence, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Civil Procedure Code in force for the time being in the Colony, and the Law of Specific Relief and the Law of Contracts in force for the time being in the Federated Malay States.

The language of all legislation is English.

Five meetings of the State Council were held during the year and the following Enactments were passed :—

(1) *The Unlawful Carnal Knowledge Enactment.*—This Enactment makes unlawful the having of carnal knowledge or any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of sixteen except by way of marriage. The object of the Enactment is to enable the Extradition Treaty of 1931 with the United States of America to be extended to Brunei.

(2) *The Rubber Regulation (Amendment No. 1).*—This Enactment makes provision for new planting in anticipation that such will be permitted under the new International Rubber Regulation Agreement. The Enactment also brings the law into line with the practice in certain respects, and, amongst other minor amendments, provides for the eradication and destruction of rubber plants in certain circumstances.

(3) *The Unlawful Carnal Knowledge (Amendment) Enactment.*—This Enactment rescinds the penalty of whipping from the Principal Enactment.

(4) *The Labour (Amendment) Enactment.*—This Enactment prohibits the employment underground in any mine of female labourers of any age and male labourers under the age of sixteen. The amendment also provides for the deduction from wages of the cost of fish, meat and vegetables supplied by agreement to labourers by their employers. The provision previously applied only to rice and curry stuffs supplied.

(5) *The Rubber Regulation (Amendment No. 2) Enactment.*—This Enactment implements the terms of the International Rubber Regulation Agreement, 1938, particularly in regard to replanting and new planting. The amendment also makes provision for search and inspection.

(6) *The Red Cross and Geneva Cross (Control of Use) Enactment.*—This Enactment prohibits the use without the authority of the High Commissioner of the heraldic emblem of the Red Cross or the cross comprised in the Arms of the Swiss Confederation or colourable imitations thereof, or of the words "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross" or words so nearly resembling them as to be capable of being understood as referring to that emblem. The Enactment implements Article 28 of the International Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, signed at Geneva on the 27th July, 1929.

In addition, rules were promulgated under various Enactments, the more important being :—

(i) The Burials Enactment, 1931—General Rules.
(ii) The Customs Duties Enactment, 1906—Rates of warehouse rent.
(iii) The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1936—Exemption of certain preparations from the operation of the International Opium Convention, Geneva, 1925.
(iv) The Forest Enactment, 1934—Establishment of Sawmills.
(v) The Land Code, 1909—Reservation of land.
(vi) The Probate (Re-sealing) Enactment, 1936—General Rules.
(vii) The Rubber Dealers Enactment, 1920—Fees.
(viii) The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1936—Assessment Rules and New Planting and Replanting Rules.
(ix) The Sanitary Boards Enactment, 1920—The Theatrical Performances By-laws, etc.

CHAPTER XV

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking.—The only bank in the State is the Post Office Savings Bank with branches at Brunei and Kuala Belait.

Statistics of the number of depositors and amount of deposit at the close of each year since the inception of the Bank in 1935 are as follows :—

	Number of Depositors	*Amount of Deposits*	*Average amount to the credit of each depositor*
		$	$
1935 ...	143	10,070	70
1936 ...	218	19,558	90
1937 ...	284	25,360	89
1938 ...	353	35,694	101

The funds of the Bank are invested in local dollar securities and deposits are guaranteed by the Government.

Currency.—Straits Settlements currency is the only legal tender, but British North Borneo and Sarawak notes and coins also circulate freely in the State.

The standard coin is the Straits silver dollar with a par of two shillings and four pence, at which value it is linked to sterling. A silver half dollar is also minted, and there are subsidiary 20 cent, 10 cent and 5 cent silver coins, and a five cent nickel coin, as well as copper cents and half cents. Currency notes are issued in denominations of $10,000, $1,000, $100, $50, $10, $5 and $1.

During the year the Governments of the Straits Settlements and the Malay States, including Brunei, entered into an agreement for the constitution of a Currency Commission for the whole of Malaya in place of the previous Currency Commission for the Straits Settlements. By this agreement the participating Governments have made themselves jointly and severally liable for the solvency of the Currency Fund and will share in the profits according to an agreed scale.

Notes of new design incorporating the arms of all the participating administrations are in course of being printed.

Weights and Measures.—Both English and native weights and measures are used. The legal standard weights and measures from which all others are ascertained are the Imperial yard, the Imperial pound and the Imperial gallon.

The following are the principal local weights and measures and their English equivalents:—

The chupak equal to 1 quart.
The gantang equal to 1 gallon.
The tahil equal to 1⅓ oz.
The kati (16 tahils) equal to 1⅓ lbs.
The pikul (100 katis) equal to 133⅓ lbs.
The koyan (40 pikuls) equal to 5,333⅓ lbs.

CHAPTER XVI

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

Taxation

The principal sources from which the revenue of the State is derived are briefly as follows:—

(*a*) *Land.*—Premium is charged on the alienation of land, except in the case of land alienated for rice or sago cultivation. In the case of land alienated for other agricultural purposes the premium varies from 50 cents to $4 an acre. Land for building purposes in town areas is generally sold by auction and the price may work out at as much as 60 cents a square foot. Alienated land is subject also to an annual quit rent, varying from 40 cents an acre for padi land to $2.50 an acre for other agricultural land and $5 per lot of approximately 1,600 square feet for building land in town areas.

Premium is not usually charged in the case of land leased for oil mining. The land is, however, subject to surface rent and, in addition, to a minimum certain rent on a progressively increasing scale which is merged in royalty when production eventually takes place. Royalty at the rate of two shillings per ton of crude oil produced and one penny per 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas sold by the lessees is also payable.

(*b*) *Forests.*—Royalty at various rates is levied on forest produce removed from State and alienated land alike.

(*c*) *Customs.*—Import duty is collected on liquors and tobacco and on a fairly wide range of manufactured and finished articles, but, generally speaking, foodstuffs are not taxed. In most cases preference is given to articles of British manufacture or origin. The duties are generally on a lower level than in the Federated Malay States.

Export duty is imposed on a few items, mostly of agricultural produce, the chief being plantation rubber.

A copy of the Customs Tariff in force on the 31st December, 1938 is annexed as Appendix *E*.

(*d*) *Monopolies.*—Chandu (prepared opium) is purchased from the Government of the Straits Settlements packed in specially sealed tubes, and is retailed under a rationing scheme to registered smokers by the Government, in which the sole right of sale is vested.

(*e*) *Licences and Excise.*—Fees are charged for the issue of licences for specific purpose, the most productive of which are licences for motor vehicles and drivers, and licences for rubber dealers. Excise duty is charged on locally distilled spirit.

(*f*) *Municipal.*—Rates and taxes are levied for services within Sanitary Board areas. All houses and buildings within such areas are subject to an annual assessment rate varying from 2 per cent. to 7 per cent. of the annual valuation. Charges are also made for specific services, such as conservancy, private water supply, etc.

(*g*) *Posts and Telegraphs.*—Revenue is derived from the sale of stamps, commission on the sale of Money Orders, Postal Orders, etc. and charges for telegrams and telephones.

(*h*) *Electric Power.*—The Government operates a generating plant in Brunei Town and sells current to the public for lighting and power. It also purchases current in bulk from the British Malayan Petroleum Company in Kuala Belait and retails it to the public.

(*i*) *Interest.*—There is a substantial income from the interest accruing from the investments held by the Government.

There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax.

Revenue

The actual revenue for the year was $1,179,979, which exceeded the estimate by $152,759. This is the highest figure ever recorded and exceeds the previous high record of 1937 by no less than $130,686, a margin of over twelve per cent. Except in the case of Posts and Telegraphs and Currency Profits (the latter a new head to which no payment was made during the year owing to deferment of the distribution of profits), in no case did the revenue under the various heads fail to reach the figure estimated.

The following comparative statement shows the actual receipts for the past three years under some of the most important heads of revenue :—

	1936	*1937*	*1938*
	$	$	$
Land Revenue ...	531,520	528,798	643,881
Customs Duties ...	230,970	296,669	297,906
Monopolies	45,283	78,351	76,855
Licences and Excise ...	30,562	35,096	35,998
Interest	10,108	18,691	31,055
Municipal	18,295	18,860	22,443
Posts and Telegraphs ...	13,283	19,745	16,501

A detailed statement shewing the estimated and actual revenue under each main head, with comparative figures of actual revenue for 1936 and 1937 is attached as Appendix *F*.

Land Revenue.—There was an increase of $115,083 in the total land revenue collected. This was accounted for principally by an increase in Oil Royalties from $482,567 in 1937 to $592,350 in 1938. Other items under this head to show increases were Land Rents, which increased from $27,577 to $28,861, and Forests, which increased from $17,829 to $21,501.

Customs Duties.—In spite of the recession in world trade the revenue under this head was not only maintained but managed to show a slight increase on the figure for the previous year, being $297,906 as against $296,669 in 1937. Of this amount Import Duties accounted for $278,079, an increase of $16,571, and Export Duties for $19,827, a decrease of $15,334, as compared with the figures for the previous year. The principal items were :—

IMPORT DUTIES

	1937	*1938*
	$	$
Tobacco	88,199	93,729
Iron and Ironware	34,333	32,759
Sugar	25,187	24,892
Liquors	20,473	21,930
Piece goods and wearing apparel	24,432	21,191
Petroleum	14,968	16,038

EXPORT DUTIES

	1937	*1938*
	$	$
Plantation rubber	31,224	16,477

The very severe drop in the amount of the export duties collected is almost entirely attributable to the fall in the receipts from the duty on plantation rubber as a result of the managed contraction of the exports under the operation of the International Rubber Regulation Agreement in conjunction with the low price prevailing for the commodity, the duty being assessed on an *ad valorem* basis. Rubber is the principal cash crop of the small-holder, and depression in the industry has the effect of reducing the general purchasing power, which in turn is reflected in the tendency for imports to fall and with them the import duty receipts. This no doubt accounts for the drop recorded under some of the items of the import tariff.

Monopolies.—Under the joint influence of the rationing scheme and less prosperous trade conditions the receipts from the sale of chandu show a falling off as compared with the previous year, which is in accordance with the policy. The apparent large increases for 1937 and 1938 under this head over the figure for 1936 is due to a change in the method of accounting. The latter figure represents net revenue after deducting all charges. Since 1937 such charges have been debited to an expenditure item and the figure shown under revenue represents the gross receipts.

Licences and Excise.—The following comparative statement shows the revenue for the principal items under this head for 1937 and 1938:—

	1937	*1938*
	$	$
Excise Duty	8,102	8,704
Licences for Motor Vehicles and Drivers	6,123	7,922
Licences under Rubber Dealers Enactment	3,631	3,671
Wharf Dues	2,791	2,966
Boats	1,929	2,085

Interest.—The revenue under this head was almost doubled owing to further large investments of surplus funds. It was derived $27,350 from interest on investments and bank balances and $3,705 from interest on loans. The corresponding figures for the previous year were $14,968 and $3,722 respectively.

Municipal.—There was an increase over the revenue for the previous year. Details of the revenue collected under the principal sub-heads are as follows:—

	1937	*1938*
	$	$
House Assessment	4,987	6,383
Slaughter Licences	3,983	3,841
Conservancy Fees	3,006	3,099
Water Supply	3,197	2,912
Sanitary Board Licences (previously included under Licences and Excise)	—	2,767

Posts and Telegraphs.—The revenue under this head showed a falling off as compared with the previous year. This was mainly due to reduced sales of stamps. The year 1937, however, was an exceptional one on account of abnormal purchases by dealers.

Expenditure

The expenditure for the year was $1,476,725 as against an estimate of $769,752 and actual expenditure in 1937 of $653,149. A detailed abstract of the expenditure for the year with comparative figures for 1936 and 1937 is attached as Appendix *G*.

The large excess over the estimate was due to the charging to expenditure by special warrant of the sum of $757,736 transferred from surplus balances to the General Reserve Fund. This accounted also for the large increase under the head Miscellaneous Services as compared with the previous year.

Apart from the above, the principal increases were under His Highness the Sultan, Agriculture, Education, Electrical Department, Medical and Health, Pensions, Posts and Telegraphs, Public Works Annually Recurrent, and Public Works Extraordinary. These increases are generally indicative of the development and expansion which is taking place in the State, the extension of the social and health services and the spread of education.

The only decrease which calls for any comment is that under Land and District Offices. Expenditure for 1937 and previous years was abnormal in that it included large payments on account of the trigonometrical and topographical survey of the State carried out by the Survey Department, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements.

Financial Position

As stated above, the revenue for 1938 amounted to $1,179,979 and the expenditure to $1,476,725. There was thus a deficit of $296,746 on the year's working. This deficit, however, was more apparent than real, as the expenditure included book entries of $757,736 and $10,000 appropriated from surplus and transferred respectively to the newly created General Reserve Fund and to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund.

It affords an illuminating criterion of the progressive improvement which has taken place in the finances of the State to compare the revenue at the end of each successive decade of its existence under British rule. The figures since 1908 are as follows:—

	$
1908	43,539
1918	125,726
1928	354,762
1938	1,179,979

Since 1932, when oil production began on a commercial scale, the revenue of the State have risen in meteoric fashion from $362,403 to the present figure of $1,179,979. While the oil royalties represent by far the largest single head of revenue, the revenue from other sources has increased steadily from year to year as will be seen from the following table:—

	Revenue from oil	*Revenue from other sources*	*Total Revenue*
	$	$	$
1932 ...	68,394	294,009	362,403
1933 ...	235,756	345,000	580,756
1934 ...	286,929	358,091	645,020
1935 ...	383,112	430,420	813,532
1936 ...	489,136	439,554	928,690
1937 ...	482,477	566,816	1,049,293
1938 ...	592,260	587,719	1,179,979

It will be noted that the revenue from sources other than oil has doubled itself in the last six years.

Assets and Liabilities.—The unallocated surplus on the 31st December, 1937, amounted to $937,397. As expenditure, including appropriations to the General Reserve Fund and Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, exceeded revenue by $296,746, this surplus was reduced to $640,651 as on the 31st December, 1938. A detailed account of the assets and liabilities is attached as Appendix *H*.

The gross liquid assets in the form of bank and Treasury balances, cash in the hands of the Crown Agents and easily realisable securities, exclusive of investments earmarked for specific purposes, amounted to $611,972. After allowing for cash liabilities the net liquid surplus was $565,702. The balance of the unallocated surplus of $640,651 after deducting the net liquid surplus, *viz.* $74,949, was locked up as follows:—

	$
Loans	47,727
Advances	7,003
Suspense—Materials and Stores	20,219

Investments.—During the year the sum of $632,956 from surplus funds was invested, $153,308 in local dollar securities and $479,648 in sterling securities.

General Reserve Fund.—During the year the Secretary of State for the Colonies approved the creation of a fund styled the General Reserve Fund to be maintained as a reserve against the shrinkage of the revenue from oil and other sources which may be expected to follow upon the working out of the oilfields. The fund was started with an initial contribution of $757,736 from surplus balances and stood at the same figure at the close of the year. The whole of the fund is invested, $437,133 in sterling securities and $320,603 in local dollar securities. The interest from the investments accrues to revenue.

Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund.—This fund was created in 1926 as a reserve to take the place of the opium revenue when revenue from that source finally ceases. At present a yearly contribution of $10,000 is made to the fund and interest accruing from the investments is credited to it. On the 31st December, 1938, the fund stood at $168,261 as against $150,802 at the close of the previous year. The whole of the fund is invested in sterling securities.

Public Debt.—The State has no public debt.

CHAPTER XVII

MISCELLANEOUS

Land and Survey

The total area alienated under the Land Code at the end of the year was 31,170 acres, while an area of 60,000 acres was held under an old Concession. The total area leased for oil mining under the Mining Enactment was 101,876 acres.

The revenue from land rents amounted to $28,861, and from mining rents and royalties to $592,350. Land sales realized $2,708.

During the year 299 applications for land covering a total acreage of 871 acres were approved, and 11 lots aggregating 51 acres were resumed for non-payment of rent. In all 321 lots comprising 805 acres were surveyed by chain and compass.

It had been intended that the demarcation of the western boundary of the State which was surveyed by the Federated Malay States Survey Department in 1936, should be carried out during the year by the Sarawak Government Surveys. For various reasons this was found not to be possible, and the work has been postponed till 1939.

Rubber Regulation

Malaya's basic quota for the year under the International Rubber Agreement was 602,000 tons. No specific allocation of the quota amongst the various Malayan administrations was made, but estimated assessments, which in the case of Brunei amounted to 2,312 tons, were taken as the basis for determining the release. The international quota release was 70 per cent. for the first quarter, 60 per cent. for the second quarter and 45 per cent. for the third and fourth quarters, giving a mean of 55 per cent. over the whole year. The percentages of domestic release were the same. Final assessments amounted to 2,260 tons, making permissible exports 1,243 tons. Actual exports were 1,240 tons.

The number of rubber holdings, planted areas and final assessments were as follows:—

	No.	*Planted Area* *Acres*	*Final Assessment* *Tons*
Large Estates (over 100 acres) ...	11	6,323	881
Medium Estates (25—100 acres) ...	24	1,424	166
Small-holdings (under 25 acres)	3,613	7,000	1,213

In December a temporary European Rubber Inspector was appointed to carry out the reassessment of all holdings of over 25 acres.

Co-operation

The Brunei Government Servants' Thrift and Loan Society at the close of its financial year on the 28th February, 1938, had a membership of 236, and paid-up subscriptions amounting to $29,705 as compared with 209 members and paid-up subscriptions of $22,471 at the end of the previous year.

The financial position of the Society was very satisfactory. It had $13,420 invested in 4½ per cent. Federated Malay States Loan, $5,140 deposited in the Straits Settlements Post Office Savings Bank, and a Bank and cash balance of $5,096, while outstanding loans to members amounted to $7,408.

The balance available for distribution after deducting all expenses and making provision for an appropriation to the Reserve Fund was $652, which allowed a dividend of 2½ per cent. to be declared, as compared with interest of 2 per cent. paid on deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank.

The Society has incurred no loss whatsoever since its formation in 1932 through default in the repayment of loans granted to its members.

General

His Highness the Sultan and Her Highness the Tengku Ampuan enjoyed good health throughout the year. Their Highnesses paid a visit to Malaya in April.

The celebration of His Highness's Birthday, which falls on the eve of Hari Raya, was marked by a ceremonial parade, followed by the usual *menghadap* ceremony at the Lapau. After the ceremony His Highness opened the new State Council building.

His Highness, who is keenly interested in education and social welfare, paid several visits to the vernacular schools, and in December performed the opening ceremony of the new Infant Welfare Centre and Maternity Clinic.

A ceremonial parade of Police and Scouts was held on 9th June in honour of the Birthday of His Majesty the KING.

Armistice Day was marked by a parade during which a two minutes silence was observed and wreaths were laid by His Highness the SULTAN and the Resident.

The death during the year of PEHIN LAXAMANA AWANG ABDUL RAZAK, member of State Council, is recorded with deep regret.

Two visits were paid by the R.A.F. flying boats during the year.

An aerial survey of part of the Belait district was carried out by the K.N.I.L.M. on behalf of the Oil Company. The aircraft made use of the Company's padang at Seria as a landing ground for the purpose.

Submarine Squadron Five of the United States Navy, consisting of U.S.S. "Canopus", U.S.S. "Pigeon" and five submarines paid a visit to the State in May on the last stage of a cruise round the Netherlands Indies and Borneo from Manila.

The annual Regatta, which is the red letter day of the year for the inhabitants of the river town, was held as usual on the second day of the Hari Raya holidays (25th November). The event was somewhat marred by inclement weather, but the racing was as keen as ever.

Visitors to the State during the year included the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, Mr. H. F. PAGE, Director of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, Mr. C. F. SYMINGTON, Forest Botanist, Forest Research Institute and Mr. R. F. C. MARKHAM, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Singapore and Labuan.

Mr. H. HUGHES-HALLETT, M.C.S. acted as Assistant Resident until May when he was relieved by Mr. E. C. G. BARRETT, M.C.S.

In spite of the recession in world trade the State has had another peaceful and prosperous year. There have been no labour troubles, no epidemics of sickness or disease, and little crime, while the revenue, thanks chiefly to the steadily increasing production of oil, was the highest ever recorded. In such fortunate circumstances it is the policy of the Government to exploit the oil resources of the State for the benefit of the people of the State, and to use the revenues derived therefrom for the establishment of a settled system of agriculture, the enlargement of education, the expansion of the social and health services, and the raising of the standard of living generally.

This opportunity is taken of thanking those members of the public who have, by service on Boards and Committees and in many other ways, rendered assistance to the Government during the year.

J. GRAHAM BLACK,
British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI, *May*, 1939.

APPENDIX A

Abstract of Rainfall Observations at Nine Stations in the State during the Year 1938

Month	Brunei District					Temburong District			Belait District
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kumbang Pasang	Agricultural Station Kilanas	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	Kuala Belait (The British Malayan Petroleum Co.)
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January	6.19	7.33	6.53	4.03	7.97	19.84	13.51	15.37	5.93
February	6.02	6.36	1.99	4.65	1.50	5.32	1.81	1.15	1.00
March	17.14	15.84	18.25	18.70	12.80	36.84	26.06	24.81	13.74
April	14.03	14.18	12.97	14.80	11.87	15.55	17.90	38.45	8.55
May	11.68	11.74	11.65	12.85	13.87	27.30	28.15	29.75	8.89
June	7.88	9.41	4.63	5.42	6.82	9.69	17.85	18.59	5.56
July	13.15	14.87	11.03	8.80	8.20	25.77	14.51	28.40	5.20
August	15.57	15.47	14.87	17.52	14.87	40.27	43.01	41.19	11.92
September	7.64	4.36	9.62	10.93	6.79	8.50	23.67	14.17	5.45
October	8.41	7.56	9.64	11.08	9.22	15.72	16.32	14.54	11.90
November	13.27	10.05	8.68	11.51	7.45	18.04	14.28	15.27	7.46
December	10.59	8.22	11.[illegible]	9.64	9.65	14.78	11.00	16.23	14.62
Total ..	131.57	125.39	121.25	129.93	111.01	237.62	226.07	257.92	100.22

APPENDIX *B*

Abstract of Thermometrical Observations at Government Hospitals, Brunei Town, Tutong and Temburong during 1938

Thermometer Mean (In Shade)

Month	Brunei			Tutong			Temburong		
	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range
January	85.16 °F	75.81 °F	9.35 °F	83.91 °F	75.00 °F	8.91 °F	84.16 °F	74.35 °F	9.81 °F
February	85.89 ,,	75.00 ,,	10.89 ,,	85.53 ,,	74.67 ,,	10.86 ,,	85.39 ,,	73.57 ,,	11.82 ,,
March	87.48 ,,	75.13 ,,	12.35 ,,	85.91 ,,	74.71 ,,	11.20 ,,	82.97 ,,	74.03 ,,	8.94 ,,
April	87.87 ,,	75.97 ,,	11.90 ,,	87.67 ,,	75.06 ,,	12.61 ,,	83.20 ,,	75.77 ,,	7.43 ,,
May	87.97 ,,	75.94 ,,	12.03 ,,	85.91 ,,	75.09 ,,	10.82 ,,	85.26 ,,	76.58 ,,	8.68 ,,
June	88.73 ,,	75.37 ,,	13.36 ,,	86.90 ,,	74.61 ,,	12.29 ,,	84.60 ,,	76.10 ,,	8.50 ,,
July	88.48 ,,	75.52 ,,	12.96 ,,	86.91 ,,	74.31 ,,	12.60 ,,	85.87 ,,	76.61 ,,	9.26 ,,
August	87.32 ,,	75.48 ,,	11.84 ,,	85.54 ,,	74.54 ,,	11.00 ,,	86.45 ,,	76.35 ,,	10.10 ,,
September	88.16 ,,	75.66 ,,	12.50 ,,	86.60 ,,	74.94 ,,	11.66 ,,	87.46 ,,	75.56 ,,	11.90 ,,
October	87.26 ,,	75.21 ,,	12.05 ,,	86.49 ,,	74.64 ,,	11.85 ,,	87.03 ,,	74.93 ,,	12.10 ,,
November	85.60 ,,	74.82 ,,	10.78 ,,	85.33 ,,	74.60 ,,	10.73 ,,	85.40 ,,	75.06 ,,	10.34 ,,
December	85.19 ,,	74.26 ,,	10.93 ,,	84.11 ,,	74.42 ,,	9.69 ,,	86.00 ,,	75.54 ,,	10.46 ,,
Mear Temperature ..	87.09 °F	75.35 °F	11.74 °F	85.90 °F	74.71 °F	11.18 °F	85.32 °F	75.37 °F	9.94 °F

APPENDIX C

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1936–1938

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
					$	$	$
A.—Food, Drinks and Tobacco:—							
Rice	pikuls	47,341	42,336	47,142	172,777	180,911	193,772
Other Grains	,,	7,437	5,806	5,855	19,173	22,818	20,587
Milk	cases	3,960	4,397	4,738	29,608	33,744	36,741
Salt	pikuls	2,596	2,766	2,721	2,252	2,463	2,819
Sugar	,,	14,519	12,973	13,543	55,359	61,455	64,922
Tobacco	lbs	97,775	101,796	108,403	93,773	95,384	103,601
Provisions	..	..	..	..	123,609	155,575	170,395
Flour	sacks	12,082	11,102	12,874	24,183	26,819	25,683
Coconut Oil	tins	5,019	4,862	5,443	16,491	18,537	12,533
Coffee	pikuls	1,300	1,241	1,299	18,589	20,845	16,302
Spirit	gallons	1,603	1,785	1,683	16,109	15,496	15,465
Arrack	,,	373	40	42	1,006	126	115
Beer and Stout	,,	6,019	6,933	7,425	11,303	13,038	14,300
Dried Fish	pikuls	757	976	1,147	9,168	11,955	13,129
Cattle	head	72	87	67	1,807	1,493	1,995
B.—Raw Materials:—							
Petroleum	gallons	202,972	204,950	206,862	93,387	94,859	94,320
Timber	..	..	..	..	44,194	51,464	65,988
Fuel Oil	gallons	18,634	9,337	26,926	4,321	1,997	6,278
Lubricating Oil	,,	29,385	33,798	35,599	23,728	24,745	23,954
C.—Manufactured Articles:—							
Motor Vehicles	..	..	..	..	41,728	34,889	46,809
Dyed Cotton Goods	..	..	..	..	77,933	100,573	91,304
Yarn and Thread	..	..	..	..	10,895	13,960	11,882
Sarongs	..	..	..	..	24,307	32,403	25,741
Machinery	..	..	..	..	109,408	154,245	244,005
Chandu	tahils	6,400	6,400	6,000	17,360	15,200	12,570
Matches	tins	1,340	1,346	1,361	7,350	7,553	7,543
Cement	tons	1,253	1,499	2,117	17,966	38,334	53,792
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	802,210	1,285,273	1,445,254
				Total ..	1,869,994	2,516,154	2,821,799

APPENDIX *D*

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1936–1938

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
					$	$	$
A.—Foods, Animals and Drinks:—							
Cattle	head	3	..	..	98	..	..
Poultry	,,	104	161	136	70	135	108
Dried Prawns	pikuls	579	261	335	19,219	9,037	10,921
Sago Flour	,,	5,973	9,707	6,519	13,968	28,093	13,480
Dried Fish	,,	61	54	12	497	686	177
B.—Raw Materials:—							
Crude Oil	tons	445,081	550,247	685,257	2,975,103	3,873,959	5,512,549
Raw Sago	(*a*) bayongs	60	430	74	61	406	62
Cutch	tons	1,994	2,333	1,668	172,743	212,239	152,366
Forest Produce	..	..	..	..	1,879	1,955	1,796
Plantation Rubber	lbs	2,967,469	3,964,191	2,778,351	790,703	1,240,995	623,565
Jelutong Rubber	pikuls	2,800	2,530	2,789	69,669	68,016	81,948
Hides and Horns	,,	130	186	223	955	1,488	1,981
Coal	tons	49	3	54	392	27	459
Natural Gas	1,000 cubic ft.	940,455	747,045	1,045,621	131,664	104,586	146,387
Reptile Skins	pikuls	..	9	18	..	947	1,280
C.—Manufactured Articles:—							
Brassware	pikuls	19	34	34	1,138	1,775	2,163
Silverware	..	..	..	..	7,125	7,451	7,178
Sarongs	pieces	652	707	582	838	1,208	914
Kajangs	bundles	2,082	4,819	3,957	1,150	3,283	2,685
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	17,998	38,954	20,463
				Total ..	4,205,270	5,595,240	6,580,482

(*a*) One bayong is equivalent to approximately 120 katties of raw sago.

APPENDIX *E*

Customs Tariff

Import Duties

Description of Article	Unit	Rates of Duty	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		$ c.	$ c.
I.—*Intoxicating Liquors:*—			
(*a*) Rectified spirit ..	per proof gallon	14 00	
(*b*) Brandy and any other intoxicating liquor not hereinafter provided for	per proof gallon	14 00	10 50
(*c*) Brandy in bottles and accepted by the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent. of proof spirit	per gallon	10 00	8 00
(*d*) Whisky, rum and gin ..	per proof gallon	13 60	
(*e*) Whisky, rum and gin in bottle and accepted by the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent. of proof spirit ..	per gallon	9 00	
(*f*) Toddy arrack, saki, Chinese samsu including medicated samsu	per gallon	9 00	
(*g*) Bitters and liqueurs ..	per gallon	10 00	
(*h*) Sparkling Wines ..	per gallon	6 00	5 00
(*i*) Still Wines exceeding 26 per cent. proof spirit	per gallon	4 00	3 00
(*j*) Still Wines not exceeding 26 per cent. proof spirit	per gallon	2 00	1 00
(*k*) Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry ..	per gallon	1 10	1 00
II.—*Tobacco:*—			
(*a*) Cigars and snuff ..	per pound	1 20	
(*b*) Cigarettes	per pound	1 00	0 90
(*c*) Chinese tobacco ..	per katty	1 00	
(*d*) Sumatra, Palembang and other Native tobacco	per katty	1 00	
(*e*) Tobacco in tins ..	per pound	1 00	0 90
(*f*) Tobacco not otherwise provided for ..	per pound	0 80	
III.—*Oils (other than edible):*—			
(*a*) Kerosene	per gallon	0 05	
(*b*) Petrol	per gallon	0 20	
(*c*) Not otherwise specified ..	*Ad valorem*	10%	
IV.—(*a*) Sugar, gula kachang, jaggery, molasses, treacle, golden syrup and sugar candy ..	per pikul	2 00	1 50

APPENDIX *E—continued*

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued*

Description of Article	Unit	Rates of Duty	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
IV.—*continued*		$ c.	$ c.
(*b*) Syrup and solutions containing more than 30 per cent. of sugar ..	per gallon	0 20	0 15
Provided that articles which are dutiable under any other paragraph shall not be dutiable under this paragraph also			
V.—*Arms and Ammunitions:*—			
(*a*) Rifles, guns, pistols and revolvers	each	5 00	
(*b*) Cartridges, loaded or empty	per 1,000	1 00	Free
Import permit from the Police must be previously obtained.			
VI.—Matches	per tin of 120 packages	4 00	
VII.—Kachang and ground nut oil, coconut oil and lard ..	*Ad valorem*	5%	
VIII.—(*a*) Cement	per ton	6 00	3 00
(*b*) Cement manufactures including tiles ..	*Ad valorem*	5%	
IX.—Cosmetics and perfumery ..	*Ad valorem*	30%	15%
X.—*Textiles and apparel:*—			
(*a*) Piece-goods made of cotton, linen, artificial silk, and all mixtures made of cotton, linen, artificial silk, silk and, or, other materials ..	*Ad valorem* or per yard	10% or 2 cents per square yard whichever is higher.	5% or 1 cent per square yard whichever is higher
(*b*) Cotton, linen, jute, silk or artificial silk, felt, flannel, woollen and all textile goods made from plant fibre, whether finished goods or not, other than yarn, thread, gunnies and waste, except as provided in (*a*) above	*Ad valorem* or in the case of made up piece-goods	10% or 5 cents per square yard whichever is higher.	5% or 2½ cents per square yard whichever is higher.

APPENDIX *E—continued*

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued*

Description of Article	Unit	Rates of Duty	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
		$ c.	$ c.
X.—*Textiles and apparel—continued*			
(*c*) Wearing apparel not otherwise provided for, including boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions and of whatever material finished or unfinished, other than articles specified in the next following item	*Ad valorem*	10%	5%
(*d*) Boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions made wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta-percha (except where the outer part of the uppers apart from stitchings, fastenings or ornaments is made entirely of leather or leather and elastic	per pair	0 15	0 05
(*e*) Rubber soles	per pair	0 10	Free
XI.—*Cycles and Accessories:*—			
(*a*) Cycles—complete ..	each	4 50	1 50
(*b*) Saddles	each	0 30	0 10
(*c*) Frames—complete ..	each	3 00	1 00
(*d*) Frames—parts of ..	per piece	0 15	0 05
(*e*) Rims	each	0 30	0 10
(*f*) Handlebars—with fittings and otherwise ..	each	0 30	0 10
(*g*) Chains	each	0 30	0 10
(*h*) Cycle pumps	per dozen	0 30	Free
(*i*) Cycle tyres (outer covers)	per cover	0 15	0 08
(*j*) Cycle inner tubes ..	per tube	0 06	0 03
XII.—(*a*) Motor and motor-cycle tyres (outer covers) ..	*Ad valorem*	20%	Free
(*b*) Motor and motor-cycle inner tubes	*Ad valorem*	20%	Free
XIII.—(*a*) Pianos	*Ad valorem*	10%	
(*b*) Other musical instruments, wireless receiving and transmitting sets and parts thereof including gramophones, electrical gramophones			

APPENDIX *E*—*continued*

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued*

Description of Article	Unit	Rates of Duty	
		Full Duty	Preferential Duty
XIII.—*continued*		$ c.	$ c.
or reproducers, phonographs, records, needles, valves and other parts or accessories	*Ad valorem*	10%	5%
XIV.—Tea	per pound	0 05	0 03
XV.—Ground nuts ..	per pikul	1 00	0 50
XVI.—Manufactured brass, bronze and copperware	*Ad valorem*	5%	
XVII.—Machinery and electrical equipment, exclusive of motor vehicles and parts thereof	*Ad valorem*	5%	
XVIII.—Building and house materials of all kinds	*Ad valorem*	5%	
Provided that articles which are dutiable under any other paragraph of Schedule *A* shall not be dutiable under this paragraph also.			
XIX.—Crockery, earthenware and glassware	*Ad valorem*	10%	
XX.—Iron and Ironware including agricultural implements ..	*Ad valorem*	5%	
Provided that no motor vehicle or parts thereof shall be dutiable under this section.			
XXI.—Paint and painting materials ..	*Ad valorem*	10%	
XXII.—Timber	*Ad valorem*	10%	
XXIII.—Woodenware of all Kinds ..	*Ad valorem*	10%	
XXIV.—Pigs	per head	5 00	
XXV.—Dried fish	*Ad valorem*	10%	
XXVI.—Dyestuffs	*Ad valorem*	100%	Free
XXVII.—Clocks, watches, cameras and jewellery	*Ad valorem*	5%	
XXVIII.—Explosives, fireworks and crackers	*Ad valorem*	25%	
XXIX.—Jelutong, crude or refined ..	per pikul	$40	

APPENDIX *E—continued*

EXPORT DUTIES

Description of Article	Duty
I.—Brassware, per katty	10 cents
II.—Cattle and buffaloes, per head ..	$15.00
III.—Copra	2½% *ad valorem*
IV.—Cutch, per pikul	2½ cents
V.—Poultry, per head	20 cents
VI.—Hides and horns	10% *ad valorem*
VII.—Orang Utan, per head	$250
VIII.—Pepper	5% *ad valorem*
IX.—Dried prawns, per pikul	$3
X.—Prawn refuse, per rice sack ..	50 cents
XI.—Pigs, per head	$4
XII.—*Sago:*—	
(*a*) Trunk	10% *ad valorem*
(*b*) Raw, per bayong	15 cents
(*c*) Flour, per rice sack ..	10 cents
XIII.—Tobacco, locally grown	5% *ad valorem*
XIV.—Plantation Rubber	2½% *ad valorem*

APPENDIX *F*

Abstract of Revenue	Estimates 1938	Actual 1938	Actual 1937	Actual 1936
	$	$	$	$
CLASS I				
Duties, Taxes and Licences:—				
Customs	271,000	297,906	296,669	230,970
Government Monopolies ..	70,000	76,855	78,351	45,283
Licences and Excise ..	32,940	35,998	35,096	30,562
Poll Tax	..	..	..	43
Municipal	18,330	22,443	18,860	18,295
CLASS II				
Fees of Court and Office, etc.:—				
Courts	3,000	4,008	3,990	3,183
Surveys	1,400	2,751	1,697	1,247
General	11,450	16,190	16,247	13,560
CLASS III				
Government Undertakings:—				
Posts and Telegraphs ..	17,550	16,501	19,745	13,283
Electrical Department ..	13,200	14,483	13,654	12,616
CLASS IV				
Revenue from Government Property:—				
Land Revenue	540,550	643,881	528,798	531,520
Cession Monies	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest	21,000	31,055	18,691	10,108
Currency Profits	10,000	..	..	..
CLASS V				
Land Sales:—				
Premia on Land Sales ..	1,600	2,708	2,295	2,819
Total ..	1,027,220	1,179,979	1,049,293	928,689

APPENDIX G

Abstract of Expenditure	Estimates 1938	Actual 1938	Actual 1937	Actual 1936
	$	$	$	$
His Highness the Sultan ..	27,620	35,190	26,244	25,619
Ministers	21,660	21,601	21,167	20,760
British Resident	25,458	24,979	24,587	22,069
Assistant Resident	10,990	10,400	14,346	11,223
Agriculture	23,046	21,095	17,490	10,947
Audit	4,238	4,098	4,116	3,349
Courts	2,143	1,276	1,280	2,853
Customs and Marine Department ..	26,069	26,306	24,707	20,790
Education	21,832	20,755	17,150	14,444
Electrical Department ..	15,490	19,784	12,502	11,976
Forest Department	16,554	15,814	14,194	15,796
Land and District Offices ..	38,989	25,685	60,245	73,055
Medical and Health Department ..	48,669	47,466	44,452	39,273
Miscellaneous Services	46,260	825,149	48,691	57,598
Monopolies	23,486	21,276	24,073	..
Municipal	15,710	14,792	10,437	11,043
Pensions, Retired Allowances, etc. ..	30,059	27,234	20,602	30,651
Police and Prisons	46,145	44,539	44,039	39,849
Posts and Telegraphs	26,103	26,071	21,329	21,031
Religious Affairs	3,828	3,922	3,036	3,119
Public Works Department ..	21,913	21,279	20,554	20,690
Public Works, Annually Recurrent	69,200	68,055	64,239	60,730
Public Works, Extraordinary ..	204,290	149,959	113,669	118,184
Interest (F.M.S. Loan) ..	..	..	..	11,467
Total Expenditure ..	769,752	1,476,725	653,149	646,521
Repayment of Public Debt ..	..	..	..	133,000
Grand Total ..	769,752	1,476,725	653,149	779,521

APPENDIX H

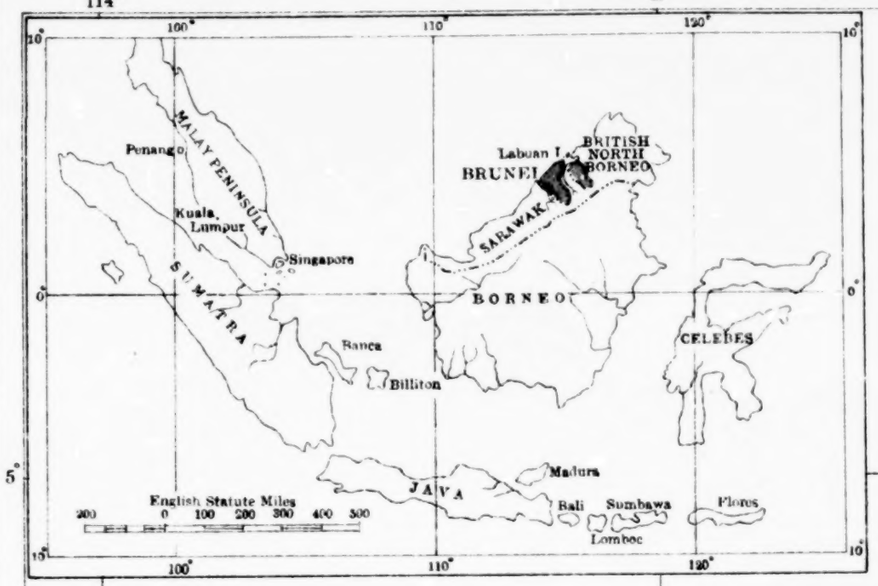
Statement of Assets and Liabilities as on 31st December, 1938

Liabilities	31st December, 1938		Assets	31st December, 1938	
	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
Deposits:—			Cash in Treasury	35,187 95	
Land Office	1,641 10		Cash in Bank	87,776 00	
Money Orders	17,039 95				122,963 95
Courts	1,034 99		Crown Agents Account Current ..	..	788 71
Mohammedan Fund	1,103 46		Loans (Secured)	..	47,727 41
Prisoner's Aid Fund	745 32		Advances	..	7,003 30
Police Reward Fund	336 40		Suspense Account	..	20,218 64
Rubber Fund	6,216 21		Investments (Surplus Balances) Sterling Securities (at cost) ..	..	479,648 43
Miscellaneous	18,152 84		Investments General Reserve Fund:		
		46,270 27	Sterling Securities (at cost) ..	437,133 64	
General Reserve Fund	..	757,736 64	Dollar Securities (at cost) ..	320,603 00	
					757,736 64
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	..	168,261 11	Investments Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund Sterling Securities (at cost) ..	..	168,261 11
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities ..	..	640,651 59	Joint Colonial Fund	..	8,571 42
Total ..	..	1,612,919 61	Total ..	..	1,612,919 61

REPORT MAP OF THE STATE OF BRUNEI 1938

Scale 12 Miles to 1 Inch

Miles 12 6 0 12 24 Miles



REFERENCE

Roads	European Rubber Estates
Cart Tracks	European Rubber Estates (area under Rubber)
State Boundary	Native Holdings (Miscellaneous Cultivation)
District Boundary	Forest Reserve Boundary
District Name	BELAIT

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